Third meeting of the IGAD Regional Consultative Process on Migration

Migration and Regional Integration

9th-10th May 2013
Hilton Hotel, Addis Ababa
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<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
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<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<td>APRM</td>
<td>African Peer Review Mechanism</td>
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<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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<td>EAC</td>
<td>East African Community</td>
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<td>ECA</td>
<td>Economic Commission for Africa</td>
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<td>FMOP</td>
<td>Free Movement of Persons</td>
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<td>GATS</td>
<td>General Agreement on Trade and Services</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of Red Cross/Red Crescent</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
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<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Authority on Development</td>
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<td>IGAD-RMPF</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Authority on Development-Regional Migration Policy Framework</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>IPF</td>
<td>IGAD Partners’ Forum</td>
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<td>MIDAS</td>
<td>Migration for Development in Africa</td>
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<td>MMM</td>
<td>Migration Management Mechanism</td>
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<td>NEPAD</td>
<td>New Partnership for Africa’s Development</td>
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<td>NMP</td>
<td>National Migration Policy</td>
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<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<td>RCP</td>
<td>Regional Consultative Process</td>
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<td>REC</td>
<td>Regional Economic Community</td>
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<td>MPFA</td>
<td>Migration Policy Framework for Africa</td>
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<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Infection</td>
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<td>TB</td>
<td>Tuberculosis bacillus</td>
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<td>TICAD</td>
<td>Tokyo International Conference on African Development</td>
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<td>TOKTEN</td>
<td>Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals</td>
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<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>United Nations AIDS??</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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A. INTRODUCTION, BACKGROUND & STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) hosted the 3rd Regional Consultative Process on migration (IGAD-RCP) meeting from the 9th – 10th of May 2013 at the Hilton Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. IGAD-RCP III was a continuation of the tripartite partnership between the Inter Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), the African Union (AU) and International Organization for Migration (IOM). The theme for this year’s RCP was Migration and Regional Integration. The purpose of the IGAD-RCP Meeting was to convene policymakers and practitioners from government and international agencies with migration management functions within and beyond the IGAD region for two days of consultative dialogue on how to advance the realization the recommendations and implementation of the AU Strategic Framework for a Policy on Migration in Africa and the recently adopted IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework.

51 people representing the spectrum of governmental and civil society institutions attended I-RCP III. In attendance were delegates from IGAD Member States of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The delegations were constituted of senior government officials drawn from line ministries bearing responsibility in migration management and related issues among them internal affairs, immigration, foreign affairs, labour and social affairs. The Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU), IGAD Conflict Early Warning & Response (CEWARN), IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Program (IRAPP) and the IGAD Centre for Pastoralist Areas & Livestock Development (ICPALD) were also in attendance. United Nations (UN) Agencies were represented by UNAIDS, UNECA, UNOCHA, IOM and the WFP. Development partners were represented by delegates from the embassies of Canada, Switzerland, Brazil, Italy, Japan and the United States. Representatives from the AU, IGAD and IOM and the government of Ethiopia as the host acted as the meeting’s Co-Chairs.

This workshop was organized as part of the process of realizing the recommendations and implementation of the AU Strategic Framework for a Policy on Migration in Africa. Furthermore, it was a demonstration of IGAD’s compliance with the AU Assembly Decisions in Banjul, Gambia that urges all Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to adopt the Migration Policy Framework for Africa as a blueprint for developing National and Regional Policy Frameworks.

Section I of this report presents the summary recommendations arising out of I-RCP III. This section also encapsulates the actionable items, identifies cross-cutting issues and lays out the conclusion to the workshop. Section II outlines Key Findings from the expert papers presented in the consultative workshop. Section

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1 The themes for the RCP change year-on-year in response to the prevailing concerns in migration management as well as to comprehensively cover all the facets of migration. The theme for RCP I was Human Trafficking whilst RCP II focused on Migration and Development.

2 A list of participants is contained in the annex to this report.
III summarizes discussions during the workshop group discussions and plenary sessions.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS OF RCP III

I. On Migration Priority Areas & Actions for the ESA Region

1. That identified priority areas and actions emanating from the validation workshop on migration priorities be adopted as is.

2. That a process of determining the chronological implementation of the validated priority actions be undertaken and reflected in the proposed IGAD action plan on migration.

3. That aspects of gender and youth be integrated and mainstreamed in all foregoing interventions in migration management within the IGAD region

II. On the I-RCP Modus Operandi

1. That a rotational model be adopted for the chairing and hosting of the I-RCP in order to distribute the financial burden and foster ownership among the member states.

2. That the IGAD secretariat plays a supportive and facilitative role to each of the hosting governments in development of the agenda and logistical arrangements for subsequent I-RCP meetings. Delegates proposed the development of comprehensive Terms of Reference and Statements of work for future I-RCP hosting countries.

3. That the venue of each I-RCP meeting though rotational, be predicated on the theme of the meeting to capitalize on relevance of location, the lead country in that thematic area and the comparative advantages they offer.

4. That member states increasingly take ownership for the I-RCP by taking up a funding role. Delegates from the member states are to present this recommendation to their home governments. The intent is to trigger a process of lobbying for the earmarking and ring fencing of a budget vote to underwrite the costs of hosting the I-RCP. The IGAD secretariat indicated that it would continue fundraising for the I-RCP over the next 3 years after which, a phased transition of funding responsibility would begin for member states.

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3 These are contained in the Annexe to this report and include *inter alia*: Adoption of the Kampala protocol on free movement of persons, development of an IGAD action plan on Migration and capacity building of national and regional migration management institutions.
5. That a media component be included in all future I-RCP. This is to ensure that progress towards achieving a regional migration policy is documented and best practices are shared.

6. That the scope interlocutors in future I-RCPs be expanded to accommodate appropriate sections of the private sector and academic institutions.

III. On Upcoming RMCC/ I-RCPs

1. That Sudan to host the next Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC) meeting comprising of the Directors of Immigration) in 2013/2014
2. That Kenya to host the next RCP meeting themed “Migration and Security”.
3. That Djibouti hosts the RCP 2014 themed Migration & Human trafficking
4. That National Consultative Processes of member states adopt the I-RCP format of flexible, open yet scheduled consultations.

IV. On Other Cross-Cutting issues

1. South Sudan ought to be included and mainstreamed into all future documentation and background statistics on migration management in the I-RCPs. The IGAD MIP and other related documentation ought to be amended to reflect and respond to the new realities and changing dynamics occasioned by the birth of the Republic of South Sudan.

C. LIMITATIONS OF THE 3RD RCP

1. Somalia was not represented at the RCP and yet it is one of the principal source and transit countries of migrants in the IGAD region.

2. Discussions were inward-looking and confined to intra-IGAD considerations. Little attention was paid to the border areas of states bordering the IGAD region for instance the DRC.

