



MIDSA

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa

Report and Recommendations of the MIDSA Conference on:
Enhancing Labour Migration and Migration Management in the SADC Region
 Maputo, Mozambique

10 – 11 July, 2013



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



República de Moçambique

*Report and Recommendations of the MIDSA Conference on:
Enhancing Labour Migration and Migration Management in the SADC Region*



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The second Ministerial-level Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) was held in Maputo, Mozambique from 10-11 July 2013. Founded in November 2000, MIDSA is a consultative process for Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States to exchange views on common challenges and solutions to migration-related issues. MIDSA exists to create a shared understanding of the impact of migration in SADC states, thereby improving the capacity of governments to better manage migration, including progressing toward harmonized data collection systems, immigration policy and legislation.

This MIDSA meeting focused on multiple topics related to migration management and labour migration in the SADC region, including the development of national migration policies and profiles, the importance of increased coordination at the national and regional level on migration management, and the implementation of the Regional Labour Migration Action Plan.

Officials from 14 of the 15 SADC Member States participated representing: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Senior officials attended the first day of the meeting, which consisted of presentations and fruitful discussions surrounding recommendations to put forward to the Ministers. Ministers, Deputy Ministers and other senior officials participated on the second day of the meeting to discuss and endorse key MIDSA recommendations.

Key recommendations emanating from this MIDSA meeting focused on:

- Development of national and regional migration profiles, policies, and frameworks;
- Strengthening national and regional coordination on managing migration;
- Implementation of the Regional Labour Migration Action Plan;
- Creation of capacity building training programmes for governments, civil society, private sector and worker organizations;
- Development of comprehensive tools and policies related to diaspora engagement, including strengthening the infrastructure for remittance transfers; and
- Enhancing the participation of states in the planning and agenda setting for MIDSA.

These recommendations directly build on the recommendations and achievements from past MIDSA meetings with the intent to focus on greater implementation and follow-through on priority areas identified at the Ministerial level. Progress made toward implementing these recommendations will be reported during the next MIDSA meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Honourable Ministers endorsed the following recommendations on 11 July 2013 during the second Ministerial MIDSA meeting.

I. OVERALL

- 1.1. Develop national and regional migration policy frameworks to address national/regional migration issues (Lead actor: SADC/IOM/Member States).
- 1.2. Ensure the next MIDSA meeting starts with a review of the status of implementation of recommendations from the 2013 MIDSA Ministerial meetings. (Lead actor: SADC/MIDSA)

2. MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

2.1. National Migration Policies and Migration Profiles

Recognizing the important role that migration profiles and policies play in the implementation of the below recommendations, Ministers placed special emphasis on the below recommendations:

- 2.1.1. Initiate a SADC-wide migration profile study that captures both the commonalities and differences between Member States, with a view to having a comprehensive overview of migration patterns and profiles within the SADC region and assessing the implications for policy development at the national and regional level. (Lead actor: SADC Migration desk)
- 2.1.2. Encourage the development of migration policies for Member States that do not have a policy in place. (Lead actor: Member States)
- 2.1.3. Update the previous MIDSA Report on Migration Data Harmonization (published in 2007) for the purpose of identifying gaps in the collection, analysis, dissemination and harmonization of migration data. (Lead actor: IOM)
- 2.1.4. Develop standardized systems for data collection and analysis. (Lead actor: SADC Secretariat)
- 2.1.5. Develop harmonized migration indicators to be included in household surveys. (Lead actor: SADC Secretariat)

2.2. National and Regional Coordination

- 2.2.1. Prioritize the establishment of migration focal points where they do not exist. (Lead actor: Member States)

- 2.2.2. Draft a template for common regional standard operating practices related to migration management. (Lead actor: SADC/IOM)
- 2.2.3. Conduct an assessment of, and proposal for, the development and implementation of harmonized border management systems/one stop border posts. (Lead actor: SADC Secretariat)
- 2.2.4. In coordination with SADC National Committees, establish policies and coordination mechanisms and/or committees to ensure coordination within national governments on migration. (Lead actor: Member States)
- 2.2.5. Establish coordination mechanisms for migration focal points at the national level to facilitate communication between Member States. (Lead actor: Member States)
- 2.2.6. Initiate dialogue with other Regional Cooperative Processes, such as EAC and COMESA, in order to discuss migration in an integrated manner and find solutions inter-regionally. (Lead actors: SADC/IOM)

2.3. Irregular Migration

- 2.3.1. Design and implement a public awareness and information campaign that encourages potential migrants to use legal channels and opportunities, while emphasizing the risks related to irregular migration and the benefits of legal migration. (Lead actor: Member States)
- 2.3.2. Encourage Member States to make travel documents available to their citizens to facilitate legal migration. (Lead actor: Member States)

