Regional Discussion Paper
Focus on the East and Southern African Experience

MICIC Regional Consultation on East and Southern Africa
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List of Acronyms

CAR  Central African Republic
CCCM  Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CEWARN  Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
CEWS  Continental Early Warning System
DRC  Democratic Republic of the Congo
EAC  East African Community
HIV/AIDS  Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IGAD  Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IOM  International Organization for Migration
MICIC  Migrants in Countries in Crisis
NGO  Non-Governmental Organization
SADC  Southern African Development Community
TB  Tuberculosis
UK  United Kingdom
UN  United Nations
UNHCR  United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID  United States Agency for International Development
USD  United States Dollar
WFP  World Food Programme
1. Introduction

This regional discussion paper is an annex to the background paper on the Migrants in Countries in Crisis initiative dated February 2015 (“MICIC Background Paper”). The MICIC Background Paper presents the history, purpose, scope, and background of the initiative, while this regional annex provides background that is especially relevant to the East and Southern Africa regions. The MICIC initiative seeks to improve responses to all non-nationals/non-citizens present in the country experiencing a conflict or natural disaster. The MICIC initiative is developing practical guidelines that complement existing refugee protection frameworks. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol set forth the legal protections and assistance that refugees are entitled to receive. The MICIC initiative defines a crisis as encompassing natural disasters as well as conflicts (i.e. internal and international armed conflict and situations of civil unrest).

This document provides the basis for discussion at the Regional Consultation for East and Southern Africa, to be held on 3-4 May 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda. East and Southern Africa are both regions of active migration flows with countries of origin, destination and transit. Simultaneously, both regions have experienced crises of conflict, security, and environmental disasters over the previous decade which have induced migration and at the same time impacted migrants.

This report is organized into two key sections. First an analysis is provided on migration including trends, patterns and drivers of migration from and to East and Southern Africa, current crises in the region, migrants at risk, and relevant regional legal frameworks governing migration issues in the region. Second, an assessment of notable practices is provided that addresses the pre-crisis, emergency, and post-crisis phases. The countries covered by this document and regional consultation are: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

2. Analysis of migration

2.1 Migration trends in the region

East and Southern Africa are both regions of sending, receiving, and transit migration. Data from UNDESA\(^1\) shows that 65 per cent of migrants\(^2\) originating from Eastern and Southern Africa are currently living in other African countries, while 7 per cent reside in the Middle East or Asia and 24 per cent reside in Europe or North America.\(^3\) Although the absolute stocks of emigrants from Africa have increased from 1960-2000, the relative number of people migrating compared to the

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1. UNDESA, 2013
2. UNDESA international migrant stock estimates are calculated using foreign-born statistics and are supplemented by country of citizenship statistics in countries where foreign-born data is unavailable. In developing countries where refugees are often not included in population counts, UNHCR refugee data were added to the estimates of the international migrant stock.
3. The remainder of Eastern and Southern African migrants reside in Oceania (3.8%) or Latin American and the Caribbean (2.2%)
population has actually decreased from an average of 2.8 percent of citizens living abroad in 1960 to 2.3 percent in 2010. Further, in certain countries of East and Southern Africa (such as: Ethiopia, Eritrea and Zimbabwe) research suggests that irregular migration flows that are not captured in official statistics (such as the above) is increasing. This increase has been attributed to unemployment and underemployment, as well as growing labour demands in countries such as the Middle East. There are several notable challenges in quantifying irregular migration, however, these sources suggest from household surveys, police apprehension statistics and asylum flows, that there is an absolute increase in irregular flows from these countries over the past decade.

East Africa has several migration trends in the region of which three are particularly notable: 1) East Africa is a central global refugee hosting community due to ongoing conflicts primarily in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; 2) East Africa is home to approximately 20 million cross-border pastoralist communities; and 3) An increasing labour and transit migration in and through East Africa. Further, there are increasing movements within the region for educational purposes. At the end of 2014, East and the Horn of Africa were hosting over 2.5 million refugees. Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda have all been host to rising refugee populations over the past ten years, with both Ethiopia and Kenya being two of the most significant global host countries for refugees. In terms of pastoralists in East Africa, there are several concerns regarding their sustainable livelihoods and vulnerability, which is discussed later in this paper. In the Southern Africa region especially in South Africa the UNHCR Mid-Year Report 2015 shows that the estimated number of asylum seekers in the country is now 798,080, while the refugee population in South Africa is 114,512.

According to the IOM there were an estimated four million migrants in Southern Africa in 2013. There is a long history of migration to South Africa from within the region, which is primarily for labour purposes. Immigration to South Africa has been a rising absolute trend since the 1990s with the South Africa 2011 national census reporting 2,151,644 regular migrants residing in the country. Migrants from within Africa are attracted to work in sectors such as agriculture and mining in South Africa. The most common countries of origin for migration to South Africa are other Southern Africa countries such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Namibia. Over the past decade, flows to South Africa from Central African (such as Zambia, Nigeria, and Democratic Republic of Congo) and East African countries (such as: Ethiopia and Eritrea) have increased. As part of this migration flow, Kenya and Tanzania have become main countries of transit for migrants from East Africa trying to reach South Africa.

Migration patterns within the islands of the Indian Ocean are primarily characterized by increasing labour immigration. In Mauritius, the number of non-Mauritians (by nationality) doubled in the past

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4 Flahaux and de Haas, 2016
5 Long and Crisp, 2011
6 Kuschminder, Andersson, and Siegel, 2012
7 REGLAP, 2012
8 UNHCR, 2014
9 Ibid.
10 REGLAP, 2010
11 UNHCR, 2016
12 IOM, 2016
13 Crush, 2014
14 Fauvelle-Aymar, 2015
15 Horwood, 2009
decades, as non-Mauritians represented 0.7 per cent of the population in 1971 and 2.1 per cent of the population in 2011\textsuperscript{16}. Growth of this type is also highly visible in Seychelles, where the foreign-born population represented 4.8 per cent of the total in 1987 and 11.9 per cent in 2010\textsuperscript{17}. These increases have been largely attributed to labour demand created by new construction (i.e. hotel) projects on the islands.

On the whole, migration dynamics within Eastern, Southern Africa, and the islands of the Indian Ocean are changing. First, there are increasing labour migration movements across these regions with regularized migrants moving for work and education. Migrants not only come from within the regions, but also from across Africa and increasingly China. Second, trends are also showing larger irregular migration flows, transit migration, and continuing refugee flows with key protracted migration issues such as the Somalia caseload.

2.2 Crises in the region

Over the past decade, several crises have occurred in East and Southern Africa including political conflict and environmental crises such as severe drought and flooding. This section highlights six of these pressing crises and their relationship to the MICIC initiative, noting however that this is by no means an exhaustive list. These crises have been selected due to their high impact on vulnerable migrants.