3. The high number of presentations presented a wide range of issues for discussion and consequently constrained the time available for actual consultations between member states and regional and international agencies.
D. WELCOMING & OPENING REMARKS

Ms. Fathia Alwan, IGAD Programme Manager, Health & Social Development welcomed participants on behalf of the IGAD Executive Secretary Amb(Eng) Mahboub M. Maalim to the I-RCP. In her remarks she thanked the Government of Ethiopia for hosting the RCP. It was observed that the need to promote free movement of persons among nations and regions with a view to trade facilitation and deeper regional economic integration is critical.

Ms. Alwan noted that through the Minimum Integration Plan (MIP), IGAD intends to put in place a framework of cooperation on trade, mobility and regional integration in addition to developing policies aimed at progressive elimination of obstacles to the movement of persons into and within the IGAD region Member States. Among these were the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework and as well as the ongoing discussions on a Draft Protocol on Free Movement of Persons. She noted that though free movement of persons in the IGAD region was carried out bilaterally among the Member States, harmonizing at the regional level had not occurred.

Ms. Alwan stated that to overcome this obstacle, IGAD Member States should adopt policy measures and develop appropriate instruments that facilitate the free movement of persons. The main measure identified was a harmonized legal regime for movement of persons. She observed that the free movement of people is inevitably accompanied by the movement of capital hence the need to establish an IGAD Regional Trade Programme to promote trade among the IGAD Member States.

Hon. Bourhan Daoud Ahmed, Secretary General of the IGAD inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU-IGAD) stressed that the IGAD migration policy framework focuses on strengthening the capacity of States to effectively address issues of forced migration, asylum, displaced persons and refugee crises. He reiterated that a key objective of the migration policy framework is the strengthening of institutional and legal policy frameworks for migration management. Hon. Ahmed tied the strengthening of these frameworks to the improvement in capacity of the regional legislatures as forums for dialogue on migration issues and catalysts to the regional integration process.

In his remarks, Mr. Gebreselassie, Director of IGAD Affairs, Federal Democratic Government of Ethiopia, observed that the free movement of persons is a noble ideal encumbered the world over by practical considerations such as national security. He noted that the Government of Ethiopia was keenly aware of this but nevertheless is in the process of unilaterally waiving visa requirements for all neighbouring countries with the exception of Somalia. He underscored the fact that only Kenya had reciprocated this measure and stressed

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4 Copies of the opening speeches are contained in the annexe to this report
5 Differentials in visa requirements exist between the member states for instance where Ethiopia’s waiver of visa requirements have not been fully reciprocated by the entire IGAD member states.
6 At the time of this report, only Kenya and Djibouti are exempt.
that restrictive migration policies can be seen as one of the reasons irregular migration expands in scope. He noted that poverty, including poverty of information is a key driver of irregular migration and called for a coordinated effort by all stakeholders in the sub-region to address the information gap when it comes to managing migration.

Mr. Josiah Ogina Chief of Mission and representative to the AU/IGAD/ECA from the IOM Special Liaison Office raised a number of critical questions that were intended to provoke discussions amongst participants and set the tone for the meeting; These included;

I. How will we calibrate effective border management to foster regional growth?
II. How will we align migration protocols (Free Movement) to speak to national interests and policy?
III. How will we deliver efficient labour mobility?
IV. How will we establish border management frameworks that respond to irregular movements?
V. How will we harmonize our migration management mechanisms considering the disparate national priorities & levels of development

E. EXPERT PAPER PRESENTATIONS, DISCUSSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The expert papers presented collectively underlined the comprehensive nature of migration that encompasses aspects of security, health, border management, trade, labour, infrastructure, ecological management and over-aching regulatory governance. The workshop emphasized the complex vertical and horizontal interrelations between all of these aspects of migration and sought to show that none of these issues can be addressed entirely in isolation. Consequently, the need for institutionalized consultations and cooperation between inter and intra-state migration management agencies. The I-RCP was recognized as a unique platform in which to coordinate both policy and practice in addressing the various aspects of migration issues between states. The role that specialist non-governmental agencies such as IOM and trans-governmental institutions such as the AU and RECs play was appreciated for the value they add to facilitating intra-state capacity building and fostering inter-state dialogue.

IGAD-SECRETARIAT. Ms. Caroline Njuki, Project Manager - Regional Political Integration & Human Security Support Program (RPIHSSP) presented two papers. The first was a reflection on the State-of-play of IGAD policies and programs on Migration whilst the second focused specifically on the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework. These reports essentially captured how far IGAD has advanced in implementing the objectives of the AU-MPF regionally and also the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework (IRMPF) adopted in 2012. Highlights included the various Research studies that have been conducted to inform evidence-based policy-making and programme design. Ms.

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7 These included inter alia: Baseline studies and needs assessments on border posts management, drivers of migration, the East African migration routes and member state priorities
Njuki also emphasized the various information sharing platforms that have been established for instance the RCP and the Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC). Furthermore, she accentuated the role guiding documents such as IRMPF, the Minimum Integration Plan (MIP), draft Free Movement of Persons Protocol (PMFP) are playing in establishing policy, legislative and administrative coherence in the IGAD region for instance through the establishment of a Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC). She elaborated on the fact that the IGAD region is the only REC currently that has developed a Regional Migration Policy Framework inspired by the AU Migration Policy Framework.

Ms. Njuki highlighted a number of challenges to this thematic area. Principal amongst them were lack of awareness on the MPFA, involvement of all relevant stakeholders especially the private sector, differentiated priorities of member states, capacity limitations of regional and national migration management agencies and most importantly, the uneven policy and legislative terrain as a consequence of none of the member states having a comprehensive policy on migration.

Dr. Mehari Taddele Maru made two expert presentations. The first was a video clip from the ISS futures project detailing background to the political, social, economic and demographic dynamics that will be determining dialogue on migration management in Africa by 2050. This clip segued neatly into a brief of the migration priority areas and actions deliberated upon and validated by the member state delegations in a workshop that had been concluded a day prior to the RCP meeting. In contextualizing the future for the horn of Africa by 2050, Dr. Mehari noted that localized conflicts are expected to be on the rise as the population in the IGAD region swells to 400 million up from 126 million. This augurs increased competition for resources in both peripheral areas and the mega cities increases. He also noted that over half of this population will be 20 hence the need to develop youth-responsive policies.

Dr. Mehari then outlined the consequences of failure showing how of 69 Major Conflicts in the World in the last 30 years, 45 (65%) have been in Africa. This has resulted in a proportionate number (over 31 million) of Refugees, IDPS and Forced Migrants. He then built the case for the shift from displacement (forced) to mobility (voluntary) through receptive social policies, conflict and natural disaster management and equitable regional growth though integration. He advocated for a similar shift in focus from state-oriented security to human-oriented security. He then identified the IGAD migration and mobility architecture comprising of the Secretariat, Member states, Partners Forum, RCP as a framework for averting the projected futures.

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8 Available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nHoNSjf-T4U
Plenary Discussions

Manpower Surveys. Discussions provoked by these expert presentations focused specifically on the aspect of labour and manpower surveys. The meeting was informed that the EAC has begun the process of conducting labour surveys. Kenyan delegation also informed that a manpower survey was conducted in 2011 but the results are in synthesis and yet to be presented. South Sudan updated the meeting that their 1st labour force survey is scheduled for 2013 with the support of the World Bank and the ILO.