2.4. Labour Migration

- 2.4.1. The Ministers of Home Affairs took note of the Regional Labour Migration Action Plan adopted by the Ministers responsible for Employment and Labour giving effect to several of the recommendations made at previous MIDSA meetings. The goal of this Action Plan is to harmonize regional labour migration policy in order to protect and guarantee equal rights and access to decent and productive work for migrant workers. Key outcomes of the Action Plan for the SADC region include:
 - Increased availability of data and statistics on migration;
 - Migrant workers have access to social benefits, health services, and continuum of care across borders;
 - Improved mechanisms for remittance transfers;
 - Harmonized labour migration policy and legal framework;
 - Fundamental rights of migrant workers are harmonized; and
 - Pension and social security in both private and public social security schemes are harmonized.

2.5. Migration Health

- 2.5.1. Harmonize occupational safety and health standards policies and put in place minimum standards in all Member States. (Lead actor: South Africa)
- 2.5.2. Provide standard treatment protocols for migrant workers irrespective of country of destination. (Lead actor: SADC Secretariat)
- 2.5.3. Ensure that accrued health benefits are portable between SADC Member States. (Lead actor: SADC Secretariat)
- 2.5.4. Ensure that migrants have access to health services in the country in which they are working. (Lead actor: SADC Secretariat)
- 2.5.5. Ratify ILO Convention on Health and Safety and other relevant Conventions. (Lead actor: SADC Secretariat)

2.6. Capacity Building

- 2.6.1. Design and implement a capacity building training programme for government, civil society, private sector, and worker organizations aimed at better protection of migrant rights and upholding minimum standards for the treatment of persons in their territories. (Lead Actor: SADC/IOM)
- 2.6.2. Conduct training workshops on migration data collection, analysis and dissemination for participants from national statistical offices, national migration institutes and the SADC Statistical Department. (Lead actor: SADC/IOM)
- 2.6.3. Conduct training workshops for participants from government, private sector, civil society, and worker organizations on mainstreaming migration into national development policies. (Lead actor: SADC/IOM)

3. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

3.1. SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons

- 3.1.1. In cooperation with the SADC-established Implementation Committee, undertake an assessment on the obstacles to ratification, with a view to providing Member States with the assistance and support to overcome such obstacles. (Lead actor: SADC Secretariat)

3.2. Diaspora Engagement

- 3.2.1. Based on the experiences of SADC and AU Member States, develop a comprehensive set of policies and tools, including mapping exercises and outreach, related to diaspora engagement. (Lead actor: SADC/IOM)
- 3.2.2. In coordination with the African Institute for Remittances (AIR), determine ways to strengthen the infrastructure for remittance transfers that can be adopted and modified for implementation by individual states. (Lead actor: SADC/IOM)

4. MIDSA

- 4.1. Enhance the participation of states in the planning and agenda setting for MIDSA workshops and Ministerial Conferences. (Lead actor: SADC Secretariat)
- 4.2. Where appropriate, increase linkages with non-state actors / civil society organizations. (Lead actor: Chair in Office of MIDSA)
- 4.3. Ensure that recommendations that result from MIDSA forums are shared with SADC structures to inform future deliberations and decisions. (Lead actor: Chair in Office of MIDSA)



The Hon. Minister of Labour of the Republic of Mozambique, Mrs. Maria Helena Taipo and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, Mrs. Marta Mate, participate in the meeting.

Day One

Day One Opening Session

Mr. Bernardo Mariano, Regional Director of IOM in Southern Africa, welcomed participants and thanked the Government of Mozambique for their gracious hosting of this event. He highlighted the common migration experiences that all participants share, but reflected that this experience is different for irregular migrants who often suffer various kinds of abuses. He emphasized that international migration is a global and largely labour-related issue, and that this phenomenon will only continue to increase. The question is then how to better manage and regulate this inevitable dynamic process of migration.

MIDSA was established for SADC Member States to exchange views on common challenges and solutions to migration-related issues. MIDSA exists to create a shared understanding of the impact of migration in SADC Member States, thereby improving the capacity of governments to better manage migration, including progressing toward a harmonized data collection system, immigration policy and legislation. Mr. Mariano reviewed recommendations from past MIDSA meetings and noted that much more needs to be done to ensure that inevitable migration benefits all involved, both sending and receiving countries, as well as migrants and their families.

The Honourable Minister of Labour for the Government of Mozambique, Maria Helena Taipo, warmly welcomed officials to Mozambique. She discussed the high number of both regular and irregular migrants in the SADC region, often due to conflict, natural disasters and poverty. She highlighted some of the regional efforts that have been carried out through SADC and the countries in the region to protect the rights of regular and irregular migrants. She emphasized the need to promote the effective management of labour from countries in the region in order to ensure basic rights for all migrants. She encouraged countries to carefully consider how the region can integrate labour migrants in a positive manner, and emphasized that migrants should not be regarded as taking jobs away from nationals, but rather seen as an additional value for our societies and the growth of our economies.

