MIDSA

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa

Taking Stock of Efforts to Address Mixed and Irregular Migration in the

Lilongwe, Malawi
30 June- 2nd July 2014

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)

Government of Malawi

Report and Recommendations of the MIDSA Conference on:
Taking Stock of Efforts to Address Mixed and Irregular Migration in the SADC Region

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A technical level Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) was held in Lilongwe, Malawi from 30 June to 2 July 2014. Founded in November 2000, MIDSA is a consultative process for Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States to exchange views on common challenges and solutions to migration-related issues. MIDSA exists to create a shared understanding of the impact of migration in SADC states, thereby improving inter-state cooperation on migration, including progressing towards harmonised data collection systems, immigration policy and legislation.

The MIDSA meeting focused on reviewing efforts made to address mixed and irregular migration since the 2010 Dar es Salaam Regional Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration, the development of a new regional strategy and the sustainability of the MIDSA process.

Senior officials responsible for immigration in 14 of the 15 SADC Member States participated in the conference representing Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The three day conference consisted of presentations and plenary as well as group discussions to develop new benchmarks for action that will culminate into a regional strategy on mixed and irregular migration, agree on a roadmap to finalise the regional strategy and agree on action to ensure the sustainability of the MIDSA process.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Senior officials endorsed the following conclusions and recommendations on 2nd July 2014:

Having reflected on

(a)   the characteristics and dimensions of mixed and irregular migration in the SADC region;

(b)   the key priority areas of action identified in the Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan on Mixed and Irregular Migration that was adopted in 2010;

(c)   the progress made with implementation of the Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan; and,

(d)   the challenges faced by SADC member states and states in other regional economic communities (REC's) in addressing mixed and irregular migration flows,

the participants in the conference concluded as follows:

1.   The Dar es Salaam Regional Plan of Action on Mixed and Irregular Migration remains a relevant and feasible plan to address the challenges of mixed and irregular migration and should be incorporated into a future Regional Action Plan on Mixed and Irregular Migration.

2.   In working towards the implementation and the achievement of the objectives as set out in the Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan, a concrete set of activities, as well as a clearly defined process (roadmap) for implementation is required.

3.   The proposed Draft Benchmarks for Action on Mixed and Irregular Migration, as amended and consolidated following inputs from member states obtained during the workshop held in Lilongwe, and during envisaged consultations with member states, represents an important supplementary set of activities to achieve the objectives of the Dar es Salaam Regional Plan of Action.

4.   In order to achieve the objectives of the Dar es Salaam Regional Plan of Action and implement the activities as proposed in the Draft Benchmarks for Action on Mixed and Irregular Migration, a clear roadmap (process) is required to facilitate individual and collective action by member states.

5.   That SADC, as the appropriate REC, should play a leading role in facilitating and coordinating the implementation of the Plan of Action, as well as the Roadmap as outlined below, and that this should be done in cooperation with other REC's.

6.   That the IOM should engage with the SADC Secretariat to advise them of the conclusions and recommendations of the Lilongwe workshop and specifically, to advise them of the desire of member states for SADC Secretariat to play a leading role.

Consequently, participants agreed to and recommended the following Roadmap for taking forward the proposed Regional Action Plan on Mixed and Irregular Migration and the specific activities as outlined in the Draft Benchmarks for Action on Mixed and Irregular Migration:

Proposed Road map for taking forward Regional Action Plan on Mixed Migration

ACTION	TIMEFRAME
1. Designate someone responsible in a Ministry to coordinate action on finalising the action plan – or designate a coordinating Ministry – appoint a technical officer or contract a short-term consultant on behalf of the Ministry to take charge	August/September 2014
2. Circulate the draft action plan to all relevant stakeholders – possibly in the inter-ministerial task force on mixed migration if there is one in your country – and include if possible academics, civil society alongside labour, social affairs, foreign affairs, human rights, national human rights institutions	September 2014
3. Convene a meeting to discuss inputs received on draft. Invite experts to discuss particular thematic issues such as detention, expulsion, protection of children	October - December 2014
4. Circulate draft one more time for final approval and convene final meeting to validate draft	February/March 2015
5. Convene meeting with coordinating focal points from all other Member States to consolidate drafts. Involve expertise from the SADC ELS, Gender Unit, Migration Unit, Refugee Commissioners Sub-Committee and others to ensure complementarity with other action plans	April 2015
6. Circulate new consolidated draft to national stakeholders for validation and signing off by appropriate authority	April/May 2015
7. Return final version to point person in SADC to take it forward for adoption	May/June 2015
8. Present the document for approval at Ministerial MIDSA	June/July 2015

MIDSA SUSTAINABILITY

Participants agreed to and recommended the following:

(a) that each member state should designate a focal point/liaison person who will take responsibility for facilitating discussions with the appropriate authorities/institutions in his or her country, with a view to generate options in terms of how member states can contribute to the sustainability of MIDSA. **Following the discussion, each member state provided the required information about the appropriate authority/authorities to the Secretariat**.

(b) that each focal point/liaison person should provide feedback to the IOM and that such feedback will be consolidated into a Concept Paper regarding the possible options to ensure the sustainability of MIDSA. **The IOM will prepare and submit an initial draft of the Concept Paper on the sustainability of MIDSA to member states by 15 July 2014 and following feedback, the Concept Paper will be finalised by 15 August 2014.**

(c) **that the Concept Paper should be submitted to the Government of Malawi as the current Chair of SADC to take it forward through the appropriate SADC structures** and will form part of the hand-over process to the Government of Zimbabwe as the next chair of SADC.

(d) that at the MIDSA Ministerial Meeting to be held in 2015, **progress on implementing the recommendations set out in the Concept Paper will be reported for further discussion and recommendations by the Ministers.**

(e) that the Concept Note should include reference to the MIDSA Ministerial Meetings held in Windhoek in 2010 and Maputo in 2013, during which the MIDSA Process was endorsed and Ministers agreed that MIDSA had to be incorporated into the formal SADC processes and structures as part of a sustainability strategy.

Day One

Day One
Opening Session

The Principal Secretary for Home Affairs for Malawi, Mr Bestone Chisamile welcomed participants and thanked all those responsible for organising the meeting including the Ministry of Home Affairs and its partners: the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). He highlighted that the previous year's ministerial meeting in Maputo had adopted the 2013 – 2015 SADC Regional Labour Migration Action Plan and that the current meeting would allow for a review of its implementation alongside other topics.

The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior for Mozambique (Outgoing SADC Chair) Mr Zefanias Muhate thanked the Government of Malawi for hosting the event and IOM for coordinating its organisation alongside SADC. He noted that the meeting would assess the challenges faced by Member States in implementing the 2010 Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan on mixed and irregular migration and update Member States on the implementation of recommendations adopted at the Maputo ministerial MIDSA in 2013. He recalled that the Maputo conference, involving both ministries of labour and home affairs had sought regional cooperation on labour migration and had culminated in the adoption of the SADC Labour Migration Action Plan that would harmonise policies and legislation in the region.

Ms Veronica Irima Modey-Ebi, UNHCR Deputy Regional Representative for Southern Africa commended the solid participation of States at the conference which reflected the commitment to address refugee and migration issues. National consultations had been held in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia in preparation for the meeting and questionnaires had been circulated to States to assess implementation of the Regional Action Plan developed in Dar es Salaam in 2010. The regional conference had concluded with recommendations for work in key areas of refugee protection, mixed migration and irregular migration. Four years later, countries in the region still faced the same challenges and those conclusions remain relevant today. People continue to move southward from the Horn/Great lakes region and the proper management of these flows remains pressing. The most common response of governments to mixed movement is still based on security considerations whereas asylum seekers are subject to an asylum regime, not immigration law, so they must be granted access to territory to seek asylum. Borders have to be protection- sensitive to allow for international protection. When responses to this movement are dominated by border control, which aims to keep people out, the result is the proliferation of smuggling and trafficking. Where people cannot access territory, they are compelled to find other ways to do so. States have the right to define their own security policies and ensure the well-being of their own citizens but they must do so in ways

that respect the human dignity and rights of all people. The regional conference and conclusions raised a number of issues that still need to be addressed. We need a regional and collaborative response and must develop tangible steps, action plans and benchmarks so that next year we can show concrete progress.

Ms Samantha Mundeta Regional Legal Advisor/Project Coordinator: Trafficking in Persons, UNODC recalled that UNODC is the main agency dealing with transnational organised crime including follow up to the Palermo protocols. It will continue to support Member States in strengthening and coordinating responses, especially to trafficking and smuggling, with law enforcement and criminal justice actors. Domestic regulatory measures tend to disproportionately focus on the migrant yet the real threat to the rule of law and sovereignty are the criminal networks which undermine territorial integrity. Eleven countries in the region have adopted trafficking legislation and there has been some attempt to coordinate responses. Implementation of obligations under the Smuggling Protocol however lags behind in the region. It is hoped that the conference will provide concrete measures to guide the region.

Mr Charles Kwenin, Senior Regional Adviser for Sub-Saharan Africa at the IOM remarked on the high level of participation at the conference and thanked the Malawi Government for its hospitality in hosting the workshop. He noted that mixed migration is of interest to all countries in the SADC region and globally. He highlighted several challenges in relation to the increasing phenomenon of mixed migration flows. It has become common to observe scenes such as at Lampedusa, where migrants go to extreme lengths to escape poverty and conflict. Such migration flows are increasingly dangerous for migrants. When borders are tightened the result is more undesirable ways to migrate. Migration should be a choice, not something resorted to out of desperation. Smugglers and traffickers take advantage of migrants and this affects all countries. There are inadequate reception arrangements to deal with the inflows, identify asylum seekers or other vulnerable groups and inadequate resources to assist other migrants. Furthermore, the long periods of time that migrants often spend in detention pose a problem for countries without the resources to repatriate migrants. This meeting takes place five years since the Blantyre bi-regional workshop which led to the regional conference in Dar es Salaam. Given the importance of the challenges and need for concerted action this meeting is timely as there is a need to look back at our efforts and find more effective ways for the future.

The **Honourable Paul Chibingu, Minister for Home Affairs**, officially opened the MIDSA 2014 conference on behalf of His Excellency the President, Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi. Honourable Chibingu started by welcoming participants to Malawi. In his remarks he appreciated the contribution made by IOM towards meeting the operational challenges of migration and expressed hope that the cordial relationship that has developed between IOM and the Government of Malawi will continue to prosper and lead to action on migration management

issues. Malawi faces challenges in migration policy, coordination, irregular migration, labour migration and management of the mixed migration flows from the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region. However; Malawi is making progress: it has finalised work on the Trafficking in Persons Bill, soon to be presented to the National Assembly, advancing with a country 'migration profile', as well as developing a migration policy and digitalising its borders. He wished delegations fruitful discussions to achieve the objectives of the conference.

Setting the Scene: Mixed and Irregular Migration in SADC

Mr Yitna Getachew, Regional Thematic Specialist (Counter Trafficking and Assisted Voluntary Return) at IOM, provided an overview of the expected outcomes for the 2014 MIDSA to include the development of building blocks for a new regional action plan on mixed migration, a roadmap on next steps to finalise the action plan and the development of a strategy to provide for the sustainability of the MIDSA process. He recalled that mixed migration had been a concern in the region for some time. Although not all countries were represented at the regional conference in Dar es Salaam it was important that all countries in the region build on the achievements attained through the regional action plan. Capacities had to be developed to better address the issues and more effective cooperation was needed.

In preparation for the 2014 MIDSA conference, IOM carried out an assessment of progress made in the region in addressing irregular and mixed migration since the regional meeting in Tanzania in 2010. The results of the survey were now collated and would be presented for discussion. Member States will also have the opportunity to discuss achievements, shortcomings and challenges faced in managing mixed migration flows. This would lead to the identification of building blocks for future action. A number of proposals would be presented and it would be important for States to determine what is needed by way of a regional approach. MIDSA is a consultative process but there is a need for commitments to effectively address the issues. MIDSA provides an avenue for generating ideas and it is hoped that the results of discussions at the conference will be presented finally to SADC for formal adoption. It is also important to reflect on good practice and Zambia will present some of the steps it has taken to address irregular and mixed migration. The Inter-Governmental Agency on Development (IGAD) is represented at the meeting and will provide an overview of the situation from the perspective of countries of origin. Time has also been allocated to discuss the future of MIDSA and how it can be employed to maximum benefit for Member States. Finally the last day would be devoted to the adoption of recommendations and agreement on the way forward.

Mr Arnold Chitambo Senior Programme Officer at SADC Secretariat provided an update on the implementation of the 2013 - 2015 SADC Labour Migration Action Plan endorsed by SADC

Ministers of home affairs and labour at the Ministerial MIDSA in July 2013. Ministers responsible for employment and labour will review progress made under the plan at the Employment and Labour Sector (ELS) Meeting in July 2014 where they are expected to also approve the proposed SADC migration framework for the region.

From a total of seven outputs expected in the year, three had been fully delivered; significant milestones were met with respect to two while two had been postponed because of funding shortages. In terms of Outcome 1 (*Availability of data and Statistics on Migration among Member States,* indicators have been identified within the context of the draft labour migration module developed in December 2013.