2.2.1 On-going and renewed conflicts: Burundi, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Yemen

In recent years, violent conflict and political unrest have featured prominently within the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes regions of Eastern Africa. In the Horn of Africa, Somalia has faced violent conflict and political unrest since the overthrow of President Siad Barre in 1991 and the subsequent civil war. Consequences of the violence have included both internal and international displacement, the loss of livelihoods, a high prevalence of trafficking in human beings and labour servitude, and clan-based expulsions against minority groups.\textsuperscript{18} At mid-2015, the UNHCR reported that there were 1,133,000 IDPs in the country and 1,155,608 Somali refugees and asylum seekers abroad.\textsuperscript{19} The armed group Al-Shabaab controls certain regions of the country. While conflict continues in Somalia, refugees that had fled to Yemen are now being forced to return in the context of the escalation of the Yemen crisis. In addition, environmental degradation related to drought acts as an aggravating factor.\textsuperscript{20} The Somalia crisis is one of the top five protracted refugee situations in the world.

The situation in Yemen has become increasingly violent and unstable since the government was overthrown in 2015.\textsuperscript{21} The crisis has had a disproportionately large impact on migrants and refugees in the country. UNHCR notes that before the crisis began, there were 247,645 internationally

\textsuperscript{16} IOM, 2014d
\textsuperscript{17} IOM, 2013, 2014e
\textsuperscript{18} BBC, 2016
\textsuperscript{19} UNHCR, 2015e
\textsuperscript{20} IOM, 2014a
\textsuperscript{21} Laub, 2015
recognized refugees (predominately from Somalia) living in Yemen who have had to make a difficult choice between remaining in a country experiencing civil war or returning to the country they had fled from. As of November 2015, the IOM estimates that 5,558 people had fled from Yemen to Sudan, 11,228 to Ethiopia, 29,484 to Djibouti and 29,505 to Somalia. The nationalities of these individuals are mixed and Yeminis and Somalis are prominently represented, in addition to other nationalities. Furthermore, Yemen was and continues to be a prominent transit country for migrants originating from the Horn of Africa bound for Saudi Arabia or other Middle Eastern states. Even after the conflict broke out, an estimated 92,000 migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees arrived in Yemen in 2015. These migrants face an increased risk of kidnapping or other forms of extortion; in November of 2015, IOM noted that 34 per cent of the 663 migrants who had appealed for assistance that month reported having been kidnapped.

The countries of South Sudan and Sudan also face renewed violence and unrest. Earlier violence in Sudan, resulting in the displacement of over two million people and the death of over 200,000, has combined with displacement caused by a new wave of violence (the South Sudanese civil war in 2013) which resulted in South Sudanese refugees fleeing political instability and a food crisis in their new country. These refugees are accordingly hosted in a volatile and unstable situation which the UN has labelled “an emergency within an emergency”. In South Sudan, the 2013 civil war has displaced around 2.2 million people (both internally and internationally) and food crises are widespread. The UNHCR notes that in 2014, South Sudan was hosting about 250,000 refugees from CAR, DRC, Ethiopia and Sudan, with Sudanese refugees living in areas hardest hit by the violence of the South Sudanese civil war. Migrant workers in South Sudan have also faced discrimination and threats against personal security. There is a growing belief that foreigners dominate paid positions in the country’s private sector to the disadvantage of qualified nationals and this had resulted in threats to expel all foreign workers from the country, although these threats have not been executed to date.

Burundi has faced intermittent turmoil caused by political tensions since gaining its independence in 1962. A Peace Accord that was signed in 2005 led to large scale repatriation and in 2009, UNHCR reported aiding roughly 490,000 Burundians in their return. However, unrest was renewed in April of 2015 when sitting president Pierre Nkurunziza announced that he would run for a contested third term in office. Current estimates from international aid agencies place the number of people who could be in need of assistance at 500,000, including both those that are displaced internally and those that have fled over international borders. Among those possibly affected are the 254,477 international migrants in Burundi in 2013, which includes Burundi’s large refugee and asylum-

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22 UNHCR, 2016a
23 Ibid.
24 UNHCR, 2016b
25 IOM, n.d.(b)
26 UNHCR, 2015a
27 UN News Centre, 2015
28 UNHCR, 2015b
29 Freedom House, 2015
30 Abrana, 2014
31 Relief Web, 2014
32 UNHCR, 2015e
33 IOM, 2015a
34 UNDESA, 2013
seeker population. The UNHCR notes that Burundi is currently hosting around 54,000 refugees and 2,700 asylum seekers, many originating from the DRC. Around 60% of refugees and asylum seekers live in camps and the remainder are urban refugees, mostly living in Bujumbura where political unrest has been most visible.\(^{35}\)

It is evident that the continued and renewed conflicts have led to the forced displacement of millions of people within the region, which highlights the need for collaboration in regards to the protection of migrants and refugees and access to asylum within the region.

### 2.2.2 The Impact of Terrorism on Migrants and Refugees hosted in Kenya

Somalia-based insurgent group Al-Shabaab has launched a string of violent attacks inside Kenya in response to the deployment of Kenyan troops to Somalia to combat Al-Shabaab in 2011.\(^{36}\) The incidents have taken place in various locations and with different target groups, including the 2 April, 2015 attack at Garissa University, killing 147 people and the Westgate Mall attack on 21 September 2013 in Nairobi, killing 68 people. Non-Muslims are often targeted in these attacks.\(^{37}\) The terrorist attacks have negatively impacted safety and the country’s tourism sector.

An area of concern within this crisis is the anti-Somali or xenophobic sentiments that the terrorist attacks instigate towards Somali refugees and migrants in Kenya. As noted above, Kenya hosts a very significant population of refugees, including 462,970 Somalis, who are mostly clustered in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps along the Somali border\(^{38}\) and in ethnic Somali neighbourhoods in large cities such as Nairobi. After the Westgate Mall attack, the Kenyan government called for all Somali refugees living outside the camps to relocate to the camps as an emergency security measure. A Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Somalia and Kenya and the UNHCR was signed in 2013 to regulate the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees in Kenya and the Kenyan government suggested that the camps be closed due to security concerns. Participation rates in the voluntary return program have been low, however, and the Kenyan Government has agreed to keep the camps open due to the uncertain conditions for returnees in Somalia.\(^{39}\)

### 2.2.3. Drought in the Horn of Africa

In 2011, countries in the Horn of Africa faced a drought that was considered to be the worst seen in over 60 years and affected over 10 million people. The cause of the drought is commonly attributed to a lack of rains beginning in 2010 and it has resulted in food insecurity and loss of livelihoods at varying levels of severity throughout the region.\(^{40}\) In 2015, another drought hit the region, this time caused by the El Nino weather pattern. It has mainly impacted Ethiopia and has caused subsequent crop failures and livestock deaths.\(^{41}\) It has been noted that drought in the region and the crisis it has created are the result of poverty, marginalization, conflict and changing weather patterns and that if