The Honourable Minister encouraged Member States to negotiate bilateral labour agreements and analyse policies, legislation, and existing agreements related to labour migrants. She emphasized the importance of investigating the feasibility of portability of pensions and social security benefits. She also highlighted the need to develop a model for the transfer of migrant remittances to be more cost effective and less bureaucratic for SADC Member States. She reiterated the need to update the region's knowledge on the current migration routes and trends, as well as the need for increased capacity in governments, NGOs and civil society to ensure the rights of migrant labourers are protected and better discourage activities of organized crime. She closed by expressing optimism that the meeting will produce concrete and fruitful results.

Migration Management in the SADC Region

Report from the Ministerial MIDSA Conference in Namibia in 2010 and the MIDSA Technical Meeting in 2012

Ambassador Patrick Nandago, Permanent Secretary in the Namibian Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, reported on the first MIDSA Ministerial conference, which took place in November 2010 in Namibia. The theme of that conference was managing migration through regional cooperation and was attended by Ministers of Home Affairs and Labour. After this Ministerial meeting, there was a technical meeting in August 2012 in Mauritius attended by senior officials responsible for Labour and Home Affairs.

Ambassador Nandago noted the importance of participants reviewing what was agreed upon in Namibia and Mauritius, in order to make the most pertinent recommendations for the Ministers to consider during tomorrow's Ministerial meeting. The Ambassador discussed the recommendations that were made during the Ministerial meeting in Namibia and commented that border management systems remain a significant challenge for the region. He also discussed the recommendations that were made during the technical meeting in Mauritius, and highlighted that the SADC Regional Labour Migration Action Plan is a tangible outcome from these MIDSA meetings. Ambassador Nandago emphasized that these recommendations serve as a road map for how the region needs to continue to move forward on migration management.

National Migration Policies and Migration Profiles

Mr. Bernardo Mariano, Regional Director of IOM in Southern Africa, opened by emphasizing that migration is a major challenge for SADC Member States as they are all both transit and destination countries, and explaining the stages of migration that occur from local village, to district, to province, and to international migration. He also pointed out that there is significant circular migration and internal migration in and between SADC countries, with South Africa having the highest intake of migrants coming from the Horn of Africa.

Mr. Mariano pointed out the many challenges involved in migration management given the need to provide a multi-faceted solution for the various types and needs of migrants including forced migrants, irregular migrants and regularized migrants. It is also difficult to quantify migration into exact figures, particularly irregular migration, often leading to "guesstimates" – e.g. there are 2-10 million irregular migrants in South Africa. This demonstrates the need for further research and country migration profiling. Mr. Mariano emphasized that irregular migration will persist as long as

legal channels are not adequate to meet the factors pulling migrants to new locations. For example, in Mozambique recent coal finds and exploration will likely lead to migration from neighbouring states. It is important to open legal channels for labour migration from neighbouring countries to avoid increases in irregular migration. Further, countries need to expand options for voluntary return of irregular and regular migrants, as repeated deportations are often far more costly to states.

The Regional Director outlined a framework for action focusing on policy, legislation and administrative organization, with a particular focus on forced migration and the protection of refugees, as well as tapping into the links between migration and development. Policies, legislation and administrative organization need to be better organized so as to maximize the benefits of migration. To demonstrate the need for comprehensive policies, Mr. Mariano called upon representatives from South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe to share their experiences.

A delegate from the **South Africa Department of Home Affairs** explained the background of its comprehensive review on migration policy starting in 2010. By 2011, the government developed a draft policy paper which provided analysis of gaps in the existing policy platform including: (1) a focus on compliance rather than risk management, (2) inadequate investment in developing the capacity to manage migration, (3) the specific context of migration to South Africa was not taken into account, and (4) a need for improved identity and immigration systems with capacity to share information with regional partners. In response to some of these findings, South Africa has made an increased effort to secure and implement a population and civil registration system.

In 2012, the South African government began further analysis into existing policies to identify strategic responses for priority areas. Proposed priority areas include: (1) development of proactive policies for attracting, recruiting and retaining skilled international migrants needed to grow the economy, (2) creation of a special permitting regime for managing migration within Southern Africa, (3) establishment of effective and efficient mechanisms for asylum seekers and to address mixed migration flows within SADC, and (4) strategic management of residency for foreign nationals, including actions to prevent abuse, particularly by criminal syndicates and communities of foreign nationals within South Africa.