Under Outcome 2 (*Migrant Workers to have access to Social Benefits and Health Services and continuum of care across borders*), An Occupational Safety and Health assessment tool linked to the ILO convention had been approved in May 2013 and tripartite teams set up to ensure its implementation. A status update was also needed from Member States during the July 2014 meeting on the SADC Code on Tuberculosis in the Mining Sector. An initiative to address TB in mines was being spearheaded by countries most affected including Lesotho, South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique. The initiative was putting in place a framework to standardise the treatment, care and service provision for mineworkers in the four Member States.

Under Outcome 3 (*Improve mechanism for remittance transfers across SADC Region*) the development of a model for remittance transfers and an inventory of best practices had been postponed to the following year (2015) due to a lack of funds.

Under Outcome 4 (*Harmonised labour migration policy and legal framework in SADC*) a committee comprising eight Member States had been created to draft a labour migration framework to be submitted to Ministers at the meeting in July 2014 for approval. The SADC Memorandum of Understanding with IOM to cover labour migration was now ready for signature.

Mr Yitna Getachew and Amanuel Mehari, IOM presented on the findings of the 2014 study on Mixed and Irregular Migration from the Horn, Eastern Africa and the Great Lakes Region to Southern Africa. The current study building on research conducted in 2008 which estimated the scale of irregular migration into Southern Africa highlighted the dangers and violence faced by migrants en route to South Africa and documented the impact of migration flows on origin, transit and destination countries. The phenomenon is not peculiar to the SADC region; similar situations are found on the border between the United States of America and Mexico, the Gulf of Aden and Yemen and in the Mediterranean.

There are a number of migration routes crossing Africa. Three migratory routes originating from the Horn and Eastern part of Africa have been identified. The Southern route which was the focus

of the presented study, the Northern route, originating from Ethiopia/Eritrea and Somalia crossing Sudan en route to Europe and the eastern route to Yemen and Saudi Arabia from the Horn and East Africa. Over 100,000 people arrived on Yemeni shores in 2013 via the eastern route. West Africa also experiences mixed movement with 70% of the movement in that region involving West African nationals. Some are heading north to Tunisia and onwards to Europe, whilst others are heading south to Southern Africa. The factors pushing people to migrate remained largely unchanged and include violence, climate change, poverty and unemployment.

The updated study aimed to assess the profile of migrants, the scale of movement and its organisation. Findings indicated that migrants from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) included family groups of all ages travelling together. These groups were less likely to use smugglers, but there was still a high degree of violence on the road and little protection. The majority of Ethiopian migrants were young men and an increasing number of minors. Women tended to travel by air for part of the journey and would travel the last part of the journey on foot or by car. Somali migrants were mainly young men. Whereas the 2008 study located smugglers operating mainly from bigger cities, the updated study found them operating in villages. The estimated number of migrants had hardly changed, hovering between 17,000 and 20,000 migrants crossing the region per year. Whilst mixed flows involving Somali nationals had reduced, current estimates included DRC nationals and a sharp rise in Ethiopian migrants arriving in Mozambique and South Africa.

Although the routes used by migrants had largely conformed to the findings of the 2008 study, the 2014 study had identified the emergence of new routes within Tanzania and Zambia. Conditions on the road were still hard: migrants were often hungry, travelling long distances on foot and smugglers were taking advantage and forcing migrants to make extra payments. Migrants often took loans from family in origin countries to pay for their travel and were reluctant to return to situations where there was no hope of repaying their loan.

The 2010 Dar es Salaam Action Plan recommended the adoption of screening and referral mechanisms for new arrivals. In contrast, countries had responded to migration flows by tightening borders and erecting fences. As asylum offered one of the few routes to legal immigration status, asylum systems were overburdened with applicants. Law enforcement action tended to focus on arresting migrants rather than on tackling the criminal groups responsible for smuggling. Raids and mass deportations were common and resulted in changes to migration routes.

Plenary Discussion: Delegates noted that many migrants in the region now originated from Asia. Also that refugees crossed many countries before claiming asylum in the final country of choice. Some countries issued amnesties to enable irregular migrants to leave the country voluntarily rather than being subject to deportation. To enable comprehensive solutions, other policy actors from trade, industry and international relations sectors should be involved in migration fora.

Challenges faced by Member States in Addressing Mixed and Irregular Migration

Namibia outlined some of the challenges it faces in addressing mixed migration. It receives both high and low skilled migrants; highly-skilled migrants are employed quickly but work permits are not available for lower-skilled migrants who tend to have an irregular immigration status. There are unaccompanied minors whose families work across the border and it is not easy to tell whether they are visiting families or are being trafficked. Namibia also faces a problem with stowaways being disembarked along the coast by ships from the Horn of Africa and left stranded.

With regards to legislative and policy reform on refugee issues, refugees are not given the right to work and must apply for work permits. Refugees do however integrate in the communities they live in. The delegate from Namibia noted that it was expensive to continue with the practice of deporting irregular migrants. Currently irregular migrants can only be fined by a court but a new bill will empower immigration officers to administer cases and offer irregular migrants the opportunity to pay for their own departure as an alternative to detention.

Namibia faces challenges in capacity building, lacking training institutions on migration and skilled persons to train officials. Namibia also has difficulty identifying trafficked persons; victims are reluctant to provide information on perpetrators of trafficking.

Swaziland Receives on average 300 new asylum seekers a year through South Africa and Mozambique. It also attracts migrants seeking work which poses difficulties for the country in view of its high unemployment rate. Refugees are permitted to integrate locally and encouraged to be self-reliant. There is no refugee camp in Swaziland but a reception centre.

Mauritius on behalf of Mauritius, Madagascar and Seychelles: As Island States the only entry points into the countries are by air or sea. Mauritius hosts 40000 migrants, Madagascar 10000 and Seychelles 15000. Many migrant workers come from Asia and are issued with residence permits, occupation permits and work permits. None of the three countries have an asylum policy and requests received are dealt with on a case by case basis.

Mauritius has entered into circular migration agreements with France, Canada and Italy. Bilateral visa exemptions also exist with Schengen and Seychelles. Negotiations are underway with many African countries, Turkey and Russia for visa-free travel.

The few migrant workers with an irregular immigration status have generally arrived regularly in the country but overstayed their permits. They are repatriated back to their country of origin and will often be subject to future travel restrictions. In Madagascar some irregular migrants are allowed to regularise their situation. Generally there is little regularisation, which would call for a specific policy. Arrangements are made to repatriate irregular migrants quickly in cooperation with consular authorities, to avoid prolonged detention. Children are generally not detained. Health assistance, immigration advice and interpretation services are provided to new arrivals and

some assistance provided through international organisations and foreign missions. International organisations and foreign missions provide assistance for voluntary return in all three countries.

Zambia hosts refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants from mainly the DRC, Somalia, Angola, Burundi and Rwanda. Alternative detention facilities for children are in local orphanages. New arrivals have access to health-care on an equivalent basis with nationals. Zambia is a signatory to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Free Movement of Persons Protocol. On return and reintegration issues, a key challenge is the high cost of transporting migrants and in this regard the Government is grateful for IOM's assistance with voluntary return of the most vulnerable migrants. Currently Zambia is offering local integration to former Angolan refugees but there is a need to enhance the infrastructure in the local host areas. In an effort to improve migration management and specifically the identification and referral of trafficking victims and vulnerable migrants, the Government of Zambia has produced a number of training tools including manuals, standard operating procedures and profiling forms. Challenges encountered include limited geographic coverage of protective services and negative attitudes towards migrants by local populations as well as challenges in striking a balance between human rights and security considerations.

Tanzania receives migrants through its northern, western and southern borders. The majority of migrants are from the Horn, transiting Tanzania for southern Africa and include all age groups, male and female. Tanzania has hosted very large refugee populations in the past, located in fifteen refugee camps. There remains only one camp now. Tripartite agreements with UNHCR and Burundi allowed for the return of 35000 Burundi refugees whose refugee status ceded. Tanzania is currently building a large transit centre as an alternative to immigration detention. It invited the Ethiopian authorities, who do not have an embassy in Tanzania, to identify Ethiopian migrants detained in Tanzanian prisons and issue travel documents and assist with their repatriation.

The Tanzanian Government has initiated legislative and policy reforms to improve migration management. It has drafted a standard operating procedure for vulnerable migrants and ethical border practices. The government is considering reviewing the Refugee Act and Refugee Policy with the aim of enhancing national security and public safety and alignment of national development priorities and its commitments to relevant international and regional instruments. From its statistics, 3,462 migrants were deported in 2013, following the arrest of 8,063 individuals. The vast majority of detained migrants were Ethiopians (2,047) and Burundians (2,987).

Malawi noted that mixed migrants arriving from the Horn and Great Lakes region generally report to the Karonga Transit shelter and from there are taken to the Dzaleka refugee camp. More recently migrants have gone straight to the camp without crossing official borders. Screening and referral mechanisms have been established at border posts with police and immigration officers. Standard operating procedures have also been developed for the return of persons not in need of international protection.

In terms of policy and legislative change, Malawi`s Trafficking in Persons Bill is awaiting parliamentary approval whilst its Refugee Policy and National Migration Policy have been drafted. The Immigration Act is due for review to reflect emerging trends in mixed migration. An inter-ministerial task force on refugees involving the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Home Affairs has been established. Border officials are being trained on the provisions of the country`s refugee laws. The government is working in partnership with IOM to develop its Migration Profile.

There is a need for separate detention facilities. Rejected asylum seekers are unwilling to return to countries of origin and Malawi faces difficulties transporting asylum seekers from the border to the camp. There is also a need to engage civil society in migration projects. Malawians are also migrating with smugglers and being detained and expelled from neighbouring countries. This also needs to be reflected in migration planning.

The **Democratic Republic of Congo** recalled its recent history of migration including the refuge it has provided to Rwandan, Sudanese, Ugandan and most recently Central African Republic refugees. The delegate noted the increasing migration to DRC from China, India and Pakistan. He also recalled the challenges that are faced as a result of inherited colonial borders which separated people of the same tribes and divided resources arbitrarily. In terms of its responses, DRC is reinforcing its operational capacity at the border, has been standardising travel documentation and is negotiating agreements with neighbouring countries on the circulation of goods and people.

Mozambique noted that migrants were currently arriving from South East Asia, the Great Lakes region, Central Africa, Portugal, Brazil and South Africa. The delegate noted that Mozambique faced challenges in that migrants were detained across the country rather than close to the borders and that it needed to strengthen its capacity to provide medical assistance and provide for the basic needs of migrants in an irregular situation.

In terms of responses, Mozambique had conducted awareness campaigns to prevent discrimination against migrants, recognising that many of its nationals had lived in neighbouring countries in irregular immigration situations or as refugees in the past. It has also signed MOUs on migration services with Malawi and Tanzania.

South Africa noted that the largest proportion of asylum seekers in South Africa is from SADC States although few are granted refugee status. Irregular migration from outside the SADC region is generally facilitated by intermediaries whereas those travelling from the SADC region enter South Africa legally or through porous borders without the use of intermediaries.

To prevent child trafficking and smuggling, recent changes to the Immigration Act require children to carry their own passports. Recent legislative changes also limit the number of days in which asylum seekers can lodge asylum claims following their arrival in the country.

The delegate explained that South Africa is working with neighbouring countries to implement joint immigration inspections and as a member of the SADC Refugee Commissioners Sub - Subcommittee is contributing to the development of a regional asylum policy. Following xenophobic attacks against migrants in 2008, South Africa created structures to coordinate support for and provide information to migrants.

Lesotho noted that it has been assisted by UNODC and SADC in formulating a plan of action on trafficking and is also developing a labour migration policy.

Review of the Implementation of the Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan (2010-2012)

Ms Veronica Irima Modey-Ebi, UNHCR Deputy Regional Representative for Southern Africa provided an overview of the Regional Action Plan developed in Dar es Salaam in 2010. She recalled that the Dar es Salaam conference sought to explore the nature of mixed migratory flows, examine the causes of the movement, explore the main challenges to protection and identify actions to be taken at both the national and regional level. She provided an overview of the targets that were to be achieved in each of the six areas of the Action Plan. She highlighted key areas for action which included strengthened cooperation on refugee protection and mixed migration, the creation of ministerial task forces on mixed migration in collaboration with civil society, the reform of national policy and law on immigration and asylum, the strengthening of national capacity to respond to mixed migration in compliance with human rights and improving data collection and analysis on which to base policy. In moving forward there was a still a need to achieve many of the goals under the Plan, with the creation of realistic time frames and bench marks to allow States to report on progress, to establish differentiated processes to assist migrants and asylum seekers to seek alternatives to detention and to seek the review of law and policy on immigration and asylum.

Ms Shivaun Scanlan, IOM Consultant presented the results of research to assess the progress made by SADC States in implementing the Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan since 2010. The research results were based on data gathered from a survey sent to all States, interviews with government officials and national consultation workshops. The research was conducted over a three-month period from March – May 2014. Country visits were made to Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. National consultation workshops were held in the same countries except for South Africa. It was not possible to visit all countries in the SADC region and the final report contained more detailed information on progress and gaps on the countries visited. However many of the findings identified were common to the whole region.

The States had made some progress in adopting international instruments to provide the requisite regulatory framework for addressing mixed migration. Notably all countries had ratified the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking and most had ratified the Palermo Protocol on Smuggling. Most countries however still maintained reservations to the 1951 Convention on Refugees which prevented refugees' freedom of

movement and the right to work. There were a few new legal migration channels open to migrants in the region as recommended under the Regional Action Plan. Some respondents of the research called for greater opportunities for legal migration to be made available to low-skilled workers.