Specific Recommendations. Tools developed for this exercise could be reviewed, customized and adopted by IGAD for up scaling and use in the region.

F. MEMBER STATE UPDATES

The IGAD member states provided updates on the progress they have made so far in domesticating the IGAD-MPF.

1. Sudan: Sudan has a Labor Act dating back to 1997 and older legislation regulating the employment of Sudanese abroad dated 1980 and amended in 1990. Sudan’s interim Constitution of 2005 provides for the freedom of movement in line with Article 13 of the International Declaration of Human Rights. Further regulation of labour migration is addressed by the bureau of Sudanese Expatriate Affairs (1998), which coordinates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant agencies. Sudan has established a Centre for Migration, Development and Population Studies in 2010 whose mandate is to inform and influence policy decisions and practice through conducting high quality research and actively disseminating the results.

2. Uganda: Establishment of multi-sectoral taskforce on migration led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as taking the I-RCP to the national level. Legislatively, the country has mandated the law reform commission to review a body of migration related legislation and generate recommendations for parliamentary amendment. With regard to labour migration, Uganda enacted anti-trafficking legislation in 2011, a draft programme on employment and guidelines on access to overseas employment for Ugandan citizens as well as protection of migrant workers in Uganda.

3. South Sudan: The youngest republic has enacted a raft of laws on migration in 2011 and has proceeded to establish a national law review committee amending existing legislation to be AU-MPF compliant. South Sudan has so far opened 6 embassies that form part of its migration management framework providing consular services to prospective immigrants to South Sudan and South Sudanese nationals living abroad. South Sudan is also expanding its border post network with its neighbours.
4. **Ethiopia:** The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia issued a number of proclamations notably 104 of 1998 and 632 of 2001 that regulates labour migration for Ethiopian nationals abroad and foreign employment agencies active in Ethiopia. Ethiopia has a legislative implementation committee headed by the Ministry of Labour and International Affairs that convenes stakeholders in the labour migration cluster. Ethiopia has also established a national anti-trafficking council composed of a cross-section of relevant ministries led by the Prime Minister to combat illegal migration. This council also exists within the 9 regional states and municipal administrations where the regional presidents and mayors chair it respectively. The intent is to eventually permeate this council to the lowest administrative level. Proclamation 270 of 2002 addresses the needs of the diaspora community and accords Ethiopian nationals living abroad with incentives to invest in the home country. A draft diaspora policy has been prepared and is under consideration by the council of ministers. With regard to labour surveys, Ethiopia conducts labour surveys every 5 years. The next annual survey is due in the 3rd quarter of 2013.

5. **Kenya:** Kenya has submitted a national employment policy to cabinet for consideration. A draft diaspora policy is scheduled to undergo a validation exercise in June 2013 whilst the labour policy is at the zero draft stage. The ministry of Foreign affairs is leading in the formulation of the diaspora aspects of the prospective national migration policy. The GoK has engaged with IGAD and shared its concerns on ICT vulnerabilities particularly in the capturing and manipulation of migration data. Kenya is currently beginning to implement the EAC protocol on free movement of persons by facilitating a 6-month pass for citizens of EAC member states.

6. **Djibouti:** In 2007, Djibouti amended legislation governing the living conditions of foreigners and responsibility of employers. Within the amendments a more nuanced classification of foreigners was arrived at in order to differentiate between highly-skilled and low-skilled migrant workers in order to develop requisite labour permits. Djibouti is also working to cater for the different visa requirements of migrants including those of asylum seekers. Djibouti has enacted a law on human trafficking, which is rife in the country with the port of Djibouti as a major exit point. IOM is assisting the government of Djibouti to apply IT tools to uncover illegal trafficking networks. They are also working in collaboration to develop a legal migration database, which is due to be finalized in 2013. A memorandum of understanding exists between Djibouti and Ethiopia on manpower exchange whilst a similar MoU is in development with Kenya.

**G. SECTORAL EXPERT PRESENTATIONS**

1. **African Union Commission:** The AUC provided an update on progress of their collaboration with RECs to develop an AU and RECs Labour Migration
Plan. This plan consists of a Jobs Matching and Mobility Platform, a mechanism for Harmonizing and coordinating labour, employment and social protection policies and legal frameworks. The AUC foresees the development of regional labour exchanges based on technical cooperation between labour market institutions, collaborating with IGAD to develop a Labour Migration Programme, Policy focus on the informal labour market and engagement with ILO and IOM as technical assistance providers.

2. **CEWARN:** The Acting director of the IGAD Conflict Early Warning Response Mechanism (CEWARN), Mr. Richard Barno presented an analysis of the security gaps mismatches in the border management among the IGAD member states. This presentation highlighted the unresolved demarcation disputes common to virtually every IGAD member state. He also stressed the proliferation of insurgent movements and endemic pastoralist conflict that has militarized the border areas of IGAD member states. He also observed how illegal migration, proliferation of SALW and refugee populations are highest in these regions all of which strain the limited border management capacities of the affected states. CEWARN recommended Intelligence-Led Border Control, Surveillance and Policing, Integrated use of technology and the development of border security policies that are specific to the unique needs of each border area whilst simultaneously applying international best practice.

3. **IOM:** Mr. Jo Rispoli, IOM regional Labour specialist made a presentation on labour mobility and regional integration. In this session he enlightened the meeting on labour migration trends and statistics that showed the dominance of south-originated migration either between developing countries (South-South 32%) or from developing to developed countries (South-North 33%). He also aided in making the distinction between the different realms of mobility. Mr. Rispoli also elaborated on the different migration governance regimes in three different RECs (EAC, COMESA and SADC). From these made the case for regional models that are viewed more favourably by States, incur lower transaction costs, dilute the power imbalances common to international regimes and are more specific to the rights and needs of migrants in the selected region. He summarized ongoing efforts to promote South-South labour mobility for development and regional integration. Mr. Rispoli concluded by remarking that there is a weak relationship between labour mobility and the free movement of

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10 IGAD member states tend to have Border management structures focused on the centre and often with “Stove pipe” reporting mechanisms. Mechanisms for cross-border cooperation are inadequate and border control posts (BCPs) face basic infrastructural, communications, and human resource constraints.
11 High skilled, Irregular, Internal, Family, Tourism, Study abroad and Low-semi Skilled
13 These include *inter alia*; Advocacy campaigns to promote signature/ratification of COMESA Protocol on Free Movement, the COMESA regional dialogue on institutional capacity-building on diaspora engagement, Regional Consultative Processes such as the I-RCP, development of Migration Profiles and South-South labour migration programmes with North Africa and Middle East.
persons in the IGAD region and as a result, innovative approaches to address the challenges associated with labour mobility in the regional context are required. He proposed the development and implementation of targeted programmes designed to promote South-South labour mobility at both intra-REC and Inter-REC levels.