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\(^{35}\) UNHCR, 2015c  
\(^{36}\) International Crisis Group, 2012  
\(^{37}\) BBC, 2015  
\(^{38}\) UNHCR, 2015d  
\(^{40}\) BBC, 2011  
\(^{41}\) Aljazeera, 2015
left unaddressed, could bode poorly for future outlooks on health and welfare, economic growth and political stability.\textsuperscript{42} The African Union estimated that the 2011 drought impacted 3.7 million Somalis, 120,000 Djibouti, 4.5 million Ethiopians, and 3.7 million Kenyans, including refugees and migrants in the region.\textsuperscript{43}

Drought throughout the Horn of Africa has impacted different groups of migrants, including cross-border pastoralist communities. The region has a long history of mobile pastoralists who alternate between locations in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia to provide food and water for their livestock. When rainfall failure occurs, pastoralist communities can no longer migrate uninhibited to the areas that offer the most abundant natural resources due to the current-day insecurity and complex political situation in the region.

2.2.4. Flooding in Southern Africa

Southern Africa is also highly vulnerable to volatile rainfall patterns, which has manifested most recently in flooding and torrential rains. Beginning in December 2014, regions of Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have received severe rainfall, with the South of Malawi receiving 400% more rain than its long term mean between December 2014 and January 2015. This has resulted in the destruction of homes and crops and has also sparked health scares such as Cholera outbreaks.\textsuperscript{44} The Southern African region as a whole is home to complex labour migration patterns due to the robust economic position of the country of South Africa, which attracts large numbers of migrants to work in mining, manufacturing and agricultural sectors.\textsuperscript{45} More studies are beginning to highlight the linkage between the impacts of these floods on migrants in the region, undocumented migrants living in the areas hardest hit by the floods may be living in substandard housing or accommodation and therefore may be more vulnerable to such natural disasters, whose frequency and/or intensity is increasingly exacerbated by climate change.\textsuperscript{46}

2.2.5 Violence towards migrants in South Africa

While migrants in other parts of East and Southern Africa experience violence at the national level in the form of civil or inter-country war, migrants in South Africa have become the targets of violent xenophobia at the community level. In 2008, migrants in South Africa became the targets of a wave of xenophobic violence in which 44 people were killed and 20,000 people displaced.\textsuperscript{47} Again in 2015, rising anti-immigrant sentiment in South African townships lead to violent attacks on migrants and migrant-owned businesses, killing an uncertain number of people and forcing 8,500 foreign nationals into displacement centres or police stations for fear of violence.\textsuperscript{48} The 2006 Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) Xenophobia Survey reported that these attacks are likely the result of strong anti-immigration sentiments within South African society. Results from the survey show that in 2006, two years before the first wave of violence, 35% of South Africans supported a total ban on

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{42} OXFAM International, 2011
\bibitem{43} African Union, 2011
\bibitem{44} Relief Web, 2015; IOM, 2015c
\bibitem{45} IOM, 2015b
\bibitem{46} IOM, 2015h
\bibitem{47} Human Rights Watch, 2008
\bibitem{48} Calamur, 2015
\end{thebibliography}
immigration and 74% of South Africans supported the deportation of any person who is found to not be contributing economically to the South African economy.\textsuperscript{49} A follow-up survey was conducted in 2010; results indicated that while globally, South African citizens still exhibit the strongest opposition to immigration, attitudes are slowly improving.\textsuperscript{50} However, the 2015 violence highlights that the harmful consequences of xenophobia, which negatively impact both individuals and the country as a whole, continue to affect the experiences of migrants in the present day.

2.2.6 Eritrean context

Although Eritrea is not a country in crisis, there are a significant number of people emigrating from Eritrea to other countries in the region and further afield to Europe. The main reasons for emigration from Eritrea include conscription, forced labour and human rights abuses. According to UNHCR there are 444,091\textsuperscript{51} Eritreans outside of the country that are of concern, including both refugees and asylum seekers, of which, 125,530\textsuperscript{52} reside in Sudan and 131,660\textsuperscript{53} reside in Ethiopia (as of December 2015). A key challenge related to the MICIC initiative is how to manage Eritrean asylum seekers and refugees when crisis arises in their host country as repatriation in particular is an uncertain option.

2.3 Migrant populations in areas at risk, including their profile and vulnerabilities

In times of crisis, migrants are often in situations of vulnerability due to the fact that they are not in their homelands, may have irregular statuses, and often lack the necessary social and economic networks for support. This section highlights five categories of migrant populations that are selected in areas at risk in East and Southern Africa. First, there are growing numbers of irregular labour migrants that frequently lack rights in host countries and are in situations of vulnerability. Second, as noted previously, pastoralist communities in East Africa face unique vulnerabilities due to their mobile lifestyles across country borders. Third, urban refugees and labour migrants can face unique challenges of xenophobia and attacks on personal safety. Forth, victims of trafficking have often been through traumatic experiences that require special attention and protection. Finally, children are increasingly on the move and experience greater vulnerabilities due to their age and frequent lack of family support networks. All of these migrant groups are of importance to the MICIC initiative and will be discussed in further detail.

2.3.1. Irregular labour migrants

Exact figures on the movements of labour migrants are unavailable due to the fact that migrants may move in a legal fashion due to regional mobility protocols but may reside or work irregularly in the country of destination. Groups of labour migrants that are especially vulnerable are those originating from the Horn of Africa and migrating either to the Middle East or to South Africa, often irregularly and without sufficient resources. Before the war in Yemen, there was an established flow

\textsuperscript{49} Crush et al., 2008
\textsuperscript{50} Crush et al., 2013
\textsuperscript{51} UNHCR Eritrea 2016
\textsuperscript{52} UNHCR Sudan, 2016
\textsuperscript{53} UNHCR Ethiopia, 2016
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of Ethiopian male labour migrants transiting irregularly through the Horn of Africa region\textsuperscript{54} and current reports note that this flow has continued despite the conflict. Destitute migrants face many dangers along their journey from the Horn of Africa to the Middle East, such as arrest, dehydration, heat stroke and drowning. In 2015, the UNHCR reported that over 92,000 migrants had arrived in Yemen even with the outbreak of violent conflict. There are conflicting reports that smugglers transporting migrants across the Gulf of Aden to Yemen downplay the risks of the boat journey and of the conflict in Yemen. This lack of reliable information is compounded by rumours that the conflict in Yemen allows irregular migrants to slip undetected across the Saudi border.\textsuperscript{55}

In addition to flows from the Horn of Africa to the Middle East, there are also significant flows from the Horn of Africa to South Africa. Large numbers of young, mainly Ethiopian, migrants attempt the journey to South Africa every year using smugglers which place them in unsafe, overcrowded trucks or “safe houses” without access to food and water. The smugglers also charge a significant figure to the migrants, around USD 4,000, which is equal to the life savings of many.\textsuperscript{56} The migrants risk a wide array of human rights violations on their journey, including extortion, abandonment and physical or sexual violence. Furthermore, migrants from the Horn of Africa journeying towards South Africa and towards Yemen could have been impacted by the 2015 drought in the Horn of Africa region discussed in Section 2.2.