Although international norms argued against the criminalisation of the irregular entry or stay of migrants, most countries in the region detained migrants amongst regular criminals for extensive periods. The research found widespread detention of migrants, which included the detention of asylum seekers, refugees and children due to a lack of procedures to secure their release. The detention of male migrants was almost routine, in conflict with due process norms. Many countries did not provide possibilities for migrants to challenge their detention either due to a lack of legal assistance or information. States also frequently breached maximum time periods for detention often due to a lack of funds to repatriate migrants. Numerous respondents reported on the poor conditions of detention facilities and the concept of alternatives to detention was widely misunderstood. The research also found that there was a need for external oversight mechanisms to monitor and report on immigration detention as the failure of adequate monitoring leaves detainees vulnerable to abuse.

Screening procedures were generally functioning in the region for asylum seekers but were lacking for vulnerable migrants. There were also a few reception facilities to process migrants whilst transit facilities existed for asylum seekers. Healthcare provision to vulnerable migrants was often provided through the asylum framework which placed a strain on asylum resources. There were also difficulties encountered with the denunciation of migrants to immigration authorities when accessing healthcare in some States.

Although there were some voluntary return arrangements for migrants in the region, in particular for ex-refugees, there were far larger numbers of migrants being expelled. States were failing to follow guidance on lawful expulsion and countries of origin had few resources to assist with reintegration.

Plenary discussion: Delegates asked whether State responses to the data collection had generated information on the tripartite agreements entered into with UNHCR and different countries on the voluntary return of refugees. Swaziland noted that it allowed for the regularisation of long-staying migrants and acquisition of citizenship. Lesotho informed that it had smuggling legislation, distinct from other countries in the region. South Africa queried a statement made in the presentation suggesting that detainees in South Africa did not have access to home affairs officials to lodge complaints. An NGO participant asked whether the research had indicated how far migrants' home countries were effective in providing requisite documentation to regularise migrants' status or return home. Delegates asked for more information on alternatives to detention. Some delegations requested a copy of the final report for their own information and so that they could provide their comments or additional information.

Ms Scanlan informed that information had been provided on the tripartite agreements for the return of refugees in a number of countries including Zambia, Tanzania and DRC. In her presentation however she had emphasised the situation faced by irregular migrants who were expelled in large numbers and for whom there were few voluntary return arrangements in place. With respect to detainees lodging complaints whilst in detention, she referred to the report of a constitutional judge in South Africa who had made this finding in his report on conditions in the Lindela repatriation facility. On the issuance of documentation to secure regularisation and travel documents, she noted that interviews with officials in Zimbabwe had revealed that efforts had been made to facilitate the issuance of documentation for its nationals under the Zimbabwean Special Dispensation scheme in South Africa, although it was recognised that more still needed to be done. On alternatives to detention Ms Scanlan reiterated that in the first instance detention should be used as a measure of last resort, where the individual is at risk of absconding or a danger to public security. This requires individual assessments. For instance, data indicated that some migrants were well integrated in the community so there was little risk of absconding in such cases and detention would not be necessary. Also, existing facilities could be used for shelter arrangements for women or children. Although the research report had been intended as a background document for the conference it would be circulated following the conference in view of the interest.

Inter- Regional Collaboration

Ms Caroline Njuki, Regional Migration Coordinator at the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) provided an overview of the migration situation and efforts being made from the perspective of countries of origin. She recalled that IGAD, whose members include Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Sudan and South Sudan, was set up as a regional economic community to deal with drought and desertification. In 1996 its mandate was expanded and it now focused on economic integration, peace and security, food security, environmental protection, and social development, which addresses migration.

For a long time migration from the region had been influenced by different factors with sizeable migrant populations in Europe, the Gulf States and increasingly Southern Africa. Facilitators used to assist travel, often involve criminal groups, which increases the vulnerability of migrants.

At the national level, the Puntland region of Somalia had made efforts to establish joint border controls with Ethiopia to profile and refer migrants and had also established a counter-trafficking unit. Countries had increased the number of border posts to make immigration services more accessible as a means of dissuading irregular movement and to increase surveillance. Efforts had also been made to assist in the reintegration of returnees through the provision of consular services. In Ethiopia transit centres were set up to assist in the return of over 160 000 Ethiopians expelled from Saudi Arabia.

Increasing attention had also been paid to improving life-saving at sea and the training of coastguards to ensure that they were able to assist and make referrals in Djibouti and Puntland. Awareness-raising on the dangers of irregular migration was widespread but its effectiveness in deterring irregular migration was questionable, especially in view of the absence of alternatives for many people. Counter trafficking law possibly was not tough enough in the region.

At the regional level, the Regional Mixed Migration Committee, comprising senior government delegations from some of the Member States who meet annually to discuss mixed migration, was established following an initiative of UNHCR and IOM. IGAD offers technical assistance to Member States through training and research. Dialogue and cooperation on migration is also achieved through the regional consultative process of IGAD which has so far focused on labour migration and migration and development. In addition, the IGAD Regional Migration Coordination Committee, established in 2012, brings together chiefs of immigration and labour from the region contributing to improved immigration practices. Also, the IGAD regional migration policy framework includes recommendations on border management, labour migration, irregular migration and regional cooperation and the 2014-2017 Migration Action Plan includes provisions on mixed migration.

Plenary discussion. Delegates asked what countries of origin were doing to address the push factors to migration and what could be done to prevent returnees from migrating again. Clarification was also requested on what was meant by free movement of people since borders existed to control movement. Ms Njuki explained that the main countries of origin in the IGAD region were Ethiopia and Somalia. In Somalia, the collapse of the State for the past 20 years continues to undermine government provision of services or education. The presence of Al Shabaab also caused many young people to flee its forced recruitment and indiscriminate attacks. In addition, where natural disasters, such as droughts and famine struck, there was very little that could be done. Migration to the Gulf States from Ethiopia started when Asia stopped sending its migrant labour due to claims of exploitation in the Gulf. The Gulf started to look for labour elsewhere and Ethiopia responded to the demand. Ethiopia has a population of 100 million people and although politically stable, there were few opportunities at home and many people had been displaced due to commercial agricultural projects. There was also now a migration culture where families support their children to migrate.

On what was meant by free movement of people, she offered Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) as a model. Travel in the ECOWAS region required documentation but visa-free regimes were in place. Application of a visa regime made it more difficult for many people to travel. She noted that Ethiopia to Kenya had a visa free regime. With respect to the return of migrants and subsequent movement, she noted that if people were returned to the same situation they had fled/left they were more likely to move again.

Delegates remarked that some countries of origin were not doing enough to educate their populations about legal movement and that more needed to be done to inform them of how to travel legally.

Day Two

Day Two
Opening Session

Experience from the SADC Region

The Government of Zambia presented its experience from the region in addressing mixed and irregular migration. It has developed a number of tools for the protection of vulnerable migrants including Minimum Standards, Guidelines, Profiling Form, National Referral Mechanism and a training manual. Together with UNHCR, the Government of Zambia has also trained its inter-ministerial committees on refugee status determination. These tools aimed at providing protection and assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, victims of trafficking, stranded and stateless migrants. Thus far, the tools had strengthened the capacity of frontline officials to identify the different migrants and provide the necessary referral and protective services. Various tools have been piloted in six Provinces of Zambia and 16 trainers and 120 frontline officials have been trained. There are a number of challenges including the limited availability of protective services for vulnerable migrants and a negative perception of migrants. The Government of Zambia will continue to use the tools developed, train frontline officials, incorporate the tools in national training curricula and improve the quality and availability of protective services.

Ms Shivaun Scanlan, IOM presented the 'Draft Benchmarks for Action on Mixed and Irregular Migration'. The proposed activities aimed to build on action agreed under the 2010 Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan and address developments that had been highlighted in the regional research. She noted that the regional assessment concluded that progress had been made in many areas of the Action Plan and that many of its recommendations remained valid. There was also a need to focus on new strategies which were guided by international norms to address the increasing use of detention and expulsion of migrants and the need for external oversight mechanisms in immigration detention. The importance of securing humanitarian assistance to migrants ahead of enforcing border control was also emphasised.

She explained that the participants will be divided into groups to discuss the components of a future strategy on mixed and irregular migration for the SADC region. The draft benchmarks document was used to guide the discussions. Groups were asked to provide their views on the importance, relevance and feasibility of the proposed activities and to revise them as appropriate. Breakaway groups were also asked to identify the next steps needed to further develop and finalise a regional action plan and ensure its final adoption by SADC. A draft roadmap had been provided to guide this discussion.

Mapping the Way Forward

Delegates reported back from the breakaway groups on the draft benchmarks document and draft roadmap to finalise a regional action plan. As a way forward, participants reached consensus that:

1. The Dar es Salaam Regional Plan of Action remained relevant to address the challenges of mixed and irregular migration and should be incorporated into a future regional action plan. Delegates provided written submissions on the draft benchmarks document, which together with the Plan of Action would provide an important supplementary set of activities for a regional action plan.

2. The input on the draft benchmarks would be incorporated following the Conference and the document circulated and further consulted with Member States in accordance with the roadmap. It was also agreed that following further consultation the final regional action plan would be forwarded to the relevant SADC point person to take it forward for adoption. SADC structures would therefore play a leading role in facilitating and coordinating development and implementation of the action plan.

3. The action plan would then be submitted for approval at the Ministerial MIDSA in July 2015. The roadmap detailing the steps to be taken to finalise the regional plan of action was approved in the final session of the conference.

Increasing Member State Participation in the MIDSA Process

1. **Mr Charles Kwenin, IOM** provided a brief overview of migration dialogues or Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) in Africa and the Americas highlighting the different governance and funding structures. He provided some examples for consideration by States of how MIDSA could be funded in future to ensure its sustainability. These included:

   - Direct Sponsorship: financial contributions by Member States to the MIDSA process, for example, Republic of South Africa.

   - Annual budgeting: financing for migration dialogue meetings accounted for in annual budgets of for example Home affairs and Labour Ministries

   - Costs of hosting by Chair in office: Host government covers entire costs of the RCP including; conference venue, hotel accommodation for participants and travel costs; e.g. Republic of Congo for launch of ECCAS RCP

- In-kind Contributions: Costs of Delegations (including airfares and per diems etc.) covered by participating governments; e.g. RSA, Zambia; (during MIDSA in Lilongwe in 2014)

- Co-Sponsorship: Co-Sponsorship by willing SADC Member States (e.g. RCM – Puebla Process – USA & Canada (50%); Mexico – 25%; Remaining Member States – 25%)

- SADC Core Budget Support: Inclusion of MIDSA in SADC annual core budget (e.g. MIDWA – ECOWAS; IGAD);

- Support by Partners: Cash & In-kind contributions e.g. Experts, Resource Persons, Publications; IOM – IDF; UNHCR, UNODC, (IGAD, COMESA MIDWA, MIDSA etc.)

- Bilateral & Multilateral Donors: E.g. USA - PRM, Swiss, EU - RIP, WB; contribution to- MIDWA; IGAD-RCP; MIDSA; etc.

Delegates agreed that IOM should prepare a concept note following the conference providing proposals for funding options for sustainability of the MIDSA process and drawing on the agreement reached at the Ministerial Conferences in 2010 and 2013 which called for the integration of MIDSA into the formal SADC processes and structures as part of a sustainability strategy. The concept note should be circulated to all Member States by the 15th July 2014 to allow for internal consultations with the aim of agreeing on a way forward before the 15th August 2014, when the chairmanship of SADC would be transferred from Malawi to Zimbabwe. The topic of MIDSA sustainability would be followed up by the Chairmanship of SADC. All delegations indicated focal points that would be responsible for receiving and providing feedback to IOM on the concept note.

Delegations also reported on the status of ratification of the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons. An implementation committee had been formed and was progressing with its work in supporting increased ratification of the Protocol.

Day Three

Day Three
Conclusions and Recommendations

Mr Vincent Williams presented the conclusions and recommendations from the conference which were endorsed by the delegations. Recommendations focused on a roadmap to take forward a regional action plan on mixed and irregular migration and the sustainability of MIDSA.

Closing ceremony

Mr Charles Kwenin, IOM Senior Regional adviser for Africa conveyed thanks for the kind words and support given to IOM's Regional Director for Southern Africa, Bernardo Mariano, who had been involved in a road accident en route to the conference. He thanked delegations for the constructive discussions that had taken place on efforts made to implement the Regional Action Plan developed in Dar es Salaam in 2010. He also commended the agreement reached on concrete steps to take forward a regional action plan on mixed and irregular migration and the sustainability of the MIDSA Process. He acknowledged the support of the SADC secretariat to ensure that the MIDSA Process was integrated in the work of SADC and thanked UNHCR and UNODC for their support in the meeting. No single agency could deal with the challenges presented by mixed migration and a coherent approach was needed.

Mr Bestone Chisamile, Permanent Secretary of Home Affairs for Malawi thanked participants for having completed all items under the agenda and for having agreed to take forward a regional action plan and ensure the continuance of MIDSA. He thanked IOM, the SADC secretariat UNHCR and UNODC for their assistance in planning and coordinating the event.