4. Ms. Sharon Dimanche Project Development/CBMM Officer made a presentation on Integrated Border Management (IBM). The objective of IBM was for the facilitation of coordination and cooperation among the national and regional agencies involved in border management and trade facilitation. She shared with the meeting various models of un-integrated and partially integrated border controls and the inefficiencies that accompany them. Ms. Dimanche then emphasized on the 3 pillars essential to integrated border management, Intra-Service Cooperation\textsuperscript{14}, Inter-Agency Cooperation\textsuperscript{15} and International Cooperation\textsuperscript{16}. She shared with the meeting the mobile technological advances that are making integrated border management possible in remote areas. She also shared the challenges faced by practitioners of IBM such as Mistrust (who controls who), delayed revision of the legal and regulatory framework, mismatched working calendars and resource limitations at technical and financial levels. She wrapped up by outlining three different models of the one-stop border posts (OSBPs)\textsuperscript{17}.

5. Mr. Ashraf Elnour, IOM Regional Director, wrapped up the presentations from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with highlights of the upcoming 3rd UN High Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development\textsuperscript{18} to be held on the side lines of the UN General Assembly in 2013\textsuperscript{19}. He informed the meeting that that the HLD will consist of 4 plenary meetings and 4 interactive multi-stakeholder roundtables on the following topics:

a. \textbf{RT 1}: assessing the effects of international migration on sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities in view of the preparation of the post 2015 development framework.

b. \textbf{RT 2}: measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, with particular reference to women and children, as well as to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and to ensure orderly, regular and safe migration.

\textsuperscript{14}Efficient internal cooperation and management of the procedures, information and human resources within Ministries and Agencies

\textsuperscript{15}Cooperation among agents and officials providing different services at the border at the local, regional and national level

\textsuperscript{16}Refers to cooperation at the border between the authorities of different neighbouring countries at the local, regional and national level

\textsuperscript{17}Juxtaposed, Straddled and One-country common facility

\textsuperscript{18}The first two HLDs were held in 2008 and 2012 respectively

\textsuperscript{19}The Theme of the 2013 HLD is “Identifying concrete measures to strengthen coherence and cooperation at all levels, with a view to enhancing the benefits of international migration for migrants and countries alike and its important links to development, while reducing its negative implications”
c. **RT 3**: strengthening partnerships and cooperation on international migration, mechanisms to effectively integrate migration into development policies and promoting coherence at all levels.

d. **RT 4**: international and regional labour mobility and its impacts on development.

Mr. El Nour shared the IOM engagement strategy at the HLD which will have 3 elements namely; Promoting the integration of migration within development processes at national/regional/global levels, Protecting & promoting the human rights of all migrants including undocumented, stranded, stateless or otherwise vulnerable migrants and Supporting inter-State, multi-stakeholder consultation and cooperation on migration, especially by providing knowledge and expertise as the lead global agency on migration.

To do this, IOM was going to make 6 recommendations to the HLD on Improvement of public perceptions of migrants, the factoring of migration into development planning, at national, regional and global levels, Protection of the human rights of all migrants, Management of migration in crisis situations, Enhancement of the evidence and knowledge base on migration and Promotion of policy coherence and institutional development. From these IOM hopes to realize 5 specific outcomes from the HLD as measurable results in the advancement of migration management.

6. **IRAPP**: Dr. Afework Kassa, the M&E Officer at IRAPP presented the outcomes of the IGAD regional HIV/AIDS partnership programme (IRAPP). He outlined how the IRAPP has been working to develop regional health policy and to this end had conducted consultative meetings on Regional Health Issues and gaps. He also shared results of a gap analysis on HIV Programs targeting cross-border mobile populations and the pastoralist community. He sketched out the three components of IRAPP and the extent to which they overshot the targets jointly set with the World Bank to prevent increased rates of STIs, Increase ART coverage for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and increase the distribution on condoms. Dr. Afework also demonstrated how IRAPP had contributed to cross-border collaboration by establishing cross-border health committees and an IGAD Cancer Center of Excellence in 2011. In the area of cross border capacity building, IRAPP excelled once again in exceeding set targets by training

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20 These are: (1) Recognition of the contribution of migrants and migration to all three pillars of sustainable development, (2) Renewed commitment to protection of the human rights of all migrants, (3) Systematic inclusion of migration issues in the post-2015 UN development agenda, (4) A strengthened GMG, including greater IOM leadership and (5) Recognition of IOM’s role as the global lead agency on migration

21 **Component 1**: Support to refugees, IDPs, returnees, host communities & CBMPs. **Component 2**: Cross-border collaboration on the health sector response to HIV/AIDS. **Component 3**: Project management, coordination, capacity building and M&E
5,329 people on HIV/AIDS management amongst other health issues. IRAPP is strengthening cross-border health intervention programs by preparing and harmonizing the IGAD Regional health policy and guidelines, conducting studies that provided an evidence base for health related migration decisions that will inform the RCP Framework and by conducting joint regular monitoring and review of health aspects of IGAD Regional Integration. To this end IRAPP will be organizing the First IGAD International Health Conference for Pastoralist and Cross Border Mobile Populations (CBMPs) to be held on October 15-17, 2013 in Addis Ababa.

7. **HOAI:** The Horn of Africa Infrastructure Initiatives & Regional Integration held a session on the impact of infrastructural development on migration hosted by Zacharia King’ori, Coordinator, Horn of Africa Initiative. He shared the 3 priority areas for the HOAI and focused specifically on the 9 road corridors linking the IGAD region to local seaports. He summarized the recent developments in improving infrastructural connectivity between the member states and the upcoming projects. He reiterated that improvement in transport systems is intended to increase and facilitate trade, socio-economic integration and development in the IGAD region. Mr. King’ori made the tenuous link between increased trade and the increased inter and intra regional movement of persons hence the need for upgraded infrastructure that can cope with the load. He wrapped up by issuing a disclaimer that there are mixed results from scarce empirical evidence on the impact of developing roads networks and transportation system on migration in developing countries. He cited the works by Lucas (2000), Hugo (1981) and Findley (1981) that showed that the evolution of the transport system could either discourage or promote out-migration. Studies show that expansion of rural road networks in low developing countries tends to increase migration in the short run but the effect is reversed in the long run as commuting and local development improve. Immediate reactions from participants noted that improved infrastructural frameworks also work in favour of illicit traffickers in drugs, contraband and humans.

8. **ICPALD:** Dr. Adan Bika of the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) made a presentation on the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), Pastoralist Mobility and Integration. In this session, he sketched out the critical role pastoralism plays in the sub-regions economic, ecologic and security setup. He outlined the challenges facing the pastoralist lifestyle ranging from the policy and institutional bottlenecks manifest in tariff and

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22 HCP and M&E experts: 894, Peer Educators: 1146, Youth: 246 and PLWHA, CSWs and Community leaders: 2743.