Irregular labour migration to South Africa also originates from neighbouring countries, with large numbers of migrants coming from Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland to work in the country’s mining and agricultural sectors. It is estimated that about 60 percent of miners working in South Africa originate from these three countries. Irregular mine workers in particular face dangerous conditions at their worksites as they often live and work in abandoned mines and are dependent upon bribed mine guards to deliver their food, water and supplies. Additionally, these migrants face unique health hazards such as an elevated risk of contracting or developing diseases such as TB, HIV-AIDS and Silicosis.\textsuperscript{57}

2.3.2. Cross-border pastoralist communities

As was mentioned in Section 2.2.3, the estimated 20 million people belonging to cross-border pastoralist communities in East Africa also face unique vulnerabilities.\textsuperscript{58} Communities based in the area comprised of Northern Uganda, North-Western Kenya, South-Eastern Sudan and South-Western Ethiopia are dependent upon sufficient amounts of water and pasture from which to maintain livestock herds, their primary asset. When resources become scarce, pastoralists must move to other areas, often crossing international borders and tribal boundaries.\textsuperscript{59} Movement of these communities is also impeded by national government policies regulating resource rights and access.\textsuperscript{60} The resulting resources and territory based conflicts were once managed by traditional mechanisms but their scale has escalated in recent years and are becoming increasingly fatal.

\textsuperscript{54} Langley, 2016
\textsuperscript{55} Riordan, 2015
\textsuperscript{56} IOM, 2014b
\textsuperscript{57} Mazars, 2013; CNN, 2015
\textsuperscript{58} REGLAP, 2012
\textsuperscript{59} Leff, 2009
\textsuperscript{60} Cordaid, n.d.
leading to greater displacement. Potential good practices to mitigate these conflicts include an understanding of traditional governance systems, the facilitation of movement and conduction participatory drought risk assessments and internal and external stakeholders’ analysis.\(^{61}\)

2.3.3. Urban refugees

Ongoing conflicts in the region have led to rising numbers of urban refugees in the 2000s, particularly in Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam and in South Africa. As situations became more protracted, refugees move to cities in hopes of finding community, safety and economic independence, or new arrivals may go directly to cities as they are aware of camp conditions.\(^{62}\) Encampment policies in Kenya and Tanzania mean that urban refugees live primarily clandestinely in the cities. As such, they are treated as irregular migrants and are at risk of being arrested, detained, and deported. While the UNHCR’s mandate of refugee protection is not limited to those in camp situations, urban refugees may be provided with few services and less humanitarian aid than their camp-dwelling counterparts. Furthermore, research has demonstrated that urban refugees face several challenges such as: crime and gang-based violence, targeting by people from their own countries of origin, and xenophobia.\(^{63}\) In Kenya, it was also found that refugees in Nairobi with documents from UNHCR have been arrested for being illegal and taken to court, wherein it is proved that they actually do have the right documents.\(^{64}\) The increasing terrorism and violence from Al-Shabaab has increased the vulnerable position of particularly Somali refugees in Nairobi who can be mistaken for having terrorist ties and may be targeted by police. The protection of urban refugees and migrants is linked to MICIC in ensuring the rights for urban migrants in times of crisis such as terrorist activities.

2.3.4 Victims of trafficking

In regards to human trafficking in Eastern and Southern Africa, South Africa has emerged as a prominent destination for traffickers and the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa reports primary countries of origin for victims to be Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and to a lesser extent from Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho. Within this population of trafficking victims, women make up the majority and a large percentage of victims are underage. The true scope of the issue is not known; accurate statistics are particularly difficult to collect due to the criminal nature of trafficking and the lack of official systems in which to record cases.

Common forms of exploitation include forced prostitution, marriage, domestic service, forced labour and drug trafficking.\(^{65}\) As was discussed in Section 2.2, regions of Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe were affected by severe flooding from 2014 onwards and trafficking victims originating from these areas thereby face increased vulnerability.

\(^{61}\) Ibid.  
\(^{62}\) Pavanello et al., 2010  
\(^{63}\) Campbell et al., 2011  
\(^{64}\) Pavanello et al., 2010  
\(^{65}\) Allais, 2010
Trafficking of female migrants from Ethiopia to the Middle East has also been reported, although reliable statistics are non-existent and best practices to address the issue are controversial. While some claim that more information is needed to inform potential migrants about the risks they face abroad and the tactics that smugglers and traffickers use, others contend that the culture of migration in some Ethiopian rural villages and the lack of opportunities presented to rural youths necessitates migration, regardless of known or unknown risks.66

2.3.5 Migrant Children

Children face exacerbated vulnerabilities in times of crisis and the children of migrants, removed from traditional support or care networks, may be even more disproportionately affected. It is noteworthy that the majority of displaced in the Horn of Africa are women and children67 and UNICRF reports that child migrants are becoming a growing topic of concern in East and Southern African. Within the Horn of Africa countries and from Madagascar and the Comoros, there is a growing trend of children moving to the Middle East to enter the labour market. Within the region of Southern Africa an average of 2,500 minors are deported from South Africa monthly and children also represent a large segment of the 7,000 Mozambicans expelled from the country.68

Migrant children are an especially vulnerable population for numerous reasons. First, children face a greater risk of being trafficked or exploited because they are cheaper to hire and are less capable of demanding fair wages or improved working conditions.69 Children living in substandard living environments, such as those commonly found in refugee camps or urban slums, are also more susceptible to environmental crises such as drought or flooding than are their adult counterparts. Increased rainfall can lead to a higher prevalence of diseases known as major killers of children, including malaria, cholera, or dengue fever. On the other hand, heat waves and drought situations can target children disproportionately as they are less able to regulate body heat and may unknowingly drink contaminated water. The children of irregular migrants or urban refugees who live in slum environments with high levels of pollutants face a greater risk of developing acute respiratory infections and exposure to chemicals and toxic waste and due to their status, may have more restricted access to health care services than nationals.70 The migration of unaccompanied minors, while potentially empowering due to the possibility of increased access to income, training and skills and networks, is also very risky as unaccompanied minors are more prone to experience exploitation, abuse and illnesses.71 Lastly, extreme environmental events, when coupled with poverty and a lack of socio-economic safety nets, also impact children’s schooling and sometimes force them into the labour market at an early age.72

66 Frouws, 2014
67 World Bank and UNHCR, 2015
68 UNICEF, n.d.
69 UN GIFT, 2016
70 UNICEF, 2014
71 UNICEF, 2009
72 UNICEF, 2015
2.4 Regional legal frameworks regulating migration and promoting the protection of migrants in times of crisis

There are several legal frameworks that regulate migration within this region. The African Union 2006 Migration Policy Framework for Africa “serves to provide the necessary guidelines and principals to assist governments and their RECs in the formulation of their own national and regional migration policies as well as, their implementation in accordance with their own priorities and resources.” This policy addresses core MICIC issues of irregular migration, forced migration, and the human rights of migrants.