Ms Angela Mulenga, Deputy Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs, **Zambia** thanked IOM, UNODC and UNHCR for the successful conference and thanked Malawi for its warm hospitality and excellent facilities that had been made available to delegates. Zambia pledged to implement and take forward the conclusions and recommendations of the Lilongwe MIDSA.

Annexes

I.	Legislative and Policy Measures				
Main activity	Sub Activity	Outputs	Indicators	Time Frame	Responsible parties
· **International and regional instruments**					
Aim: To provide an appropriate legal framework to address the challenges of refugee protection and mixed migration					
1.1 Sign ratify and implement the ICESCR,[1] CAT optional protocol,[2] UNMWC,[3] UN Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, Statelessness Conventions and lift reservations to 1951 Refugee Convention	Establish an action group to advocate for ratification and implementation	Instrument signed and ratified	Instruments deposited for ratification	2017	Member States, SADC, International Organizations
1.2 Sign, ratify and/ or implement the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons	Establish an action group to identify gaps in ratification and why.	Action group meets with two Member States to ensure ratification	Minutes of meetings		Member States, SADC, International Organizations
· **Bilateral and Regional Frameworks for Migration**					
Aim: To increase regular channels for migration and develop a common approach to low skilled workers and domestic workers					
1.3 Conduct research on labour market needs and prevalence of migrant labour in certain sectors, including low-skilled work and domestic work		Data on labour market needs and migrant workers in low-skilled and domestic work	Research report on labour market needs		Member States, SADC - ELS, International Organizations
1.4 Convene meetings between sending and destination countries to elaborate MOUs and bilateral agreements formalising the exchange of labour	Establish an action group to advocate for meetings and creation of new opportunities	MOUs and bilateral agreement on labour exchange agreed also for low skilled work and domestic work	Number of MOUs and bilateral agreements on labour exchange covering low skilled and domestic work / Number of countries with permit regime covering low skilled work and domestic work	2015-2018	Member States, International Organizations
1.5 Create new opportunities for legal migration by expanding coverage of work permits to low-skilled activities and domestic work		New work permit regime for low-skilled work and domestic work adopted	Statistics on issuance of work permits		Member States, International Organizations

· **Regularisation and Integration**					
Aim: To provide routes out of irregularity and greater opportunities for integration with a view to relaxing rules on citizenship/residency					
1.6 Review possibilities for regularising and integrating irregular migrants and refugees in the country and extend existing regularisation campaigns to other nationals.	Create a working group to conduct research and advocate for regularisation, integration and relaxation of citizenship/ residence rights	Process of review conducted and regularisation/ integration programmes implemented/ extended.	Numbers of migrants/ refugees regularised and integrated	2014-2017	Member States, International Organizations
1.7 Issue identification and other documentation necessary to facilitate regularisation.		Regularised migrants	Number of countries issuing documentation to regularise migrants		Member States
1.8 Review law and policy on rights to citizenship and residency with a view to relaxing rules where there is marriage or birth to a citizen		Law and policy on citizenship and/ or residence rights following marriage and birth amended	Numbers of migrants/ refugees who successfully change their status using this dispensation	2018	Member States, International Organizations
· **Refugee Protection**					
Aim: To develop a common regional approach to asylum seekers and refugees including greater opportunities for self-reliance of refugees and freedom of movement outside of refugee camps					
1.9 Conduct research and share practices on non-encampment practices of other countries including South Africa and Angola		Research conducted and practices shared	Number of events/ meetings to share research findings	2014-2017	Member States, International Organizations
1.10 Implement a more liberal 'gate-pass' regime in those countries with encampment policies for refugees		Gate passes issued for a minimum of 30 days on expanded list of grounds.	Number of migrants using gate passes		Member States, International Organizations
1.11 Review restrictions on access to work for refugees with a view to decreasing restrictions and offering work permits to refugees for low-skilled work		Work permits available to refugees for low skilled work	Number of refugees employed		Member States, International Organizations
1.12 Review law and policy providing for the criminalisation and detention of refugees without valid permits or authorisations		Law on criminalisation of refugees without valid permits or authorisations reviewed and amended	Revised laws which exclude criminalisation of refugees without valid documentation		Member States, International Organizations

· **Border Security**					
Aim: To ensure that humanitarian assistance to migrants is prioritised by border management					
1.13 Conduct research to review the impact on human rights of the securitization of borders.	Create advocacy groups to raise awareness amongst Member States on the impact of securitization of borders on human rights of migrants, including proliferation of organised crime.	Vulnerable migrants are assisted at the border.	Data on number of vulnerable migrants who receive assistance	2014-2018	SADC, Member States, International Organizations
1.14 Convene regional meeting to agree on policy with respect to the priority of humanitarian assistance for migrants over border control		Coherent policy is adopted recognising the primacy of human rights in border control and destination countries refrain from exerting pressure on transit/ origin countries to close their borders or not to readmit third country nationals	Policy and practice review reveals that states are observing the human rights of migrants in the context of border control		SADC, Member States, International Organizations
· **Migrant Protection**					
Aim: To ensure effective investigation of complaints by migrants					
1.15 Review law and policy and issue guidance to law enforcement officials to ensure that migrants may report abuse without risking arrest and deportation.		Guidance issued to law enforcement officials with respect to migrants access to complaint mechanisms	Number of complaint mechanisms/ procedures established		Member States, International Organizations
1.16 Conduct training/ education with law enforcement officials to address intolerance of migrants and reinforce duty to investigate complaints of abuse by migrants with due diligence.		Training conducted and law enforcement aware of their duties with respect to migrants' complaints	Prosecutions/ proceedings against perpetrators of abuse against migrants Training evaluations indicate increase in knowledge and skills of law enforcement on complaint mechanism/ procedures		Member States, International Organizations
1.17 Support civil society organisations to report on violations of rights of migrants and provide assistance		Civil society active in reporting on violation of migrants' rights and supporting migrants	Reports issued by civil society. Migrants assisted		Member States, International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations

• **Counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling**					
Aim: To ensure that those who engage in human trafficking and smuggling and not those who are victims or objects of these activities are subject to criminal penalties					
1.18 Review law and policy which criminalises migrants for their illegal entry and stay and authorises their routine detention to ensure that migrants are not subject to criminalisation or routine detention		Law and policy reviewed and where appropriate revised	Fewer migrants prosecuted for immigration-related offences.	2016	Member States, International Organizations
			Fewer migrants detained for immigration-related matters		
1.19 Adopt legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.		Law adopted	Existence of anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling laws.		Member States
			Numbers of prosecutions of traffickers and smugglers		
1.20 Create effective procedures for granting permits to victims of trafficking to allow them to remain in host countries and ensure their access to assistance and protection			Numbers of permits issued to victims of trafficking		Member States

· Child Protection					
Aim: To improve protection of unaccompanied and separated migrant children					
1.21 Review and modify as necessary national policies to ensure that best interest determinations are undertaken as soon as possible after arrival, including family reunification unless not deemed in the best interest of the child	Create committees/ working groups to assess best interests	Best interest determinations are faster and made on a regular basis for child migrants	Numbers of best interest determinations issued		Member States, International Organizations
1.22 Review practices on safe return of unaccompanied and separated migrant children in the region and develop guidelines to provide for dignified return.	Establish action group to review practices and develop guidelines	Guidelines on safe return adopted	Existence of guidelines		Member States, International Organizations
1.23 Conclude agreements with countries of return/origin to provide for dignified return		Agreements concluded	Existence of agreements		Member States, International Organizations
1.24 Facilitate children's access to documentation to make their migration as safe as possible		Increasing number of children have access to documentation	Numbers of children travelling with appropriate documentation		Member States, International Organizations
· Detention					
Aim: To reduce the detention of migrants in the SADC region, ensure oversight in detention facilities and explore alternatives to detention					
1.25 Prepare a screening tool to provide guidance to law enforcement on the appropriateness to detain and to ensure that asylum seekers/victims of trafficking/children and vulnerable migrants are not detained	Create a working group to develop the screening tool	Screening tool prepared	Number of migrants detained decreases	2018	Member States, International Organizations
		Principle of non-refoulement respected	Number of cases of refoulement decrease		
1.26 Provide training to law enforcement officers and detention guards on the need to refrain from the use of force against migrants following their detention.		Law enforcement aware of their duties	Number of incidences of abuse of migrants and complaints by migrants of abuse decrease		Member States

1.27 Review the law to ensure that the grounds for immigration detention are exhaustively defined and that the law provides for the right of a person to be informed of reasons for detention, the right to challenge detention and the right to legal assistance.		Law revised	Existence of new law or amendments		Member States
1.28 Prepare information in migrant languages on rights of persons in detention and right to challenge detention and post this information in places of detention		Migrants aware of their rights	Information leaflets prepared and posted in places of detention	2015-2016	International Organizations
1.29 Review policy and practise to ensure that civil society, IO's, lawyers, consular officials and human rights mechanisms have regular access to detention and are able to screen, educate and negotiate the release of detainees where possible		Policy and law revised	Visits by civil society, IO's, etc and increasing numbers of individuals released.		Member States
1.30 Institute mechanisms to ensure that detention is subject to periodic judicial review		Mechanism for periodic review in place	Number of periodic reviews taking place		Member States

1.31 Review practices in SADC countries to monitor, report on and investigate complaints in detention facilities detaining migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.		Practices reviewed			Member States, International Organizations
1.32 Create independent monitoring mechanism with regular access to detention facilities to investigate complaints and hold perpetrators to account.		Oversight mechanisms created which monitor conditions in detention	> Reports issued by oversight mechanisms. > Perpetrators held to account	2015-2017	Member States, International Organizations
1.33 Ensure that persons detained for immigration-related matters are not detained alongside persons for criminal offences and ensure that conditions of detention comply with international standards		Detention conditions improved	Detained migrants report improved conditions		Member States
1.34 Organise workshops to raise awareness of alternatives to detention and exchange practice on usage in other countries	Create action group to advocate for alternatives to detention, invite experts to present etc.	Alternatives to detention applied in half of SADC countries	Numbers of countries applying alternatives to detention		SADC, Member States, International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations

2.   Capacity Building

Aim: To build capacity of frontline officials to identify and protect vulnerable migrants

2.1 Continue to conduct joint mixed migration training on the basis of the materials developed by IOM and UNHCR to build capacity of frontline officials to identify and protect vulnerable migrants. Training should include implementation of screening tools and referral mechanisms developed under section 3.		Frontline officials capacity to identify and refer to the appropriate procedures enhanced	Numbers of officials trained.	2014 - 2015	SADC, Member States, International Organizations
2.2 Conduct specialised training for social workers on case management of unaccompanied and separated minors, including on safe return		Social workers capacity enhanced	Increase in numbers of vulnerable migrants identified and assisted.		SADC, Member States, International Organization

3.   Operations

·   Profiling and Referral

Aim: To improve identification of migrants with specific needs and ensure referral to appropriate procedures

3.1 Review and adapt existing profiling, screening tools and referral mechanisms in use in the region to ensure identification of the needs and procedures applicable to new arrivals.	Create a working group to review and adapt profiling, screening and referral tools	Screening tools and SOPs for referral developed	Existence of standard regional screening and referral tools for new arrivals	2014-2015	Member States, International Organizations
3.2 Develop strategies to reinforce the availability of trained interpreters for frontline officials in contact with migrants		Interpreter services enhance quality of screening of migrants	Number of officials who report improved screening as a result of quality interpretation		Member States, International Organizations

· **Reception arrangements and services**					
Aim: to ensure proper processing of individual cases on arrival and enable the identification of the immediate needs of migrants					
3.3 Establish reception arrangements					Member States, International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations
3.4 Provide counselling to new arrivals on legal migration and right to seek asylum and their human rights		New arrivals have access to direct assistance and information on arrival	Number of migrants who receive direct assistance and information on arrival increasing	2015-2018	Member States, International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations
3.5 Provide information to new arrivals on access to services including healthcare, shelter, safety and education					Member States, International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations
3.6 Review law and policy to ensure that healthcare is accessible to all, including irregular status migrants and amend law and policy to ensure that medical personnel are not discriminating against irregular status migrants in the provision of healthcare		Law and policy provide for access to healthcare	Laws and policy that ensure access to healthcare for migrants are in place	2014-2016	Member States
3.7 Conduct awareness raising activities to ensure that medical personnel do not discriminate against irregular status migrants in the provision of healthcare		Medical personnel provide care to non citizens on an equal basis with nationals	Increase in migrants seeking government healthcare and reduction in self-medication/ resort to private clinics		Member States, International Organizations
3.8 Conduct awareness raising activities amongst migrants on rights to access healthcare, shelter, safety and education where appropriate		Migrants knowledgeable on how to access services	Number of migrants who report increased knowledge of their rights		Member States, International Organizations, Civil Society Organizations