23 Interconnectivity in transport with focus on transport and trade facilitation. The priority in this areas are the road corridors linking the IGAD region to local seaports; Interconnectivity in energy and Water resources for food security

24 Visit the IGAD horn of Africa initiative portal at http://www.igad.int/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=340&Itemid=188 for more details
non-tariff barriers. These included bureaucratic processes required to acquire movement documentation to limitations in market information, poor water infrastructure, difficult climate conditions, disease and insecurity. The identified the process of regional integration particularly the IGAD-MIP as having the scope and opportunity to address pastoralist issues with its incipient policies and programmes on natural resource management as well as human security. He linked the formation of IDDRSI and its 7 priority areas as a means of institutionally capitalizing on the opportunities the MIP offers to pastoralists. Dr. Bika drew the spotlight to IDDRSI programmes funded by the African Development Bank and the World Bank as indicators of the progress IGAD was making towards pastoralist-related migration issues. He called for the promotion of the domestication of principles and strategies in the AU Pastoral Policy Framework and inter REC learning where for instance the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has operationalized the International Transhumance Certification that offers safe passage and protection for pastoralists that agree to respect the laws of the country to which they are migrating.

H. PLENARY DISCUSSIONS AND SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Safeguarding RCP Gains

In reaction to the IGAD secretariat presentations, interlocutors at the meeting were keen to determine how the significant gains made so far in migration management through the RCP and related programmes could be secured. Animated discussions also took place in reaction to the futures presentation with participants enthusiastic about exploring ways to respond to the changing policy dynamics and priorities laid out before them. Issues like brain-drain reversal and the role diaspora remittances play in national and regional development were flagged out as key issues for further discussion. Most critically the prospective youth bulge over the next 35 years stood out as the most critical policy issue going forward with participants in consensus that future policy direction must be acutely aware of this concern before it becomes a crisis. Participants noted that new resource finds along previously ignored border regions have the potential to escalate low-voltage local conflict between communities into high-voltage conflict between states.

Implicit violations of RCP objectives

Discussants noted that certain policies and practices were encumbrances and even violations to the ideal of the free movement of persons. The policy of encamping refugees in particular was highlighted as a limitation of the free movement of persons and a possible contributor to increased insecurity. Differentiated labour

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25 These are; (1) Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships, (2) Natural Resources and Environment Management, (3) Livelihood support and Basic Social Services, (4) Market Access, Trade and Financial Services, (5) Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer, (6) Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building, (7) Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response

26 Pastoral Development Programme

27 Drought Resilience Programme
protocols amongst the member states were also flagged out as they pose a challenge to the portability of social benefits for migrant workers.

**Partnership Opportunities**

Representatives from UNAIDS which was attending the RCP for the first time expressed enthusiasm on the possibilities of partnership with IGAD in regional HIV/AIDS programmes. The meeting was informed that IGAD was already partnering with the UNAIDS office in Cairo on Health Migration and Mobility. Furthermore they were invited to attend the IRAPP conference in October 2013 as it provides an excellent platform inter-REC and inter-Agency engagement.

**Specific Recommendations**

1. IGAD member states should consider streamlining their national social security frameworks in order to facilitates social benefits portability for migrant workers

2. The IGAD peace and security mechanisms including conflict early warning should be vigilant on the escalation of tensions in resource rich but remote border areas

3. Community conflict resolution mechanisms should be integrated into the IGAD peace and security framework in order to deliver a locally negotiated lasting peace

4. Marginalized areas should be prioritized in development as they are posting increasingly higher levels of irregular migrants in search of improved social services, enhanced security and better economic opportunities.

**I. CLOSING REMARKS**

In making the closing remarks for the 3rd I-RCP, Mr. Ashraf El Nour, Regional Director IOM noted that the process had evolved greatly since it inception in 2008 and had made great strides in fostering regional integration and mutual understanding. He cited the IGAD MIP and RMPF as sterling examples of mechanisms that were driving multilateral partnership in the region and referred to them as “the building blocks of regional integration”. He challenged participants to see through the full implementation of the IGAD-MIP, adoption and implementation of the draft protocol on free movement of persons and the borrowing of best practices from other RECs. He welcomed the resolution to integrate the RCP format in to the national consultative processes of member states and more so, the further incorporation of emerging issues such as climate change, drought resilience into mainstream regional migration management dialogue. He urged the IGAD region to move beyond emergency response to conflict early warning and disaster aversion. He noted that irregular migration is a
key issue to be addressed going forward pointing to how global events such as the Arab spring had undermined existing bilateral agreements between states and triggered waves of returnees to both North African and sub-Saharan African countries. He thanked IGAD, the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for supporting the RCP as a platform for regional dialogue and developing and implementing the instruments of regional integration.

On behalf of the government of the federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Mr. Daniel Lema, representative from the Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs. Thanked all the attendants of the meeting for taking time off their busy schedules to participate in the 3rd I-RCP. He urged that member states commit to implementing the recommendations of the meeting and thanked IGAD and the international partners from Canada, Switzerland, Brazil, Italy, Japan and the United States for supporting the regional consultative process.

On behalf of the member states the Undersecretary of Labour, Ministry of Labour, Public Services & Human Resource Development, Government of South Sudan, Mrs. Hellen Achiro Lotora reiterated the sentiments of Mr. Lema and added that labour migration cannot be tackled unilaterally by member states. She called for collective and coordinated action by member states if the I-RCP for the achievement of regional migration management objectives. Mrs. Lotora also challenged IGAD to engage the media more effectively and aggressively profile its achievements towards achieving regional integration to the international audience.
ANNEXES

Annex I

3RD IGAD REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING (RCP) ON MIGRATION: ‘MIGRATION AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION’

ON THE 9TH TO 10TH MAY 2013 IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DJIBOUTI

Mr. Guelleh Idriss Omar
Director, Multilateral Relations
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation & Government Spokesperson
Tel: +253-21350686
Fax: +253-21358721
Email: guellehiomar@yahoo.com

Mr. Abdoulkaker Ibrahim Gona
Directorate of General Information & Immigration
Ministry of Interior
Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti
Tel: 253-77811899
E-mail: abigona@yahoo.fr

Mr. Ali Mohamed Kamil
Director General of ANEFIP
Ministry of Labour
Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti
Tel: 253-77812968
E-mail: alimohamed.kamil@yahoo.fr

ETHIOPIA

Zeleke Herpa
Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-911893539
E-mail: zelekehirpa@yahoo.com

Mr. Daniel Lema
Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-911668944
E-mail: todaniellem@gmail.com

KENYA

Mr. Caleb Okello
Chief Employment Officer
Ministry of Labour
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 723 143 838
E-mail: coyuke@yahoo.com

Mr. David Wambilianga
Assistant Director of Immigration
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 715 610 420/20-222022
Email: habari4wambi@yahoo.com

Ms. Merceline Night Orindi
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-722914129
E-mail: mercorindi@gmail.com

SOUTH SUDAN

Mrs. Hellen Achiro Lotora
Undersecretary of Labour
Ministry of Labour, Public Services & Human Resource Development
Juba, South Sudan
Tel: +211-955022409
E-mail: hellenlotara@yahoo.com
Mr. Clement Philemon Baime  
Director General of Labour  
Ministry of Labour, Public Services & Human Resource Development  
Juba, South Sudan  
Tel: +211-955336710  
E-mail: c_baime@yahoo.com