The African Union Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa has been signed and ratified by 16 countries in the region. The convention takes a broad stance on the term refugee, which is defined in Article 1.2 as those persons displaced by “events seriously disturbing public order”73.

Within the East Africa Community (EAC) the Common Market Protocol established in 2010 has an Annex on the Free Movement of Persons that sets out the right to visa-free entry. Under this protocol the EAC has issued an EAC passport for travel within the region74. Both Kenya and Rwanda have abolished work permits for EAC citizens as per the Protocol75. Migrants’ ability to work and travel across the region, including in times of crisis leading to economic instability, is a relevant area of discussion under the MICIC Initiative.

In the East Africa region, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) implemented the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) in 2002 between seven member state countries: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. CEWARN aims to prevent violent conflicts in the region, with a particular focus on pastoralist communities76. As there are several pastoralist groups regularly crossing borders in this region, CEWARN indirectly acts at the regional level to regulate migration in terms of conflict.

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol on the Facilitating of Movement of Persons (2005) has only been ratified by six countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia), which is not enough to bring it into place. If ratified this protocol would allow for free movement amongst the Southern Africa Development Community.

3. Review of notable practices

This section of the report will provide an overview of good practices implemented by governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in addressing the negative

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73 The African Union was still the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) when the Convention was adopted in 1969; therefore the document is known as the “OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa”. Ratified by 45 member countries (http://bit.ly/1rJOtpF).
74 Klaver, 2011
75 Ibid.
76 CEWARN, n.d.
consequences of conflict or natural disaster in the region. The review presents practices implemented in the “pre-crisis phase”, the “emergency phase” and the “post-crisis phase”.

3.1 Pre-crisis phase

3.1.1 Establish regional conflict monitoring and prevention systems

There are currently several conflict monitoring and prevention systems operating on the African continent. While they vary in their regional scope and cooperating partners, all share the common goal of monitoring potential situations of conflict and providing advanced warning to those potentially involved. The Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) operates throughout the continent and collaborates with the UN, academic institutions, NGOs and research centres. It is comprised of an observation and monitoring centre within the Conflict Management Division of the African Union and multiple observation and monitoring units reporting to the Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. The findings of the CEWS advise the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and are formulated into best practices for the mitigation of threats to peace.77

In a similar vein, in 2001 the New Economic Partnership for Africa’s Development established the African Peer Review Mechanism, which operates in all of the focus countries and monitors systemic or institutional issues that may lead to violent conflict.78 Furthermore, the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) works specifically in IGAD states (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda) to monitor and prevent violent conflict in the area, with a particular focus on conflicts affecting cross-border pastoralists.79

In regards to environmental volatility or food insecurity, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network aims to enable planning for humanitarian crises through early warning mechanisms and food insecurity analysis. Participating countries include Angola, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.80

To warn against potentially harmful drought situations, DanChurchAid has implemented a drought warning system under the Drought Risk Reduction Action Plan for the Horn of Africa. The project is funded by the European Commission and works to predict drought risk within the Karamoja region of Uganda through monthly monitoring of livestock, environment, crop growth and water availability indicators.81 Lastly, the Southern African Development Community also features a Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which aims to increase disaster preparedness and management though the implementation of projects to better manage water and other natural resources.82 While these

77 African Union Peace and Security, 2015
78 International Peace Institute, 2012
79 CEWARN, n.d.
80 FEWS NET, 2016
81 DanChurchAid, 2013
82 SADC, 2012
prevention and warning mechanisms stand to help all affected by political crises or environmental events, many have yet to specifically identify migrants as vulnerable populations in at-risk regions.

### 3.1.2. Establish government bodies mandated with assisting or protecting nationals abroad

About a third of countries in the region have explicitly charged the national Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the protection of nationals abroad. At the most basic level, this involves providing assistance in disaster situations or other emergencies where evacuation might be needed, as in the case of Botswana, Madagascar, South Africa or Zimbabwe.\(^{83}\) This assistance can also involve the facilitation of money transfer from families at home to their loved one abroad in crisis. Several countries have developed special departments or commissions within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs mandated to protect citizens abroad. Examples include the Institute for Angolan Communities Abroad, the Ethiopian Expatriate Affairs General Directorate and the National Institute for Mozambican Communities Abroad.\(^{84}\) In Angola in 2010, a delegation from Angola’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs completed a tour of neighbouring African countries to take stock of potential difficulties faced by Angolan citizens abroad.\(^{85}\) Lastly, several countries have added the need for protection of their citizens abroad to diaspora policies or diaspora affairs committees. For example, Kenya’s diaspora policy promises to increase the capacity of Kenyan Embassies and consulates abroad in order to more easily address difficulties affecting Kenyans living or working outside of the country.\(^{86}\) Furthermore, the Malawian government has set up a Diaspora Affairs Unit charged with protecting Malawians in their current country of residence and Uganda’s Diaspora Services Department offers a wide array of services for Ugandans abroad.\(^{87}\)

### 3.1.3. Registration systems for citizens abroad and for migrants in the country

In addition to mandating the national Ministry of Foreign Affairs to protect citizens abroad, several countries have also set up databases in which either the country’s nationals can register themselves before they go abroad or migrants currently residing in the country can register themselves. The Kenyan Government features both systems, in that Kenyan citizens abroad and documented foreign residents currently living in Kenya can voluntarily register with the government online.\(^{88}\) The countries of South Africa and Botswana both host databases in which their citizens living abroad can register.\(^{89}\) It should be noted, however, that these systems are reliant on voluntary registration and require the citizen or migrant to actively participate in the process.