• **Return and Reintegration**					
Aim: to increase possibilities for voluntary return for all migrants and ensure that return of migrants not in need of international protection is conducted in accordance with international norms.					
3.8 Develop national frameworks to enhance possibilities for voluntary return		Returns are conducted in accordance with international norms and the respect for the rights of migrants are enhanced	Numbers of migrants returning voluntarily	2014-2016	Member States, International Organizations
3.9 Develop guidance and SOPs on procedures to be followed in expelling or deporting migrants	Create working group to develop the guidance, research and SOPs		Fewer cases of arbitrary expulsions.		Member States, International Organizations
3.10 Conduct research and gather information on practises incentivising voluntary return to allow people to depart with personal belongings and securing outstanding wage claims and implement such practices.					Member States, International Organizations
3.11 Develop SOPs to improve the coordination of voluntary returns					Member States, International Organizations
3.12 Conclude bilateral agreements with States on return and readmission of persons not in need of international protection			Increasing number of MOUs and agreements on return.		Member States
3.13 Train frontline officials to refrain from using excessive force at the border – in line with UN Basic Principles on Use of Force and Firearms –reflected in the SOPs					Member States, International Organizations

3.14 Provide training on need to refrain from summary expulsions and hold to account those who expel in breach of guidance and SOPs			Decreasing number of migrants returning destitute to countries of origin	2014-2016	Member States, International Organizations
3.15 Provide reintegration assistance for returnees	Arrange regular meetings between countries to discuss return		Numbers of migrants provided with reintegration assistance		Member States, International Organizations

4.   Communication and Outreach

Aim: To raise awareness of legal channels of migration, address intolerance and xenophobia and promote integration of migrants

4.1 Conduct awareness raising campaigns/events to address intolerance of migrants	Set up action group to assess impact and evaluate results of awareness campaigns including possible negative effects	Campaigns conducted	Number of social cohesion initiatives reported by targeted communities	2015-2018	Member States, International Organizations
4.2 Conduct awareness raising on legal channels of migration			Migrants report increased knowledge on legal channels for migration		Member States, International Organizations

5.   Data Collection

Aim: To generate accurate and reliable data on which to base policy

5.1 Develop relationships with universities, research institutes and civil society to support research on migration.					Member States, International Organizations Academia
5.2 Develop common standards for data collection in the region.			Existence of quality research reports on migration in the region	2015-2018	Member States, International Organizations, Academia
5.3 Develop data sharing protocols within countries and across the region		Common standards and protocols developed			Member States, International Organizations Academia

6. Cooperation and Coordination					
Aim: To strengthen national and regional cooperation and coordination					
6.1 Establish inter-ministerial task forces/ groups on mixed migration and ensure that they meet regularly		Task forces meet regularly	Number of actions taken to implement decisions of task forces	2015-2018	Member States, International Organizations
6.2 Organise joint cross-border trainings between immigration officials and other relevant stakeholders.			Numbers of trainings		Member States, International Organizations

Annex 2:

Concept note on the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)

Sustainability

A. Background

1. MIDSA is a regional consultative process established in 2000 for SADC Member States to exchange views on common challenges and solutions to migration related issues thereby improving the capacity of the Governments to better manage migration, including progressing towards harmonized data collection system and harmonized immigration policy and legislation.

1. To keep the discussion moving forward and with the aim of reaching agreement within SADC on the facilitation of movement in the region, MIDSA was launched to enable SADC Member States to exchange views on the common challenges of and solutions to migration-related issues.

2. MIDSA notes its purposes as:

    – Assisting SADC governments to respond to the African Union Strategic Framework on Migration and the African Union Common Position on Migration and Development;

    – Stimulating discussion and debate on the implications of ratifying the SADC Draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement; and

    – Assisting governments in participating in global debates about migration and development.

3. There have been 22 MIDSA conferences convened between 2000 and 2014 hosted by 13 different Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) governments. The first Ministerial conferences were hosted in 2010 in Namibia, followed by the second in 2013 in Mozambique. MIDSA meetings have focused on seven main themes including irregular migration; migration and development; migration and health; capacity building in migration management; forced migration; labour migration; and migration policies, legislation, as well as data collection.

4. MIDSA has no formal position as yet within SADC and is a stand-alone Regional Consultative Process (RCP). Migration is not a distinct theme for SADC and neither is it one of its seven cross-cutting issues. Within the SADC structure, migration is given attention under two of its 11 integration themes: social and human development and politics, defence and security. It is therefore dealt with in a fragmented manner. The SADC secretariat is a de facto observer in MIDSA as is the SADC parliamentary forum. IOM research on RCPs has shown that RCPs can gain traction by integration within regional economic communities, at least in Africa, as is the case with the IGAD-RCP and the recently launched COMESA RCP.

5. There have been increasing efforts in recent years to forge stronger links between MIDSA and SADC. At the first MIDSA Ministerial meeting in 2010 it was proposed that the MIDSA Chair be aligned to that of the SADC chair cycle.[1] The role of the Chair would be to host MIDSA meetings at all levels, to work with the MIDSA secretariat to prepare agendas and to serve as a reference point amongst MIDSA member states. A steering group consisting of the outgoing chair, the incoming chair and the secretariat would support the Chair by providing continuity and transition of responsibilities. It was also proposed that Member States should take greater ownership of the MIDSA process and that the SADC Secretariat be actively engaged so as to ensure that MIDSA is aligned to SADC. In particular the Ministers agreed to '*the Chair in office and IOM to pursue integration of current and future recommendations of the MIDSA ministerial meeting into SADC structures so that these recommendations lead to concrete action.*'

6. The MIDSA process has so far been largely driven by IOM, although efforts are being made to obtain the political recognition by SADC.[2] It is also almost exclusively financed by the US Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) and as of recently the Government of South Africa. IOM personnel provide the role of secretariat for MIDSA and technical expertise for meetings and are funded by IOM. Office costs and administration of the secretariat are also covered by IOM. Participation in and costs of MIDSA meetings are generally funded primarily through US funding, whilst direct contributions have also been made by South Africa.

7. IOM Research has shown that RCP's divide broadly into two types: those led by Member States and those led by secretariats and/or international organisations.[3] The research suggests that only those led by Member States have a future. If an RCP is going to work the States themselves have to be committed to the process, lead the agenda and take seriously the implications of the discussion for their own policy and practice on migration. The reputed success of the IGC,[4] the Bali process[5] and RCM[6] reflect the fact that they consist of or contain States prepared and able to spend resources on them. SACM began as a process almost entirely funded by IOM but is now largely self-financing.[7] Where states cannot fully fund their RCP they can still provide some in-kind contributions such as venue for conferences and hosting receptions or even negotiating favourable deals with local hotels and caterers.

8. A recent report of a global meeting of chairs and secretariats of RCPs concluded that the lack of resources continues to negatively impact the effectiveness and sustainability of several RCPs. As the planned activities of many are funded on an ad hoc and short-term basis, this leaves them with little possibility of planning in advance or following up on outcomes of previous meetings.[8] A review of the governance structures and funding methods of other RCP's can be instructive in guiding future strategies on funding.

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1   See MIDSA – Ministerial report and recommendations, Windhoek, 2010
2   See supra note 1
3   An assessment of Principal Regional Consultative Processes on Migration, Professor Randall Hansen in IOM, January 2010 in Migration Research Series
4   Inter-governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees includes the governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland the UK and USA.
5   Includes 46 governments and is co-chaired by Australia and Indonesia
6   Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or Puebla Process) includes the governments of Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the US.
7   South American Conference on Migration (SACM) est. 1999 including the governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela
8   Third Global meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration, 2011

8.1. The Colombo process' operating modalities provide useful insights.[9] Voluntary contributions from the Colombo process Member States alongside externally obtained funding contribute towards the cost of the Colombo process ministerial meetings and senior official meetings (SOMs). These contributions also fund the operational and technical support staff of the secretariat. Specifically the operating modalities provide that the *'(i) the chair in office will undertake to make the necessary material contributions, including the provision of equipment, meeting space for the SOMs and ministerial meeting that take place in the course of the Chairmanship; (ii) Funding received by the Colombo process will be used to cover the participation of experts for Colombo process meetings from each of the 11 member states with priority to the least developed country members, or other costs as decided by the member states.'*

8.2. The IGAD-RCP,[10] like the COMESA RCP[11] exists as a distinct migration pillar within a regional economic body that has several other major pillars. The IGAD-RCP secretariat is based in the Office of Health and Social Affairs of IGAD. Personnel from IOM are seconded to the secretariat who are financed by IGAD and IOM migration projects. Office costs and secretariat costs are covered by IGAD. Costs for meetings have also been met by contributions from Member States. This approach has been seen to be effective; allowing for the political engagement of the IGAD secretariat and support from the Member States. The main difficulty with this arrangement is the limited duration of the posts of technical adviser and coordinator for the secretariat. IGAD is trying to secure funding for these posts to ensure follow up to the outcomes and recommendations of the RCP and address ensuing migration issues.

8.3. The Puebla process (RCM) secretariat is based in the IOM San Jose office in Costa Rica. It is funded and supervised by the Member States, with the largest contributions being made by the US, Canada and Mexico. IOM provides administrative support to the secretariat. State contributions to the Puebla process are made according to an annual 'contribution ladder' with the maximum and minimum contributions agreed by Member States in advance.

8.4. Despite being launched by ECOWAS, MIDWA is not an official arm or activity of ECOWAS.[12] In 2012 proposals were put forth to strengthen and better formalise the management/governance structure of MIDWA. Proposals included the recommendation that meetings of MIDWA should be co-chaired by a representative of the ECOWAS commission as well as the Member State currently serving as Chair. ECOWAS, like SADC, currently has no office or structure dealing exclusively with migration. A meeting of MIDWA in 2012 focused on internal organisational and governance matters. The agenda recognised that weaknesses in the management structure existed including a weak articulation of the linkage between MIDWA and ECOWAS. ECOWAS has pledged financial support to MIDWA.

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9   Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process) est 2003 and includes the governments of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

10   Intergovernmental Authority on Development RCP, including the governments of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and South Sudan.

11   Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa RCP, est 2013, involving 19 Member States

12   Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) RCP, est. 2000.

8.5. The Bali process includes 46 governmental members and is co-chaired by Australia and Indonesia. It focuses on practical issues relating to smuggling and trafficking in human beings. The monitoring and implementation of related Bali process activities, follow up workshops and related initiatives are guided by a Steering group composed of the governments of Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand, Thailand and IOM and UNHCR. The strength of the Bali process may be credited to the adequate funding base for meetings, secretariat functions and an agenda that is clear and limited in scope.

9. At the 2014 MIDSA conference on '*Taking Stock of Efforts to Address Mixed and Irregular Migration in the SADC Region*', Lilongwe, Malawi it was agreed that action was needed to develop new funding strategies to ensure the continuance of MIDSA. In particular it was suggested that the MIDSA Secretariat prepare a concept note providing information and funding options to Member States, including on other RCPs, with guidance on achieving financial sustainability.

10. A menu of options for financial support was presented for consideration by States during the MIDSA conference. These include:

- Direct Sponsorship: financial contributions by Member States to the MIDSA process, for example, Republic of South Africa.

- Annual budgeting: financing for migration dialogue meetings accounted for in annual budgets of for example Home affairs and Labour Ministries

- Costs of hosting by Chair in office: Host government covers entire costs of the RCP including; conference venue, hotel accommodation for participants and travel costs; e.g. Republic of Congo for launch of ECCAS RCP

- In-kind Contributions: Costs of Delegations (including airfares and per diems etc.) covered by participating governments; e.g. RSA, Zambia; (during MIDSA in Lilongwe)

- Co-Sponsorship: Co-Sponsorship by willing SADC Member States (e.g. RCM – Puebla Process – USA & Canada (50%); Mexico – 25%; Remaining Member States – 25%)

- SADC Core Budget Support: Inclusion of MIDSA in SADC annual core budget (e.g. MIDWA – ECOWAS; IGAD);

- Support by Partners: Cash & In-kind contributions e.g. Experts, Resource Persons, Publications; IOM – IDF; UNHCR, UNODC, (IGAD, COMESA MIDWA, MIDSA etc)

- Bilateral & Multilateral Donors: E.g. USA - PRM, Swiss, EU - RIP, WB; contribution to- MIDWA; IGAD-RCP; MIDSA; etc.

Finally, RCPs are formed specifically to address migration issues and with the objective to facilitate information exchange, dialogue and cooperation among States. It therefore provides a forum for inter-state dialogue (informal and non-binding) and intra-regional cooperation on migration. RCPs exist to serve the interests of states and to fulfil functions that cannot be fulfilled by international institutions or through multilateral treaties. If there is inadequate funding, little interest and less direction from states and if over a reasonable amount of time the RCP generates none of the impacts or outputs traditionally associated with RCPs it is probably in everyone's interest to agree on the best course of action.

B. **Proposed way forward for the MIDSA Process**

IOM submits the proposal below in line with the request of Member States at the 2014 MIDSA (Lilongwe) on the sustainability of MIDSA.

11. Chairmanship

The Chairmanship of the MIDSA process will be held within parameters that provide for the following.

  1.1 Chairmanship will be aligned to that of the SADC chair cycle.

  1.2 The Chair will host the MIDSA meeting during the year of its Chairmanship.

  1.3 The chair will work with the MIDSA and SADC secretariat, to prepare agenda and to serve as a reference point amongst MIDSA member states.

  1.4 A steering group consisting of the outgoing chair, the incoming chair and the SADC and MIDSA secretariat would support the Chair to ensure continuity and transition of responsibilities.

12. Operational and Technical Support

  1.1 The International Organization for Migration (IOM), The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) will provide operational and technical support to the SADC Secretariat and the current Chair in organizing the MIDSA conference.