Lt-Col. Majak Akec Malo  
Director of Immigration  
Directorate of Nationality, Passports & Immigrations  
Ministry of Interior  
Juba, South Sudan  
Tel: +211-955189233  
E-mail: makecmalok@yahoo.com

Mr. Robeert Santalino Tombe  
Diplomat - IGAD Desk Officer  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation  
Juba, South Sudan  
Tel: +211-956721111  
E-mail: robertkuron11@yahoo.com

SUDAN

Ambassador Omer Salih Abubakr  
Boarders & Aliens Department  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Khartoum, the Sudan  
Email: abualmahdi91@yahoo.com

Mr. Mohamed El Mouataz Jafar Eltyeb  
Head of Intellectual Activities & Research Secretariat of the Sudanese Working Abroad  
Sudan Centre for Migration Studies  
Khartoum, the Sudan  
Tel: +249-912275043  
Email: muataz200@hotmail.com

UGANDA

Ms. Alex Hope Mukubwa  
IGAD Focal point  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Tel: +256-414257525  
E-mail: mukubwaalex@yahoo.com

Ms Josephine Ekwang Ali  
Commissioner Inspection & Legal Services  
Directorate of Citizenship & Immigration Control, Ministry of Internal Affairs  
Kampala, Uganda  
Tel: +256-772404988/414595942  
E-mail: ekwangi@hotmail.com

Ms. Harriet Luyima  
Ag Director for Labour  
Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development, Kampala, Uganda  
Tel: +256-41772444500  
E-mail: harrietluyima@yahoo.com

CANADA

Amb. David Usher  
Ambassador of Canada  
Embassy of Canada, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251-11-3170000  
E-mail: david.usher@international.qc.ca

BRAZIL

Marcelo Borges  
First Secretary  
Embassy of Brazil  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251-11-6620401  
E-mail: marcelo.borges@itamaraty.gov.br

ITALY

Fragnito Giuliano  
First Secretary  
Embassy of Italy  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +252-912634396  
E-mail: giuliano.fragnito@esteri.it

JAPAN

Yared Tesfaye  
Embassy of Japan  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251-11-5511088  
E-mail: yared.tesfaye@ad.mofa.go.jp
USA

Lubna Khan
Regional Refugee Coordinator
USA Embassy
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-9111306000
E-mail: khanl@state.gov

SWITZERLAND

Samuel Kullmann
Embassy of Switzerland
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
E-mail: samuel.kullmann@eda.admin.ch

Evelyne Pluess
Program Officer
Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation; Nairobi, Kenya
E-mail: evelyne.pluess@eda.admin.ch

AU

Oumar Diop
SPO, Employment
African Union Commission
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-922175584
E-mail: diopo@africa-union.org

Haile Kinfe
African Union Commission
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-911603911
E-mail: kinfeh@africa-union.org

IOM

Mr. Ashraf Elnour
Regional Director
International Organization for Migration (IOM), Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-728608323
E-mail: aelnour@iom.int

Mr. Josiath Ogina
Chief of Mission, Representative to the AU/IGAD/ECA, IOM Special Liaison Office
International Organization for Migration (IOM), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
E-mail: jogina@iom.int

Ms. Naomi Shiferaw
Liaison Officer to AU/IGAD/ECA
IOM Special Liaison Office
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-911210561
E-mail: snaomi@iom.int

Mr. Jo Rispoli
Regional Thematic Specialist on Labour Migration & Development
South Africa, Pretoria
Tel: +27-764124176
E-mail: jorrispoli@iom.int

Ms. Sharon Dimanche
Project Development/ CBMM Officer
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-930098527
E-mail: sdimanche@iom.int

Mr. Demissen Bizuwenc
Communication
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-11-6611117
Mob: +251-911652102
E-mail: bdemissen@iom.int

UNECA

Idrissa Kane
Deputy Regional Representative
UNECA
Tel: +251-920126648
E-mail: ikana@uneca.org

WFP

Yohanan Ermias Bekele
Liaison Officer
World Food Programme (WFP)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-927346618
E-mail: yohanan.ermias@wfp.org
**UNOCHA**

Ms. Teka Ledet  
N. Reporting Officer  
UNOCHA – AU Liaison Office  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251-911517318  
E-mail: tekal@un.org

**UNAIDS**

Amadou Keita  
Senior Adviser  
UNAIDS Liaison Office to AU & ECA  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251-911510492  
E-mail: keltaa@unaids.org

**CEWARN**

Mr. Okello Moses Chrispus  
Conflict Analyst  
CEWARN  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251-925899121  
E-mail: chrispusmoses.okello@cewarn.org

**IPU**

Hon. Bouhan Daoud Ahmed  
Secretary General  
Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251-911512704  
E-mail: bourhandaoud@yahoo.fr

Emeli Mohamed Ali  
Special Assistant  
Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
E-mail: emeli_mak@hotmail.com

**ICPALD**

Dr. Adan Bika  
Pastoralist Experts  
IGAD Centre for Pastoralist Areas & Livestock Development  
E-mail: adan.bika@igad.int

**IRAPP**

Dr. Afework Kassa  
IRAPP Programme Facilitation Office  
Kampala, Uganda  
Tel: +256-787562790  
E-mail: afework.kassa@igadd.int

Girum Hailu Maheteme  
Medical Doctor  
Consultant of IGAD/IRAPP  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251-911214588  
E-mail: hailugirum@yahoo.com

**IGAD SECRETARIAT**

Ms. Fathia A. Alwan  
P.M. Health & Social Development  
IGAD Secretariat  
E-mail: fathia.alwan@igad.int

Ms. Caroline Njuki  
Project Manager (RPIHSSP)  
IGAD Secretariat  
E-mail: caroline.njuki@igad.int

Mrs. Hadera Tesfay  
Gender Programme Officer  
IGAD Secretariat  
E-mail: hadera.tesfay@igad.int

Mr. Zacharia King’ori  
Coordinator, Horn of Africa Initiative  
IGAD Secretariat  
E-mail: zacharia.kingori@igad.int

Mrs. Aicha Ahmed Houssein  
Programme Assistant  
Economic Cooperation & Social Development Division  
IGAD Secretariat  
E-mail: aicha.houssein@igad.int

Ms. Jawahir Mahamoud Hassan  
IRAPP Finance Assistant  
IGAD Secretariat  
E-mail: jawahir.hassan@igad.int
CONSULTANTS

Dr. Mehari Taddele Maru
Consultant, Ethiopia/MATU Consultant
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251-912365655
E-mail: mehari@post.harvard.edu