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84 INACE, 2016; ICMPD and IOM 2010; Agencia Angola Press, 2014
85 Agencia Angola Press, 2003
86 Republic of Kenya, 2014
87 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, 2013; Republic of Uganda, 2016;
88 Republic of Kenya, 2015
3.1.4. Strengthen local human capital to assist migrants in times of crisis

Governments and international organizations such as IOM have worked to capacitate local service personnel so that they may provide more specialized assistance to migrants in times of crisis, particularly in times of natural disaster. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) is facilitated by a consortium of agencies and is co-led by UNHCR and IOM. It works to assist those living in camps or transit/reception centres that have been affected by natural disasters or conflicts and has programs in various countries in the region. Specifically, the Cluster has introduced the CCCM Capacity Building for National Authorities and Training of Trainers Programme, which works to train government officials in the area of natural disaster preparedness with regards to camp settings.\(^{90}\) Examples of this program’s implementation can be seen in Mozambique, Namibia and Angola. Noting that Angola is highly likely to experience recurrent natural disasters such as droughts or floods, IOM has launched a Capacity Training in Disaster Risk Reduction Programme to identify the key training needs of the country’s National Service and provide assistance in implementing a capacity-building programme in critical regions of the country.\(^{91}\)

Also responding to natural disaster preparedness training, the Ethiopian Government’s Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs has launched a Climate Change Adaptation Program in 2011. This program aims to address the impact of climate change and natural disasters in regards to refugee settlements within the country and introduces a number of innovative approaches to combatting this. In addition to current actions already being taken, including soil and water conservation, introduction of income generating activities, introduction of ethanol cooking stoves, solar cookers and solar lighting, the Programme calls for further action to be taken in terms of environmental rehabilitation and environmental awareness training.\(^{92}\) It will aid the large numbers of refugees currently sheltering in Ethiopia originating from Eritrea, Somalia and South Sudan. Ethiopia recently reiterated this long-term goal in 2015 through its INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, building on its Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy.\(^{93}\) It was the first Least Developed Country to submit an INDC, in which it stated: "[...] measures to address climate change will be planned and implemented in a manner that addresses the wellbeing of the elderly, persons with disabilities and environmental refugees".\(^{94}\)

Capacity building is a key objective of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (see Section 3.1.6), under which the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project was launched in 2015. The project recognizes the difficulties faced by agro-pastoral communities in drought-affected border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda and aims to improve government capacity to effectively respond to environmental crises. The project aims to deliver more sustainable water infrastructure, cross border conflict management platforms, harmonized disaster risk management policies and improved early warning mechanisms, among other things.\(^{95}\)
International organizations such as the IOM are working to complement regional governments’ efforts through the implementation of similar projects. In Kenya, the IOM launched a Pasture Conservation Training Programme in which 150 pastoralists were trained in pasture conservation and storage techniques and communities benefited from de-stocking exercises. However, some of the IOM’s activities including the construction of water preservation infrastructure had to be temporarily stalled due to insecurity in the Dadaab region.\footnote{IOM, 2011}

In regards to strengthening local capacities to aid victims of human trafficking, USAID and the European Commission have both funded large-scale projects to strengthen capacities within government bodies and civil society organizations that interact with trafficking victims. The European Commission’s Programme of Assistance to the South African Government to Prevent, React to Human Trafficking and Provide Support to Victims of the Crime was meant to enable South African authorities to comply with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons and ran from 2008 through 2010.\footnote{European Commission, 2016a} Second, the Building National Response Capacity to Combat Human Trafficking in Zimbabwe Project is facilitated by IOM and funded by USAID. It aims to strengthen and improve the national referral system and reintegration assistance offered to trafficking victims and focuses specifically on children.\footnote{Reliefweb, 2011}

Furthermore, ICMPD’s MIEUX Initiative has included capacity building initiatives targeting the staff of governmental departments that work with victims of trafficking in both Uganda and Zambia. Specifically, the Uganda: Trafficking in Human Beings and Document Security action aimed to support the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control through the facilitation of THB Awareness workshops and the development of an Operational Field Guide. Similarly, the Zambia: Trafficking in Human Beings action aimed to support the Zambian Anti-Human Trafficking Secretariat. Specifically, training sessions on the provision of victim support and the utilization of transnational referral mechanisms were provided, among other things.\footnote{ICMPD, n.d.} In regards to programmes and initiatives that aim to strengthen human capital, it should be noted that evaluative studies are often not carried out and that accordingly, the effectiveness of many of these capacitation mechanisms is not known.

3.1.5. Promote social cohesion in prominent regional destination areas or countries

When a violent conflict or natural disaster occurs, it is often the most marginalized parts of a community that suffer the greatest. In this way, increasing social cohesion and integration of migrants in prominent destination countries can be a way to mitigate the negative effects of crises on vulnerable migrant populations. One approach to strengthening social cohesion is to address feelings of xenophobia and intolerance within the host country. Working in South Africa, the Africans Migrants Solidarity group hosts Social Cohesion and Equity Inter-Provincial Dialogues throughout the country and targets secondary school age-youths.\footnote{CORMSA, 2015} The project is funded by the Foundation for

\begin{footnotes}
\item[96] IOM, 2011
\item[97] European Commission, 2016a
\item[98] Reliefweb, 2011
\item[99] ICMPD, n.d.
\item[100] CORMSA, 2015
\end{footnotes}
Human Rights and through its work, indirectly benefits migrants originating from a variety of East and Southern African countries.

### 3.1.6. Implement Crisis Risk Reduction Frameworks

Governments in Eastern and Southern Africa, particularly in the Horn of Africa, Nile Valley and Great Lakes regions, have implemented numerous frameworks and projects to mitigate the risk of drought. In 2011, IGAD launched its Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative, which is aimed at increasing and strengthening protections against drought related shocks. Specifically, the Initiative aims to address the food insecurity, poverty and environmental degradation that often combine to form a crisis in the wake of a drought and identifies seven areas for prioritized intervention, which focus on variant areas such as equal access to natural resources and markets, capacity building, strengthening conflict prevention mechanisms and creating institutional arrangements to promote collaborative response to drought-related phenomena in the region.\textsuperscript{101}

Focusing on three clusters identified in IGAD’s Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative, the EU’s Emergency Trust Fund for Africa Country Project: Resilience Building in Ethiopia also aims to increase resilience to drought and related conflicts. Specifically, the 47 million euro project works to improve livelihood opportunities, employment prospects and access to basic services in communities most vulnerable to natural disasters within Ethiopia.\textsuperscript{102}

For island nations in the Indian Ocean, natural disasters such as cyclones and rising sea levels represent pressing crises. The Indian Ocean Commission’s Programme Régional Risques Naturales is a six year project that aims to strengthen national and regional policies in the area of natural disaster prevention and risk management. The project also involves the integration of natural disaster risks into development plans and strengthening national warning and emergency systems through information exchange and the introduction of a regional training program.\textsuperscript{103}

In a similar vein, the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) has focused on supporting disaster risk reduction initiatives and resilience building in Southern African and the Indian Ocean. Specifically, the department works to strengthen early warning systems in the region for communities frequently affected by droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and volcanoes, with 11.6 million euros being spent on the cause between 2009 and 2011.\textsuperscript{104}

Lastly, the African Union has also supported international organizations such as UNHCR by donating around USD 800,000 from its Refugees and IDP Fund and its Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine to allow the agency to purchase nutritional and non-food items to assist Somalis in Kenya and Ethiopia affected by the drought.\textsuperscript{105} This donation highlights the benefit of collaboration by governmental and international organizations.