  1.2 All three agencies will coordinate their operational and technical support through the MIDSA Secretariat currently consisting of the same agencies, in close consultation with the SADC Secretariat.

  1.3 The SADC Migration Desk to be established at the SADC Secretariat will assume the MIDSA secretarial roles upon its formation. The SADC Migration Desk will progressively takeover the MIDSA Secretariat responsibilities while continuing to receive support from the current secretariat.

  1.4 The MIDSA Secretariat will under the guidance of the Chair-in-Office, perform the following tasks:

    1.4.1 Serve as the reference point of contact among participating countries;

    1.4.2 coordinate the substantive preparations, including the thematic discussions, agenda, reports, studies for the MIDSA Process as well as any other substantive matters;

    1.4.3 Provide support for fundraising, follow-up activities and any other MIDSA Process initiatives and projects;

    1.4.4 Host and maintain the MIDSA Process website;

    1.4.5 Provide any other operational and technical support related to MIDSA Process activities.

13. Funding

Future funding of the MIDSA process is to be secured by the cumulative contributions of the Member States. Voluntary contributions from the SADC Member States and externally obtained funding will contribute towards the cost of the MIDSA process. IOM will continue to cover the administrative costs associated with the MIDSA secretariat for the year 2015. IOM contributions towards the administrative costs associated with the MIDSA will reduce yearly by a third and IOM expects to fully handover the costs of the Secretariat to the Member States by 2018.

Under Annex 3 there are three tables containing a breakdown of the main MIDSA costs and suggested contribution areas by Member States covering the period 2015 to 2017. Member States are kindly requested to see the recommended cost sharing and funding approach in the table and indicate their commitments. The tables indicate the commitments of the Member States for the years, 2015-2017. Labour Migration Action Plan based on the MIDSA recommendations. The draft Action Plan was considered by a joint tripartite technical subcommittees meeting which recommended the Draft Action Plan to SADC Ministers and Social Partners responsible for employment and labour for approval.

4. Ministers are invited to note that the Ministers and Social Partners responsible for employment and labour at their meeting held on 17 May 2013 in Maputo, Mozambique, approved the SADC Labour Migration Action Plan.

5. Ministers are also invited to note that the Action Plan is premised on several considerations including the following:

i)   The interests of sending and receiving countries and those of migrant workers are compatible,

ii)   Migrant workers have human and labour rights in line with the 1998 ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and that the eight core conventions, which have been ratified by all SADC Member States, call for protection for all workers, including migrant workers, and also promotes their contribution to social and economic development.

6. Ministers are invited to note that the main purpose of the Action Plan is to enhance the social and economic benefits of labour migration to the sending, and receiving countries and the migrant workers within the context of Regional integration. These include for sending countries alleviating pressure on the labour market, facilitating remittances, acquiring increased skills. For receiving countries: meeting demand for workers/skills gap, increasing demand for goods and services and contributing entrepreneurial skills.

7. Ministers are also invited to note that the Action Plan on Labour Migration is giving effect to a number of recommendations made at the MIDSA Ministerial meeting held in November 2010 in Namibia.

Decision:

8. Ministers are invited to request SADC Secretariat to report progress at the next MIDSA Ministerial meeting in 2015.

c. Annex 3: Breakdown of Costs

Please indicate contribution areas using a Check mark.

Table 1

	Breakdown of main MIDSA costs and suggested contribution areas by States for 2015									
	Cost Suggested to be fully carried by Member States					Cost Suggested to be fully carried by Host Member State			Financial Contributions	
	Airfare	Accommodation	Daily Subsistence Allowance	Visibility	Expert Support	Venue and Catering	Interpretation Services	Local Transport	Financial contributions to the SADC Secretariat	Member States to contribute to SADC core budget for MIDSA
Angola										
Botswana										
Democratic Republic of Congo										
Lesotho										
Madagascar										
Malawi										
Mauritius										
Mozambique										
Namibia										
Seychelles										
South Africa										
Swaziland										
United Republic of Tanzania										
Zambia										
Zimbabwe (MIDSA Host Country)										
SADC Secretariat										
IOM	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔			✔		
UNHCR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔			✔		
UNODC	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔			✔		

Table2

	Cost Suggested to be fully carried by Member States					Cost Suggested to be fully carried by Host Member State			Financial Contributions	
Breakdown of main MIDSA costs and suggested contribution areas by States for 2016										
	Airfare	Accommodation	Daily Subsistence Allowance	Visibility	Expert Support	Venue and Catering	Interpretation Services	Local Transport	Financial contributions to the SADC Secretariat	Member States to contribute to SADC core budget for MIDSA
Angola										
Botswana										
Democratic Republic of Congo										
Lesotho										
Madagascar										
Malawi										
Mauritius										
Mozambique										
Namibia										
Seychelles										
South Africa										
Swaziland										
United Republic of Tanzania										
Zambia										
Zimbabwe										
MIDSA Host/SADC Chair*										
SADC Secretariat										
IOM**	✔	✔			✔			✔		
UNHCR**	✔	✔			✔			✔		
UNODC**	✔	✔			✔			✔		

Table 3

	Cost Suggested to be fully carried by Member States					Cost Suggested to be fully carried by Host Member State			Financial Contributions	
Breakdown of main MIDSA costs and suggested contribution areas by States for 2017										
	Airfare	Accommodation	Daily Subsistence Allowance	Visibility	Expert Support	Venue and Catering	Interpretation Services	Local Transport	Financial contributions to the SADC Secretariat	Member States to contribute to SADC core budget for MIDSA
Angola										
Botswana										
Democratic Republic of Congo										
Lesotho										
Madagascar										
Malawi										
Mauritius										
Mozambique										
Namibia										
Seychelles										
South Africa										
Swaziland										
United Republic of Tanzania										
Zambia										
Zimbabwe										
MIDSA Host/SADC Chair*										
SADC Secretariat										
IOM**	✔	✔			✔			✔		
UNHCR**	✔	✔			✔			✔		
UNODC**	✔	✔			✔			✔		

Annex 4: MIDSA Programme

M I D S A **Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa**	
Taking Stock of Efforts to Address Mixed and Irregular Migration in the SADC Region **Lilongwe, Malawi : 30 June – 2 July 2014**	
PROGRAMME	
Day 1	

08.00 – 08.45	Registration of Participants	
Opening Session **Chaired by Mr Bestone W Chisamile, Ministry of Home Affairs, Malawi**		
09.00 – 09.10	Welcoming Remarks	Ministry of Home Affairs, Malawi
09.10 – 09.20	Remarks from Outgoing Chair - Report back from 2013 MIDSA Ministerial Conference	Mr Zefanias Muhate, Ministry of Interior, Mozambique
09.20 – 09.30	Remarks by the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR)	Ms Veronica Irima Modey-Ebi, UNHCR Deputy Regional Representative for Southern Africa
09:30 – 09:40	Remarks by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC	Samantha Mundeta, Regional Legal Adviser: Trafficking in Persons, UNODC
09.40 – 09.50	Opening Remarks	Mr Charles Kwenin, Senior Regional Advisor for Africa, IOM
09:50 – 10:00	Keynote Address	Honourable Paul Chibingu MP Hon. Minister of Home Affairs Malawi
10.00 – 10.15	**Coffee Break (Group Photo)**	
Session 1: Setting the Scene: Mixed and Irregular Migration in SADC ***Chaired by the Government of Tanzania***		
10.15 – 10.25	Expected MIDSA 2014 Outcomes	Mr. Yitna Getachew, IOM
10.25 – 10.45	Update and Follow up from the 2013 MIDSA on Labour migration	Arnold Chitambo, SADC Secretariat
10.45 – 11:15	Findings of the 2014 Study on Mixed and Irregular Migration from the Horn and Eastern Africa to Southern Africa	Yitna Getachew, IOM Amanuel Mehari, IOM

11.15 – 11:45	Plenary Discussion	Government of Tanzania
11:45 – 13:15	Challenges Faced by Member States in Addressing Mixed and Irregular Migration: 4 Caucasus Presentations followed by Discussion	Delegates from Governments of Namibia, Swaziland, Mauritius, Angola
13.15 – 14.15	**Lunch**	
Session 2: Review of the Implementation of the Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan (2010 – 2012) *Chaired by the Government of Lesotho*		
14.15 – 14.35	Overview of the Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan	Ms Veronica Irima Modey-Ebi, UNHCR Deputy Regional Representative for Southern Africa
14.35 – 15.15	Taking Stock on the Implementation of the Dares Salaam Regional Action Plan and related Efforts: Four Years After	Shivaun Scanlan, IOM
15:15-16:00	Validation of Analysis on Stock taking : Feedback from Member States	Government of Lesotho
16.00 – 16.20	**Coffee break**	
Session 3: Inter Regional Collaboration *Chaired by the Government of DRC*		
16.20 – 16.45	Efforts in Countries of Origin and Transit	Caroline Njuki Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
16:45 – 17:30	Plenary Discussion	Government of DRC
19.00	**Official Reception hosted by the Government of Malawi**	
Day 2		
Session 4: Experience from the Region *Chaired by the Government of Botswana*		
08.30 – 08.45	Recap of Day One	Government of Botswana

08.45 – 09.15	Experience from the Region in Addressing Mixed and Irregular Migration	Government of Zambia
09.15 - 09.45	Plenary Discussion	Government of Botswana
09.45 - 10.15	Proposed Building Blocks for a Draft Action Plan to Address Mixed and Irregular Migration in SADC	Shivaun Scanlan, IOM
10.15 - 10.45	**Coffee break**	
Session 5: Mapping the Way Forward *Chaired by the Government of Zimbabwe*		
10.45 – 12.15	Breakaway Group Work: Input into the Preliminary Draft Action Plan	Delegates
12.15 -13.15	Report back from breakaway group session	Government of Zimbabwe
13.15 – 14.15	**Lunch**	
Session 6: Strengthening Coordination and Harmonization of Approaches *Chaired by the Government of South Africa*		
14:15 - 15:15	Plenary Discussion& Report on the Status of Ratification of the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons	Government of South Africa
15:15 - 15:45	**Coffee Break**	
Session 7: Increasing Member State Participation in the MIDSA Process *Chaired by the Government of Seychelles*		
15.45 - 16.15	MIDSA: Past and Present	Charles Kwenin, IOM
16.15 – 17.15	Plenary Discussion	Government of Seychelles
Day 3 **Session 8: Conclusions and Recommendations** *Chaired by the SADC Secretariat*		
08.30 – 10.00	Conclusions/ Revision of Roadmap for the finalization of the Draft Regional Action Plan on addressing Mixed and Irregular Migration in the SADC Region	Delegates
Session 9: Closing Session		
10.00 – 10.15	Closing Remarks	Mr Charles Kwenin, IOM
10.15 – 10.30	Concluding Remarks	Mr Bestone Chisamile, Ministry of Home Affairs, Malawi
10:30	**Refreshments**	

Annex 5: MIDSA Evaluation Report

1. **EVALUATION CONTEXT**

1.1. **Introduction to the MIDSA Process**

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have been promoting the need for regional coordination on migration management, supporting Member States in strengthening responses to transnational organised crime, notably smuggling of migrants and trafficking of persons, and the protection of persons of concern within the Southern Africa region for more than a decade. In the absence of a Regional Migration Protocol, limited formal mechanisms exist in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region to coordinate migration management, ensure more effective investigation and prosecution of criminal networks that facilitate migrant smuggling and trafficking of persons, and guarantee the protection of vulnerable migrants, refugees, as well as asylum seekers travelling in mixed migratory flows.

As part of global on-going Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs), the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) aims to fill this gap and foster consultative regional dialogue and cooperation on migration-related issues. MIDSA has made an important contribution towards furthering a regional approach to migration issues in Southern Africa and the idea that migration-related initiatives and decisions are best taken in consultation and collaboration with other countries and actors. Apart from providing a forum for dialogue, MIDSA serves as a practical vehicle for maintaining and sharing accurate, reliable and up-to-date data and information on migration trends, as well as engendering policies and programmes related to these trends.

1.2. **2014 MIDSA Conference**

IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Malawi, the SADC Secretariat, UNODC and UNHCR organized a Technical MIDSA Conference that took place in Lilongwe, Malawi from 30 June to 2 July, 2014. The overall objective of the MIDSA was to allow senior officials responsible for Home Affairs in the SADC region to deliberate and ultimately improve the capacity of SADC Member States to address mixed and irregular migration in a comprehensive manner as well as to create a forum for cooperation among Member States in the SADC region.

Specifically the proposed technical MIDSA aimed to:

   I.   update member states on current trends on mixed and irregular migration in the region,

   II.   take stock of measures taken at national and regional level to address mixed and irregular migration in the region since the Dar es Salaam Conference,

   III.   review implementation of the 2010 Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan and other initiatives to address mixed and irregular migration in the region,

IV.   explore and propose a common strategy for the region that would increase the effectiveness of measures to address mixed and irregular migration at the national and regional levels, and

V.   draw up a framework for strengthening coordination and dialogue among SADC Member States, including support to MIDSA.

In terms of deliverables, the conference was scheduled to produce the following outputs:

a)   preliminary draft Action Plan for the region on addressing mixed and irregular migration that would ensure continuity of efforts under the Dar es Salaam Action Plan and related measures;

b)   a roadmap for the finalization of the draft regional Action Plan and its subsequent adoption at the following Ministerial MIDSA (2015);

c)   a proposal for strengthening operational level coordination and harmonization of approaches to address mixed and irregular migration in the region;

d)   a clear and common understanding on the Status of ratification of the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons; and

e)   consensus on a draft strategy for sharing responsibilities associated with the MIDSA Process among Member States.