Mr. Gerald Waweru Mbuthia
IGAD Consultant
Nairobi, Kenya
E-mail: gerald_mbuthia@yahoo.com
## Draft Program of Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>9 May 2013</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>08:00 – 09:00</td>
<td>Check-in and Registration</td>
<td>Jawahir Hassan</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00 – 10:00</td>
<td>Opening Remarks:</td>
<td>Fathia Alwan and Caroline Njuki</td>
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<td>1. IGAD Secretariat</td>
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<td>10.00-10.30</td>
<td><strong>Health Break and group photo</strong></td>
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<td>10.30-11.15</td>
<td><strong>Overview of migration and IGAD Regional Integration</strong></td>
<td>Caroline Njuki</td>
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<td><strong>Migration, Movement of Persons &amp; Trade</strong></td>
<td>Gerald Mbuthia</td>
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<td>12:00 – 13:00</td>
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<td>Health, Mobility and Regional Integration</td>
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<td>16.30-17.00</td>
<td>Plenary Discussion</td>
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**Day 2: 10th May 2013**

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<td>10.30-11.00</td>
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<td>2. Migration in the context of the IGAD Security Sector Program</td>
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<td>12:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Plenary Discussion</td>
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<td>12.30 – 13.00</td>
<td>IGAD Ending Drought Emergencies Initiative, Pastoral Mobility &amp; Regional Integration</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00-14.00</td>
<td><strong>Lunch Break</strong></td>
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<td>14.00-14.30</td>
<td>Horn of Africa Infrastructure Initiative &amp; Regional Integration- impact on Migration</td>
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<td>14.30 - 15.00</td>
<td>Plenary Discussion</td>
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<td>15.00 - 16.00</td>
<td><strong>I-RCP and international migration governance</strong></td>
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<td>1. Global RCP 2013 meeting</td>
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<td>2. UN High Level Dialogue on Migration</td>
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<td>16:00 – 16.30</td>
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<td>16.30 – 17:00</td>
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<td>17:00</td>
<td>Coffee &amp; participants leave at own pleasure</td>
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Annex III

3rd RCP OPENING STATEMENTS

STATEMENT

BY

FATHIA ALWAN

IGAD PROGRAMME MANAGER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

DURING THE 3rd MEETING OF THE IGAD REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESS ON MIGRATION (I-RCP) MIGRATION AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

HELD FROM 9TH – 10TH MAY 2013 IN ADDIS ABABA – ETHIOPIA

A. Your Excellency .......................................................... Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
B. Your Excellency, the Co-Chair of IGAD Partners Forum.
C. Your Excellency .......................The Africa Union Representative.
D. Your Excellency................................. IOM Representative.

E. Your Excellencies Representatives of Regional and International Organizations.
F. Your Excellency, Honorable Brouhan Daoud, Secretary General of IUP-IGAD
G. Distinguished Delegates from IGAD Member States.
H. Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is my pleasure to welcome you all here in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for this important IGAD Regional Consultative Process on Migration (I-RCP) Migration and Regional Integration.

On behalf of IGAD Executive Secretary Eng. Mahboub M. Maalim and on my own behalf, let me thank you all for being able to attend this meeting and taking time out of your busy schedules.

Allow me also from the outset to thank the people and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for agreeing to host this meeting and for the hospitality that has been extended to us all since our arrival here in Addis Ababa.

As we are all aware, the need to promote free movement of persons among nations and regions with a view to trade facilitation and deeper regional economic integration cannot be over emphasized.
This is much more so here today in Africa and in the IGAD region in particular, as we endeavor to consolidate the benefits of regional economic co-operation and integration.

While implementing the Minimum Integration Plan (MIP), IGAD intend to put in place a framework of cooperation on trade, mobility and regional integration in addition to developing policies aimed at progressive elimination of obstacles to the movement of persons into and within the IGAD region Member States.

**Ladies and Gentlemen**

Article 13 A of the Areas of Cooperation under the Agreement Establishing IGAD, a number of key items provide the required framework for IGAD in pursuit of regional economic integration.

The following two items are more specific in regard to free movement of persons in the IGAD region:

A. To facilitate the free movement and right of residence of their nationals in the region.
B. To promote social and cultural exchanges as an effective means of consolidating regional cooperation and understanding.

IGAD has developed an IGAD Regional Migration Policy and as well a Draft Protocol on Free Movement of Persons. The overall objective of the draft protocol on free movement of persons in the IGAD region is to develop policies and requirements aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the movement of persons into and within the IGAD member states.

The IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework covers a wide range of measures in strengthening the legal, institutional and policy frameworks for managing migrations in the IGAD region.

It must be emphasized that the development of the IGAD Protocol on Free Movements of Persons is one of the policy recommendations under the Migration Policy Framework.

As we already know, free movement of persons in the IGAD region is currently carried out among the Member States on bilateral bases and it is not harmonized at the regional level.

Traditionally, Ethiopia and Kenya waive visa requirements for the two IGAD Member States nationals. Also Ethiopia and Djibouti have similar bilateral agreements.

However, restrictive travel and visa requirements are still being imposed to some of other Member States nationals.
Bilateral migration agreements between some of the IGAD Member States further raises the possibility of discrimination in treatment of IGAD Member States nationals depending on the member state visited.

For instance Kenya and Uganda have standard ways of treating their nationals within the EAC framework while Ethiopia and Kenya or even Sudan and Ethiopia or Ethiopia and Djibouti have a visa-free entry bilateral arrangement for their nationals.

**Ladies and Gentlemen**

Towards achieving a free movement of persons regime in the IGAD region, the IGAD Secretariat as well as the IGAD Member States will be required to adopt a number of policy measures and develop the appropriate instruments as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the proposed regime.

From the desk reviews and IGAD Member States visit, it is clear that the IGAD Member States have differing policy environment, especially with regard to migration and movements of persons. Equally divergent are the policy environments for labour and employment as well as on residence and rights of establishment.

It is therefore, proposed that to facilitate the free movement of persons within the IGAD region, one of the major policy measures that the member states must adopt is a harmonized legal regime for movement of persons.

Furthermore, there is need to build capacity of the IGAD Member States to work towards the harmonization of relevant national policies on immigration matters among IGAD Member States.

This will include strengthening the mechanism for effective protection of the integrity of travel documents, permits and government control of the movement of people.

Expectedly, arising from the above facts and observations, IGAD should expeditiously foster extra-regional cooperation, especially with the neighboring RECs to ensure that the programme on free movement of persons is fully harmonized and implemented.

IGAD may seek technical assistance from its development partners and relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations, particularly with regards to training.

While taking cognizance of the fact that a lot has been established and achieved through bilateral agreements among other cooperation mechanisms among the IGAD Member States, a lot still remains to be done.
Despite having developed the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework and a Draft Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD region, a number of constraints shall still persist in the absence of an IGAD Region Trade Programme to promote trade among the IGAD Member States.

Evidently, any other policy measures and instruments will not suffice, hence the need to establish a Comprehensive IGAD Region Trade Programme to be implemented by the Member States.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Let me thank all those who have continued to cooperate and support IGAD in undertaking this important assignment and in particular the IGAD Member States, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the IOM among other co-operating partners and stakeholders.

In conclusion, let me assure you that IGAD Secretariat will undertake all measures to ensure that the recommendations arrived during this workshop will be implemented expeditiously in order to consolidate the benefits of Trade, regional economic integration in addition to implementation of Free Movement of Persons Protocol among the IGAD Member States.