\textsuperscript{101} IDDRSI, 2014  
\textsuperscript{102} European Commission, 2016b  
\textsuperscript{103} Commission de L’Ocean Indien, 2013  
\textsuperscript{104} European Commission, 2015  
\textsuperscript{105} African Union, 2011
3.1.7. Enact Legislation and Advocating for Vulnerable Migrants

As was mentioned in Section 2.3, victims of trafficking and irregular migrants face unique vulnerabilities. In 2014 the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative, or the “Khartoum Process”, was launched with the cooperation of 28 EU countries, in addition to the governments of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan Djibouti, Kenya, Egypt and Tunisia. The major objective of the Initiative is to combat trafficking and smuggling on migration routes between the Horn of Africa and Europe and specific actions will include the establishment and management of migrant reception centres, the establishment of cooperative relationships in identifying and prosecuting criminal networks and the provision of support to victims of trafficking or vulnerable migrants.\textsuperscript{106}

Regionally, the Southern Africa Development Community has elevated combatting trafficking in persons to a key strategic area. Through this action, the Community aims to strengthen international cooperation and capacity through the development of a regional database on trafficking cases, the organization of a topical regional conference, and the provision of technical assistance to countries without existing legislation on trafficking, among other initiatives.\textsuperscript{107}

National governments have also taken legislative steps to combat trafficking specifically. In 2013, the South African Government signed into law the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, which aims to holistically consolidate the previously fragmented legislation against the crime and explicitly criminalizes the acts of human trafficking, debt bondage and utilizing the services of trafficked persons. While the legislation represents a positive development, the Government also noted that the operationalization of the law is dependent upon the cooperation and collaboration of numerous government bodies and authorities and that other regulations and national directives need to be finalized before the Act can be fully implemented.\textsuperscript{108} Similar pieces of legislation have also recently been passed in Sudan and Ethiopia.\textsuperscript{109}

The Southern Africa Anti-Human Trafficking Trust works to achieve a similar goal as it raises awareness about the plight of human trafficking victims in the region. Specifically, it promotes the rights of victims of human trafficking, disseminates resources and commentary on the subject and coordinates anti-trafficking activities with other organizations in the region and worldwide.\textsuperscript{110}

3.2 Emergency phase

3.2.1 Organize pre-evacuation arrangements

In response to the political crisis in Yemen, large numbers of labour migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa have required assistance in leaving the country and returning to the origin country. While moving through Yemen, there have been reports of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers being targeted by armed groups due to their foreign national status. Pre-departure assistance was...
offered by IOM in 2015 in response to the more than 11,000 migrants who requested evacuation services from the organization, mostly comprised of individuals from Ethiopia and Somalia. Assistance took the form of ground transportation and logistical support at embarkation points, as well as the provision of medical services and basic supplies to migrants.\textsuperscript{111} UNHCR has also provided pre-evacuation assistance to some of the more than 9,000 asylum seekers and 118,000 refugees in the country, with assistance including the provision of food, water and non-food items, child protection activities, medical services for those with special needs and advocacy on detention issues.\textsuperscript{112}

3.2.2. Provide consular assistance to migrants in crisis

Working alongside international organizations, governments have been able to utilize consular posts to aid their foreign nationals caught in a crisis situation abroad. Due to the large number of Ethiopian migrants trapped in Yemen during the political crisis, the Ethiopian Embassy remained open despite significant security risks to staff and associated personnel with the aim of documenting Ethiopian nationals for evacuation. This was sometimes accomplished through staff visits to detention centres to provide nationals with the documents needed for repatriation.\textsuperscript{113} The IOM also organized trips for a delegation of Ethiopian Embassy and Yemeni Immigration personnel to travel to the port city of Al Hudaydah where many Ethiopian migrants were stranded to process paperwork and exit formalities.\textsuperscript{114}

In response to the xenophobic attacks against foreign nationals in South Africa, the governments of other Southern African countries have organized voluntary repatriation arrangements for their nationals in South Africa, including those in a regular and irregular situation. After the 2008 violence, the Government of Mozambique reported repatriating 1200 nationals by bus and the Zimbabwean government made similar efforts, although numbers of repatriated persons are unknown.\textsuperscript{115} Additionally, the Malawian government made arrangements to repatriate around 400 Malawians who were stranded in South Africa after the 2015 attacks.\textsuperscript{116}

3.2.3. Maintain open borders and allowing vulnerable migrants to remain in country

In addition to the pre-departure or pre-evacuation provision of services, governments can also encourage the return or departure of migrants from countries in crisis by maintaining an open border or allowing migrants to transit through sovereign territory. Good practices of this nature can be seen in the regional response to the political crisis in Yemen, in which countries in the Horn of Africa such as Djibouti have permitted migrants to land in and transit through the country. As of June 2015, over 13,000 migrants had landed in Djibouti, with only 13% of this number being Djibouti nationals and the remainder being Yemenis or nationals of neighbouring countries. Accordingly, Djibouti will, at least initially, host large numbers of non-nationals stranded in the country and in need of assistance. The actions of other governments in the region also warrant acknowledgement,

\textsuperscript{111} IOM, 2015d
\textsuperscript{112} UNHCR, n.d.
\textsuperscript{113} Medecins San Frontieres, 2013
\textsuperscript{114} IOM, 2015e
\textsuperscript{115} IRIN, 2008
\textsuperscript{116} Nyasa Times, 2015
as Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan have all granted prima facie refugee status to Yemenis arriving in their countries and granted temporary stay to third country nationals fleeing Yemen.\textsuperscript{117}

### 3.2.4. Evacuation and transportation assistance

Migrants caught in a crisis context often need assistance in physically leaving the country. In 2015 in response to the Yemen political crisis, IOM organized both air and boat evacuations for those stranded in the country. In regards to air evacuations, the Governments of Sudan and Ethiopia worked with IOM to establish a humanitarian air bridge, including daily flight rotations between Khartoum and Sana’a and Addis Ababa and Sana’a, resulting in the successful evacuation of 141 third country nationals from Yemen.\textsuperscript{118} Following this, IOM also organized boat evacuations with the cooperation of regional governments, resulting in 775 stranded migrants being evacuated by boat as of June 2015 from Al Hudaydah, Yemen and transferred to Obock, Djibouti.\textsuperscript{119}