1.3.   **Objectives of the Evaluation of the 2014 MIDSA**

The 2014 MIDSA Conference is among several interventions aimed at supporting governments in the SADC region in managing migration in a humane and orderly manner, with a focus on irregular migration. The expected results from the interventions include increased collaboration and coordination on migration management in the SADC region and strengthened regional dialogue on migration.

It is within this wider imperative that the evaluation of the 2014 MIDSA was framed, with the specific objectives of:

I.   assessing the participants' perception of state of migration management in the SADC region;

II.   assessing the immediate impact of the conference on the participants;

III.   reviewing the conference sessions, to identify their strengths and weaknesses and assess their impact;

IV.   Identifying evaluative comments to inform planning and organization of future MIDSA Conferences.

1.4.   **Evaluation Methodology**

In order to meet its objectives, the evaluation design focused on the conference proceedings- what worked, why it worked and what didn't work, immediate impact of the conference on the participants' knowledge and capacity in relation to the management of irregular migration, and gaining insight into future impacts of the conference on the participants' interventions in terms of migration management.

1.4.1.   *Data Collection*

The following data collection strategies informed the evaluation of the 2014 MIDSA Conference:

a)   review of conference documentation;

b)   consultation among the conference organizing committee;

c)   formal and informal observation of conference deliberations; and

d)   survey of participants[1] after the conference.

Of the 42 participants surveyed, 83 per cent (n=35) of the evaluation questionnaires were completed and returned. The survey collected both quantitative and qualitative data.

1.4.2.   *Data Analysis*

The quantitative data was analysed for frequencies and percentages tabulated. The qualitative data was transcribed and analysed to identify themes and patterns among the responses.

2.   OVERVIEW OF THE 2014 MIDSA CONFERENCE

2.1.   Key Stakeholders

The MIDSA is a RCP designed for and owned by the SADC Member States. The MIDSA conference rotates between countries of the SADC region and is hosted by consenting governments. The host government may contribute various resources to the organization of Conference. Permanent Secretaries and senior Government officials from the Ministries of Home Affairs are the principal government interlocutors for the MIDSA. The process is a collaborative effort by the following stakeholders:

·   SADC Secretariat: The Secretariat is the co-organizer of the MIDSA conference along with IOM. It was actively involved in the planning and execution of the event, and is expected to follow up pertinent recommendations.

·   IOM: IOM takes the lead in the organization of the event itself including assuming responsibility for logistics and administrative support. It engages partners, the field missions and experts to carry out the preparatory work to support delegations from Members States to prepare for the Conference.

·   UNHCR: Due to its mandate and work on refugee and asylum seeker issues, UNHCR offers technical advice and substantive input at the MIDSA Conference. Additionally, the UNHCR Malawi Country Team provided logistical support to the conference.

·   UNODC: At the MIDSA conference, UNODC offers technical advice and substantive input on the intersections of mixed migration and issues related to transnational organised crime, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

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1   See Appendix 1 for the survey instrument used.

2.2.   Conference Programme

The conference programme[2] was designed to facilitate effective dialogue among member states, provide a platform to foster cooperation on managing mixed and irregular migration, and create opportunities to enhance the capacities to address mixed and irregular migration within and among SADC Countries.

The programme comprised the following components:

a)   Plenary sessions

b)   Break-out sessions

Within these components, conference activities included:

a)   Participant presentations

b)   Expert presentations

c)   Plenary discussions

d)   Small group discussions

2.3.   Profile of Survey Respondents

Themed "Taking Stock of Efforts to Address Mixed and Irregular Migration in the SADC Region", the 2014 MIDSA provided a platform for Permanent Secretaries and senior officials in the Ministries in charge of home affairs in the SADC region. Invitations were extended to all the SADC Member States.[3] Of the 15 members of the regional body, 14 sent participants with the exception of the Angolan government whose representatives missed their flight and therefore could not attend the conference. The representatives are responsible for a number of portfolios of relevance to the management of irregular migration in the region.

In addition to the Government officials, the conference invited the participation of governmental and non-Governmental actors as observers to the processes. These participants included representatives of diplomatic missions accredited to Malawi, United Nations Country Teams, and civil society organizations.

Permanent/Principal Secretaries	8
Deputy Permanent/Principal Secretaries	3
Senior Government Officials	16
Observers	15[1]

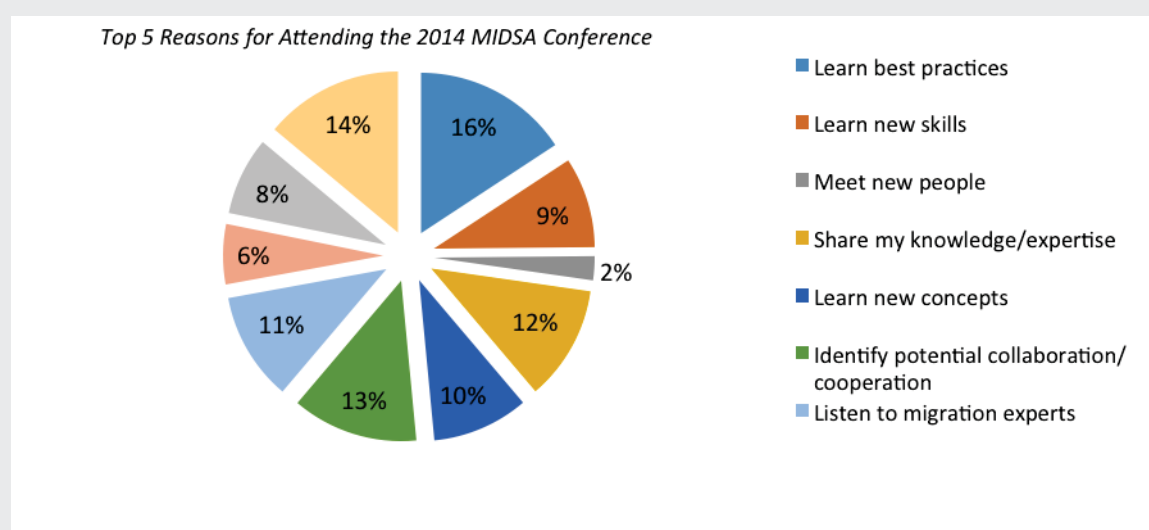2   See Annex 4 for the conference programme.
3   SADC Member States are: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic Of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar
            Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic Of Tanzania, Zambia,
            Zimbabwe

3. **FINDINGS**

3.1. **Main Reasons for Attending**

Conference participants were presented a list of 10 options and asked to select their top 5, in no particular order, reasons for attending the 2014. The most popular reasons given were to learn best practices and discuss common problems. The least popular reasons were to get ideas for new programmes or projects and meet new people.

Figure 1. Reasons for Attending the MIDSA Conference

Top 5 Reasons for Attending the 2014 MIDSA Conference

- Learn best practices
- Learn new skills
- Meet new people
- Share my knowledge/expertise
- Learn new concepts
- Identify potential collaboration/ cooperation
- Listen to migration experts

3.2. **Participants' Perception of the Management of Irregular Migration**

The survey asked the participants to offer their insights into the state of migration management in the SADC region. The question was intended to inform the extent to which the MIDSA process has achieved the project objective of supporting governments in the SADC region in managing migration in a humane and orderly manner, with a focus on irregular migration. 76 per cent of the participants perceive improvements in the management of irregular migration since formulation of the Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan on Mixed and Irregular Migration in 2010. 24 per ent of the participants believed there haven't been improvements in the manner mixed and irregular migration are managed in the SADC region.
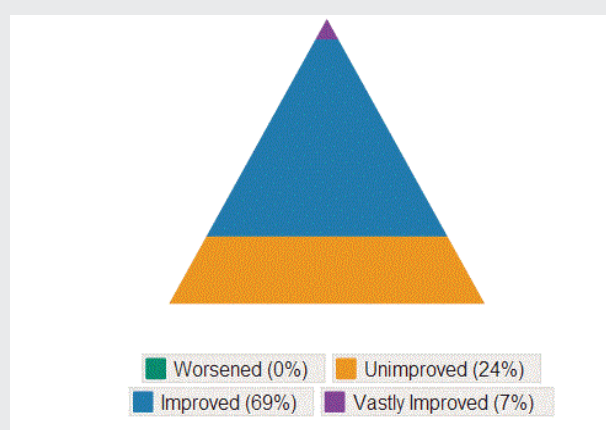

Worsened (0%)   Unimproved (24%)
Improved (69%)   Vastly Improved (7%)

Figure 2. Perception of the State of the Management of Irregular Migration in SADC Region

The participants who felt management of irregular migration has improved advanced the following reasons:

- Improved knowledge and awareness of key issues related to irregular migration among political leaders and government officials. As one participant stated, "*I have understood the difference between trafficked and smuggled persons*".

- Increased efforts to address contentious issues such as human trafficking, and complex migratory routes.

- Increased inter-state cooperation among member states on migration management in the region.

- Positive developments in the policy and regulatory spheres in areas such as border management, identity and travel documentation

Other participants felt migration management has not improved owing to the following key issues:

- Key push factors continue to be unaddressed.

- The absence of protection sensitive approaches to addressing cases of irregular migration.

- Insufficient harmonisation of laws, policies and migration management procedures among Member States in the region.

3.3.   **Participants' Feedback on the Conference Programme**

Participants were asked to react to questions related to their satisfaction with the conference programme. 97 per cent of the participants felt the programme was well organized and relevant to their work and 87 per cent acquired new information during the conference.

Evaluation Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
The conference programme was well organised	0%	3%	0%	51%	46%
The topics covered were relevant to my work	0%	0%	3%	45%	52%
I acquired new information at the conference	3%	0%	10%	35%	52%

N=35

The participants also offered suggestions for improving the conference programme. The primary ones were:

- Continued participation of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) from East Africa and the Horn of Africa in the MIDSA conference to enhance understanding of the increasing flows of irregular migrants from these parts of Africa.

- Expanding participation in the MIDSA Conference to other line ministries, such as labour and trade, on account of the multi-sectoral nature of migration.

- Timing the programme in such a way that issues requiring commitment by member states are prioritised.

3.4.   **Sessions, Presentations and Plenary Discussions**

On average, 86 per cent of the participants felt the sessions met conference objectives, were informative and well prepared, and the plenary discussions enriched their engagement with the conference. Most of these participants found presentations from Member States, particularly sharing of best practices in the management of mixed and irregular migration, useful and instructive.

"Use of original examples by presenters helped deepen knowledge and understanding" 2014 MIDSA participant.

It was also widely felt by some of the participants that the distribution of conference materials could have been done better. Other participants advocated for stronger moderation to balance the need to deal with important issues exhaustively and while staying within the planned agenda.

Figure 3. Participants' Feedback on Conference Sessions
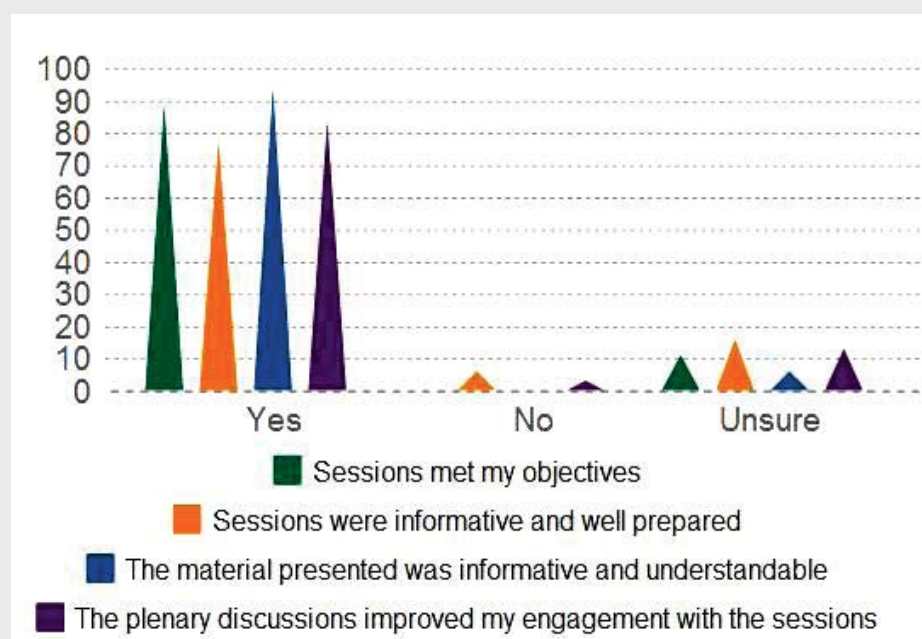
3.5.   **Participants' *Take-Away* from the Conference**

The participants were asked to self-assess the impact of the conference on their knowledge, capacity as well as the extent to which the conference met their overall expectations.

> - **94 percent stated the conference improved their knowledge of irregular migration.**
> - **84 percent stated their capacity to manage irregular migration had improved after the conference.**
> - **83 percent concluded that the conference had met their expectations.**

In relation to knowledge and capacity, the participants' found the following topics most useful to their areas of intervention:

·   Challenges Faced by Member States in Addressing Mixed and Irregular Migration: 4 Caucasus Presentations followed by Discussion.