**Thank you all for your kind attention.**

- Excellence Représentant de la République Fédérale Démocratique d’Éthiopie.
- Excellence le Représentant de l’Union africaine.
- Excellence les Représentants de l’OIM.
- Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des organisations régionales et internationales.
- Mesdames et Messieurs les délégués des États membres de l’IGAD.
- Mesdames et Messieurs.

C’est pour moi un immense honneur et un réel plaisir de participer à la 3ème réunion du processus consultatif régional de l’IGAD (I-RCP) sur la Migration et l’Intégration régionale.

D’ailleurs, je tiens à mettre à profit l’opportunité qui m’est présentement offerte pour exprimer mes vives félicitations au Secrétariat Exécutif, à sa Direction des Affaires Sociales et notamment à la Directrice des Programmes qui ne ménagent aucun effort pour accélérer notre idéal commun qu’est : l’intégration régionale, et ce, quel qu’en soit les domaines, à l’instar de notre sujet du jour : l’identification des priorités de la migration dans les régions d’Afrique Orientale et Australe.

De même, je tiens à féliciter le Consultant, M. Mehari Taddele Maru qui a réalisé, là, un travail remarquable avec la production de cet important rapport sur l’étude conduite pour définir les priorités des divers aspects de la migration en Afrique de l’est et Australe et qu’il vous incombera, Mesdames et Messieurs, les participants, d’en valider le contenu à la suite, certes, d’échanges et débats dont je puis augurer qu’ils soient fructueux.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Pour vous relater brièvement l’UIP-IGAD, celle-ci résulte de la volonté éclairée des Chefs d’Etats et de Gouvernements de notre région, soucieux de favoriser l’intégration socio-économique et politique de nos Etats, au bénéfice de nos peuples.

Il est important de souligner aussi que, outre ses organes statutaires, à savoir la Conférence des Présidents de Parlement et le Conseil Exécutif, les Comités Permanents du Secrétariat de l’UIP-IGAD, composés de représentants Elus de Peuple de la région, ont pour but de constituer une tribune et un espace de dialogue autour des questions revêtant un intérêt majeur pour nos peuples et notamment en vue d’accélérer le processus d’intégration régionale.
Mesdames et Messieurs, la migration reste un enjeu de taille pour notre organisation interparlementaire, il est donc aujourd’hui du ressort des États membres de mettre en application les stratégies de l’IGAD-MPF (Cadre de politique migratoire pour l’IGAD) afin de gérer de manière efficace la migration dans notre région.

En effet, le cadre de politique migratoire de l’IGAD et le MPFA sont essentiellement axés sur le renforcement des capacités des États pour répondre efficacement aux questions de migration forcée, de demande d’asile, aux personnes déplacées et aux crises de réfugiés.

Il met également l’accent sur les efforts visant à trouver des moyens d’améliorer les avantages de la migration pour le développement de la région.

Ainsi, le cadre de la politique migratoire régionale de l’IGAD couvre un large éventail de mesures afin de renforcer le cadre juridique, institutionnel et politique pour la gestion des migrations dans la région de l’IGAD.

La gestion des flux migratoires est et demeure une priorité pour les législateurs de notre région en vue de faciliter les échanges entre les individus et assurer une intégration économique régionale réussie.

Les questions que vous allez soulever aujourd’hui sont d’un grand intérêt pour le succès de l’Union de nos Assemblées législatives et par conséquent pour l’intégration progressive des États Membres de notre sous-région de l’IGAD, tant dans ses aspects socio-économiques que politiques.

Je crois fermement que grâce aux efforts conjoints de toutes les parties impliquées, ici, aujourd’hui, ces travaux débouchent sur des résultats significatifs et déterminants dont bénéficieront à la longue les peuples de notre sous-région. Permettez-moi à cet égard de vous réitérer le plein appui de l’Union Interparlementaire des États Membres de l’IGAD, à toutes les étapes et à chaque fois qu’il le sera nécessaire. Notre soutien indéfectible et sans failles vous sont acquis.

Je vous remercie de votre aimable attention et vous souhaitez à toutes et à tous plein succès dans vos travaux.
English Translation

Speech by the Secretary General of the Parliamentary Union of IGAD Member (IPU-IGAD) member states, the Hon. Bourhan Daoud Ahmed to the third meeting of the Regional Advisory Process IGAD on the theme of "Migration and Regional Integration"

- Excellence Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
- Excellency the Representative of the African Union.
- Excellence Representatives of IOM.
- Distinguished representatives of regional and international organizations.
- Distinguished delegates of IGAD Member States.
- ladies and gentlemen.

It is my great honor and pleasure to participate in the third meeting of the Regional Consultative Process (IGAD-RCP I) on Migration and Regional Integration.

Besides, I want to take advantage of the opportunity that is currently available to me to express my sincere congratulations to the Executive Secretariat at its Department of Social Affairs, including the Program Director who spare no effort to accelerate our ideal What common: regional integration, and, whatever the field, like our topic of the day: the identification of priorities of migration in Eastern and Southern Africa regions.

Also, I want to congratulate the Consultant M.Mehari Taddele Maru conducted there, a remarkable job with the production of this important report on the study conducted to define the priorities of the various aspects of migration in Africa Eastern and Southern Africa and it would behoove you, ladies and gentlemen, the participants to validate the content as a result, of course, exchanges and debates that I augur then they are successful.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

To briefly recount the IPU-IGAD, it results from the enlightened will of the Heads of States and Governments of the region, anxious to promote the socio-economic and political integration of our countries, to the benefit of our peoples.

It is also important to note that in addition to its statutory bodies, namely the Conference of Presidents of Parliament and the Executive Board, the Standing Committees of the Secretariat of the IPU-IGAD, composed of representatives elected representatives of the people of the region, for aim to provide a forum and a space for dialogue on issues of major interest to our people and in particular to accelerate the regional integration process.
Ladies and gentlemen, migration remains a major challenge for our integration; it is now the responsibility of members to implement strategies IGAD-MPF (Migration Policy Framework for IGAD) states to effectively manage migration in our region. Indeed, the migration policy framework of IGAD and the MPFA are mainly focused on strengthening the capacity of States to effectively address issues of forced migration, asylum, displaced persons and refugee crises.

It also focuses on efforts to find ways to enhance the benefits of migration for development in the region.

Thus, part of the regional migration policy IGAD covers a wide range of measures to strengthen the institutional and legal policy framework for migration management in the IGAD region.

Management of migration flows is and remains a priority for legislators in our region in order to facilitate exchanges between individuals and ensure a successful regional economic integration.

The questions you raise today are of great interest in the success of the Union of our Legislatures and therefore for the gradual integration of the members of our sub-region of IGAD, both in its socio-economic and political aspects.

I firmly believe that with the joint efforts of all parties involved here today, this work will lead to significant and decisive results that will benefit in the long run the people of our sub-region.

Let me in this regard to reiterate the full support of the Inter-Parliamentary Union of IGAD Member States, at all stages and whenever it is needed. Our unwavering support and flawless you are acquired.

Thank you for your kind attention and wish you one and all every success in your work.
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