### 3.2.5 Provide humanitarian assistance during a crisis or evacuation period

The drought in the Horn of Africa has also affected vulnerable Somali or Ethiopian labour migrants traversing the Horn of Africa on foot in hopes of reaching better employment prospects in the Middle East. These migrants often suffer from dehydration and heat stroke, leading to unnecessary and preventable deaths along major routes. The IOM has responded with several approaches to the drought crisis, including the establishment of rehydration facilities along main irregular migration routes in Djibouti and the operation of a Migrant Response Centre in Obock, Djibouti which provides health care, counselling and basic humanitarian aid to stranded or vulnerable migrants.\textsuperscript{120}

In parts of Sudan and South Sudan, the drought has worsened food insecurity and created a food crisis that has negatively affected refugees living in camps in the country. The organization Plan International operates a robust food aid programme to these refugees and has aided over 100,000 people categorized as severely food insecure. Special support is also given to children below the age of five and women who are pregnant or lactating.\textsuperscript{121}

As was noted in Section 2.3.3, urban refugees face unique vulnerabilities and therefore innovative mechanisms to deliver support and assistance are required. In Nairobi, faith-based organizations provide various forms of humanitarian assistance to newly arrived urban refugees from the DRC, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and other neighbouring countries. Mosques in the predominately Somali Eastleigh neighbourhood of Nairobi often provide recently-arrived refugees with shelter and networks of support. In another example, the Jesuit Refugee Service distributes aid parcels to newly arrived refugees in churches around Nairobi. However, it should be noted that while these organizations do not explicitly select beneficiaries on the basis of faith, the majority of aid recipients do follow the faith of the donating organization.\textsuperscript{122}

\textsuperscript{117} UN Information Centre, Sana’a, 2015a
\textsuperscript{118} IOM, 2015f
\textsuperscript{119} IOM, 2015e
\textsuperscript{120} DIPNOTE, 2014
\textsuperscript{121} Plan International, 2015
\textsuperscript{122} Pavanello et al., 2010
3.3 Post-crisis phase

3.3.1. Provide post-arrival assistance

After migrants fleeing the political crisis in Yemen arrived back in the Horn of Africa region, many were in need of assistance in relation to further transportation back to origin countries and hometowns. After evacuation, the IOM provided ground transportation, medical assistance and basic humanitarian supplies to migrants to facilitate travel to their final destinations in the region.\(^{123}\) IOM also provided assistance to minor child migrants stranded in Djibouti in the form of family tracing services, allowing children to be reunited with their family in Ethiopia.\(^{124}\)

Somali refugees who had been residing in Kenya and who had decided to spontaneously return following Al-Shabaab attacks in Kenya were in need of assistance following their arrival back in their home country. Collaboration between the Somali Government, the Interim Jubaland Authority, IOM and UNHCR aided these returnees at the Dhooley waystation through the provision of accommodation, food and water, medical treatment, sanitation facilities and official registration procedures.\(^{125}\)

3.3.2. Support the health and nutrition of returning migrants

The World Food Programme (WFP) initiated a project in 2015 to aid vulnerable Somalis returning from Yemen. Upon arrival at ports, Somalis in-need are registered biometrically and receive electronic transfer (or SCOPE) cards which allow them to shop for food and other necessities at shops throughout the country, thereby allowing people to return to their home regions or towns. The registration process also allows participants to enrol in other WFP support programs after they have arrived in their final destination. The WFP provides additional nutritional support to children under five and pregnant or lactating women and offers three hot meals a day to recent arrivals at the Bassaso Port.\(^{126}\)

In regards to psychosocial health and well-being, the Government of Zimbabwe has worked in cooperation with IOM to provide better services to victims of human trafficking after their return to their country of origin. Specifically, The Zimbabwean Department of Immigration mandated that all individuals deported from South Africa via the Beitbridge border crossing are presented with an overview of the services available to human trafficking victims. Deportees also undergo advanced screenings in cooperation with the Zimbabwe Republic Police’s Victim Friendly Unit so that human trafficking victims might be identified.\(^{127}\)

\(^{123}\) IOM, 2015d
\(^{124}\) UN Information Centre, Sana’a, 2015b
\(^{125}\) IOM, 2014c
\(^{126}\) World Food Programme, 2015
\(^{127}\) U.S. Department of State, 2009
3.3.3 Support the education of returning migrants

Burundian refugees returning from Tanzania after the closure of all refugee camps in 2010 faced unique obstacles to continuing their education in Burundi. As many of the repatriated were actually born in Tanzania and thereby attended school in Swahili and English, they faced significant language barriers in following instruction in Burundian schools, which is given in Kirundi and French. The UK’s Department for International Development launched the Refugee Education Trust to address this issue, constructing or renovating schools in high-return areas that focused on repatriated students to teach them the local languages of instruction, leading to their eventual integration into the mainstream schools.\(^{128}\)

Ethiopian migrants forcibly expelled from Saudi Arabia also held unique educational requirements in that very few had skills that could be leveraged within the local labour market. The Association for Forced Migrants, based in Addis Ababa, met these needs through the provision of a free six-month skills training offered exclusively for returnees, in addition to a living stipend and transportation expenses for the duration of the program. Areas of training included catering and food prep, hair dressing, sewing and hotel management, among others, which were all designed to allow trainees to successfully transition back into the local labour market.\(^{129}\)

3.3.4. Social reconciliation

Social reconciliation in areas of conflict post-return is a vital part of the reintegration process. The PEACE I and II projects funded by USAID aim to build networks consisting of multiple actors of civil society to manage cross border conflict. Specifically, program outcomes included increased dialogue between communities in Kenya and Uganda on natural resource management and increased freedom of movement in border areas due to higher levels of trust between communities and local governments.\(^{130}\)

4. Conclusion

This background paper has highlighted the diversity of vulnerable groups within the East and Southern Africa region that are of concern to the MICIC initiative including cross-border pastoralists, labour migrants, students, irregular migrants, victims of trafficking and children. At the same time the paper has demonstrated that there are multiple crises of current concern occurring simultaneously across this region including on-going conflicts, terrorism, and active violence against migrants, drought, and flooding. The interaction of the migrants and crises creates a complex environment wherein the protection of migrants is fundamental within countries in crisis.

Second, there are several existing policies and frameworks within the region that provide important risk reduction in emergencies and preparedness. However, these initiatives tend to focus on the population as a whole and do not articulate specific concerns for migrants. As illustrated in this

\(^{128}\) UNHCR, 2009 \\
\(^{129}\) Kuschminder, 2014 \\
\(^{130}\) USAID, 2012
paper, migrants face specific vulnerabilities that create a need to further specify how these frameworks apply to migrants.

Finally, there are several notable practices of states, international organizations, and faith based and civil society groups in providing protection to migrants in crisis. This includes the pre-crisis, emergency, and post-crisis phase. These practices provide a solid basis for further development and sharing of experiences and expertise to ensure protection of migrants in crises across the region.
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