·   Efforts in Countries of Origin and Transit.

·   Findings of the 2014 Study on Mixed and Irregular Migration from the Horn and Eastern Africa to Southern Africa.

·   Taking Stock on the Implementation of the Dares Salaam Regional Action Plan and related Efforts: Four Years After.

3.6.   **Conference Logistics**

These questions related to the wellbeing of the participants during the 3 day conference. In this regard, participants were asked to rate the conference venue, participants' hotel, and adherence to start and end times.
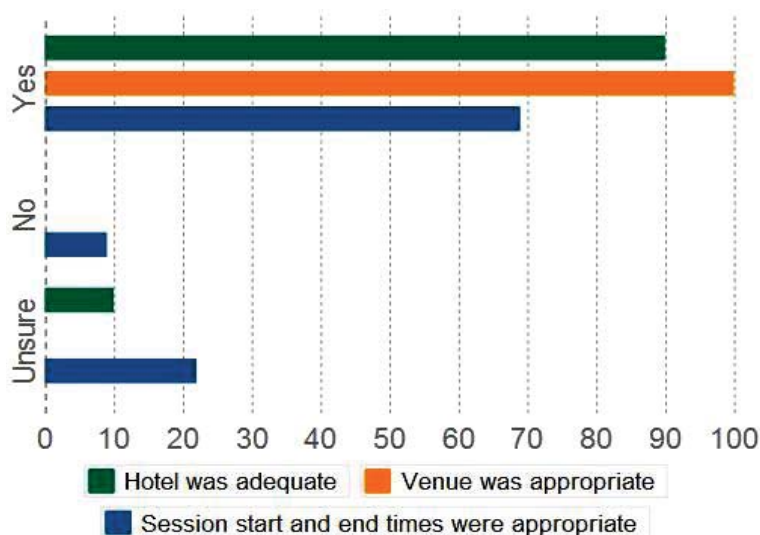
The majority of the participants expressed satisfaction with those three aspects of the conference. However, 31 percent of the participants either felt time management was not well executed or assumed a neutral position on this particular aspect of the conference.

4.   KEY FINGINGS, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1.   **Achievement of Conference Objectives**

The 2014 MIDSA conference was organised for the following objectives:

a)   update member states on current trends on mixed and irregular migration in the region

b)   take stock of measures taken at national and regional level to address mixed and irregular migration in the region since the Dar es Salaam Conference,

c)   review implementation of the 2010 Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan and other initiatives to address mixed and irregular migration in the region,

d)   explore and propose a common strategy for the region that would increase the effectiveness of measures to address mixed and irregular migration at the national and regional levels, and

e)   draw up a framework for strengthening coordination and dialogue among SADC Member States, including support to MIDSA.

As shown in figure 1, the majority of the participants participated in the 2014 MIDSA primarily to improve their knowledge on migration management and discuss challenges related to migration management with other member states. This is one of the strengths and successes of the MIDSA conference and its ambition of "furthering a regional approach to migration issues in Southern Africa [premised on] "the idea that migration-related initiatives and decisions are best taken in consultation and collaboration with other countries and actors".[4] Considering participants' high level of satisfaction with the knowledge and capacity enhancing benefits of the MIDSA conference, and the popularity of topics among the participants, the conference met its first objective.

One of the topics that invited active participation was "*Taking Stock of the Implementation of the Dar es Salaam Regional Action Plan and related Efforts: Four Years After*". The session involved presentation of the findings of a regional assessment of progress towards the Dar es Salaam Action Plan. Survey responses include issues raised during this session as areas requiring improvement *vis-a-vi* migration management. One such concern is the lack of protection sensitive migration management policies and practices, as indicated by the limited exploration of alternatives to detention and deportation by member states. Additionally, in this regard, it can be concluded that the conference met the second and third objectives.

In relation to the fourth and fifth objectives, the 2014 MIDSA produced three significant outputs:

a) Mandate to develop a concept note on the sustainability of the MIDSA process to be adopted at the SADC level.[5]

b) A preliminary draft Action Plan for the region on addressing mixed and irregular migration that would ensure continuity of efforts under the Dar es Salaam Action Plan and related measures;

c) A roadmap for the finalization of the draft regional Action Plan and its subsequent adoption at the following Ministerial MIDSA (2015);

The conference achieved the immediate results related to the last two objectives; creating strategy documents for increasing the effectiveness of measures to address mixed and irregular migration at the national and regional levels and strengthening coordination and dialogue among SADC Member States, including support to MIDSA. These two documents present the opportunity for coherent and coordinated action by SADC member states in these two areas. An evaluative comment on the effectiveness of these interventions requires an assessment beyond the scope of this conference evaluation process.

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4   International Organization for Migration (2014). Background Paper: *Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa-Taking Stock of Efforts to Address Mixed and Irregular Migration in the SADC Region*. p.1. This paper was circulated to the participants in accompaniment of the conference invitations.

5   Since the conference, the concept paper has been developed and circulated for comments by the relevant ministries in Member States.

4.2. **Conference Impact on Participants**

Only 17 per cent of the respondents expressed ambivalence in regards to the conference meeting their personal objectives. Only 3 per cent of the respondents were unsure as to whether or not the conference enhanced their capacity to address issues related to irregular migration. These ambivalent responses can be attributed to dissatisfaction with certain procedural elements, mostly time keeping, among some of the participants. Overall, the 2014 MIDSA conference was a useful platform for personal and collective development among the participants.

"Overall the conference was quite informative, even for someone attending for the first time. It was easy to follow and understand issues." 2014 MIDSA participant.

"The MIDSA conference was useful and essential for each member state to share its situation, experiences and good practices with regard to migration. We recommend that MIDSA takes place annually and guarantee that our country will be ready to participate and contribute to the conference according to our availabilities and needs. All the best for the future and good luck to MIDSA" 2014 MIDSA participant.

4.3. **Conference Organization and Planning**

Overall, the 2014 MIDSA conference was well organized and planned. The conference organizing committees in Lilongwe and Pretoria were instrumental in ensuring the successful undertaking of essential pre, during, and post conference duties. The major considerations for future conferences are:

a) Finding creative ways to manage time without compromising on the depth of plenary and small group discussion. Possibilities include assigning different tasks to different groups during group discussions, creating a 'parking lot' where participants can note important issues which were under-discussed during plenary sessions.

b) Participants gained from exchange of information with their peers. This practice should continue both among technocrats from governments and specialists from different RCPs. To increase the prospect of policy and programme influence, modalities for sustaining these exchanges post the MIDSA conference should be explored.

c) Commencing accreditation of participants at the hotel during check-in can be a time saving intervention.

4.4.   **The MIDSA Process**

The following conclusions about the MIDSA process emerged from the analysis of the qualitative and quantitative data from the participant survey:

a) Nation-states are the most important stakeholder in migration governance in Southern Africa. There was an expressed need for Regional Economic Communities, especially the SADC, to play an instrumental role in enhancing formal and informal inter-state cooperation on migration governance in the region.

b) Participants consider the sustainability of the MIDSA process as dependent on its integration into formal SADC structures. This strategy is envisioned to enhance ownership of migration governance by member states as well as provide greater momentum towards implementation of MIDSA recommendations within SADC countries.

c) While leadership and ownership of the MIDSA was considered the preserve of nation-states, Non-State Actors (NSAs) present during the MIDSA process facilitated discussion of pertinent issues. Chief among these is the need for protection centred treatment of irregular migrants and migrants involved in mixed flows.

Annex 6: MIDSA Participants

Country	Position	Ministry/ Department
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA		
Mr. Mabuse Mopati Pule	Director	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs
Ms. Dimpho Margaret Mathumo	Assistant Director - Immigration	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs
D.R. CONGO (Democratic Republic of Congo)		
Mr. Xavier Mirindi Kiriza	General Secretary	Ministry of Interior, Security, Decentralisation and Customs
KINGDOM OF LESOTHO		
Mr. Ranthomeng Matete	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Home Affairs, Public Safety and of Parliamentary Affairs
Mr. Mohlolo Lerotholi	Commissioner for Refugees	Ministry of Home Affairs, Public Safety and of Parliamentary Affairs
REPUBLIC OF MALAWI		
Mr. Bestone W. Chisamile	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security
Mr Sibande Banda	Deputy Chief Immigration Officer	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security
Mr. Davis Sado	Principal Administration Officer	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security
REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR		
Mr. Rakotonarivo Manantsoa Thierry	General Secretary	Ministry of Interior, Security and Decentralisation
Mr. Nestor Zicky Rajaonah	Head of Study	Ministry of Interior, Security and Decentralisation
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS		
Mr. Veersingh Boodhna	Deputy Permanent Secretary	Prime Minister's Office - Home Affairs
Mr. Pramanand Tanakoor	Inspector of Police	Police Force, Bureau of Passports
REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE		
Mr. Zefanias Seneta Mabie Muhate	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Interior
Mr. Armando Fietines	National Migration Director	Ministry of Interior
Mr. Ivo Boaventura	RPLD Head of Repatriation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - INAR

Mr. Joaquim Alfandega Chico	Technician of International Relations	Ministry of Interior
Mr. Humberto Cossa	Director of Migration	Ministry of Interior
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA		
Amb. Patrick Nandago	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Home Affairs & Immigration
Mr. Nehemia Nghishekwa	Director	Ministry of Home Affairs & Immigration
REBUPLIC OF SEYCHELLES		
Mr. Paul Melchior Didon	Senior Immigration Officer	Ministry of Home Affairs and Transport
Mr. Mervin Derel Alain Laporte	Immigration Officer	Ministry of Home Affairs and Transport
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA		
Mr. Sihle Mthiyane	Director: Policy Development	Department of Home Affairs
KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND		
Mr. Anthony Y. Masilela	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Home Affairs
Ms Thobile Pinky Magagula	Senior Immigration Officer	Ministry of Home Affairs
Ms Sibongile S. Hlatshwayo	Deputy Commissioner for Refugees	Ministry of Home Affairs
REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		
Ms. Mwamini Juma Malemi	Deputy Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Home Affairs
Mr. Suleiman E. Mziray	OIC Operations BMC Division Immigration HQ	Ministry of Home Affairs
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA		
Mrs. Heather Moono Mwansa	Director Research and Information Department	Ministry of Home Affairs
Ms. Angela Mwansa Mulenga	Deputy Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Home Affairs
Mr. Killian Lwiindi	Head of Immigration Risk Management	Ministry of Home Affairs
Mr. Vincent Chibuye	Principal Refugee Officer	Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Commissioner of Refugees
Mr. Victor Kachabe	Senior Social Welfare Officer	Department of Social Welfare
Mr. Joseph Manzi Shanampota	Assistant Director	Ministry of Home Affairs
Ms. Chomwa Mbewe	Legal Advisor	Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Commissioner of Refugees

REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE		
Mr. Elijah Chitsike	Deputy Director Policy	Ministry of Home Affairs
Ms. Mercy N. Makonese	Director of Human Resources	Ministry of Home Affairs
Partners		
Mr. Arnold Chitambo	Senior Programme Officer - Employment & Labour	SADC Secretariat
Ms Veronica Irima Modey-Ebi	UNHCR Deputy Regional Representative for Southern Africa	UNHCR
Mr. Vincent Williams	Consultant	IOM Regional Office Pretoria
Ms Caroline Njuki	Regional Migration Coordinator	IGAD
Mr George Kuchio	Resident Representative	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Mr. Tim Johnson	Political/Military Officer	Embassy of the United States of America
Ms. Haley Castro	Economics and Political Team Intern	Embassy of the United States of America
Mr. Vic Van Vuuren	Director	International Labour Organization (ILO)
Ms. Samantha Mundeta	Regional Legal Advisor/Project Coordinator: Trafficking in Persons	UNODC
Mr. Arvin D. Gupta	Senior Regional Protection Officer	UNHCR
Mr. Houssein Guedi Absieh	Immigration, Free Movement and Labour Expert	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
Mr. Wayne Ncube	Legal Representative	International Detention Coalition (IDC)
Mr. Ragen Nair	Regional Finance Officer	IOM Regional Office Pretoria
Ms. Maureen Achieng	Head: International Partnership Division (IPD)	IOM Headquarters
Mr. Charles Kwenin	Senior Regional Adviser for Sub-Saharan Africa	IOM Headquarters
Mr. Yitna Getachew	Regional Thematic Specialist (AVR/CT), MAD	IOM Regional Office Pretoria
Mr. Amanuel Mehari	Consultant, Migration Health	IOM South Africa

Ms. Neischa Macaringue	Project Support Officer - MIDSA	IOM Regional Office Pretoria
Mr. Gaone Dixon	Project Support Officer - Media and Communications	IOM South Africa
Ms. Sikhulile Dhlamini	Regional Project Coordinator	IOM Regional Office Pretoria
Mr. Malambo Moonga	Intern	IOM Regional Office Pretoria
Ms. Shivaun Scanlan	Consultant	IOM Regional Office Pretoria
Mr. Jeremias Mendes	Programme Assistant	IOM Mozambique
Ms. Marianne Lane	Programme Officer	IOM Zambia
Mr. Damien Thuriaux	Chief of Mission	IOM Tanzania

1   See participants' list in Annex 6.

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