Namibia Department of Home Affairs presented the policy process it has undertaken in an attempt to update immigration laws enacted in 1993, just after independence. Based on changing contexts, Namibia focused on the theme of facilitating skills importation and the need to bring together a variety of migration policies with different provisions into a single comprehensive migration policy. In order to establish this comprehensive policy, Namibia has created the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migration Management to review and produce a draft for Cabinet

approval. The policy will likely include the following elements: (1) Migration for Development; (2) Forced Migration; (3) Irregular Migration; and (4) Cross-cutting issues. Namibia will share the policy in full once approved by the government.

Zimbabwe Department of Home Affairs presented its initiatives to develop a national migration policy. The management of migration issues in Zimbabwe is scattered across various ministries and stakeholders, ranging from border management under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to deportation assistance under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, to brain drain and diaspora under the Ministry of Education. Because of the multi-sectoral complexity, Zimbabwe is currently developing a migration policy framework that will encompass sub-policies with a focus on Migration for Development and Labour Migration. Migration for Development focuses on harnessing remittances, as Zimbabwe has identified three million Zimbabweans living in the diaspora in the region, improved governance, protection and development. On labour migration, Zimbabwe seeks to operationalize labour migration facilitation processes between the various governments in the region with assistance from IOM, and to this end, has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with South Africa to create a labour migration centre for farm labourers.

Mr. Mariano closed the session by emphasizing the need for improved migration profiles for SADC Member States. Policy makers require better information to be able to make sound policy decisions. He also pointed to the need for coherent systems for migration management, taking into account Inter-State and Inter-Agency cooperation and collaboration to enable comprehensive migration management. Systems must account for the various sub-groups of migrants – from refugees to skilled migrants – as well as address the underlying factors of migration in the region.

Irregular Migration: Preliminary Research Findings

Mr. Yitna Getachew and Mr. Amanuel Mehari, IOM, presented the preliminary results of a research study done among populations involved in mixed migration flows from the Horn and East of Africa and the Great Lakes to Southern Africa. This study is ongoing and they focused their presentation on the demography and composition of mixed migration flows. The purpose of the study is to collect and analyse new data, as well as update earlier research from 2009, in order to have timely and detailed information on mixed migration flows in the region to guide programmatic interventions. A growing number of Africans from the East and Great Lakes area of Africa are making their way to Southern Africa at great personal risk creating significant protection concerns.

The push and pull factors driving migration remain similar to findings in 2009 and include war, poverty, violence, opportunity and perceived lenient immigration laws in South Africa. The routes

remain similar; while some routes have decreased in relevance due to increased policing or perceived danger, some routes are growing in importance. Migrants pay USD 2,000 to 3,000, with some paying as high as USD 5,000, to smugglers. The average time en route has increased from 8 weeks in 2012 to 16 weeks in 2013, which has increased vulnerabilities. The research found that the smugglers are comprised of loosely organized syndicates and now conduct active recruitment with promises of riches in South Africa. There are significant health risks associated with the journey including malnutrition, suffocation, physical and sexual violence, and increased exposure to communicable diseases. Through the research, new maps on smuggling routes are being developed.

Global Discussion on Migration

Mr. Ashraf el Nour, Regional Director of IOM in East and the Horn of Africa, provided an overview of the United Nations High Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development that will take place in October 2013. Given the historic levels of human mobility, this HLD will be an opportunity to shape global dialogue and action on migration in the lead-up to the post-2015 development agenda. IOM welcomes this HLD viewing it as an excellent opportunity to identify concrete measures to strengthen coherence and cooperation to enhance the benefits of international migration for migrants and countries alike. IOM hopes that the HLD will help to improve the perception of migrants and decrease the stigmas against them, as well as increase mainstreaming of migration into development planning at the national, regional and global levels. Mr. el Nour emphasized that there is no single agency that can provide all that is needed to manage migration, but rather agencies need to work together through a coherent approach.

IOM recommends the following possible outcomes from the HLD: (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 into the post-2015 UN development agenda, (4) a strengthened Global Migration Group, including greater IOM leadership, and (5) due recognition of IOM's role as the global lead agency on migration.

Mr. Charles Kwenin, IOM Senior Regional Advisor for Africa, discussed the importance of Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) in Africa emphasizing that they are strong platforms for information sharing, policy discussions and strengthening policy coherence at the regional level. Given that migration is a cross-cutting, inter-regional issue, it is important to have comprehensive policy developed and supported by all ministries within a government. IOM, as the only organization whose sole mandate is migration, is committed to continuing to provide support to Member States in developing these policies. Mr. Kwenin noted that there are currently three RCPs in Africa with several

more in development. In addition to MIDSA, the other two RCPs are the Migration Dialogue for West Africa and the Intergovernmental Authority on Migration. He congratulated countries in SADC for being the only RCP to hold Ministerial-level meetings to date. Mr. Kwenin emphasized the importance of working towards the rationalization of RCPs in Africa so that at some point all RCPs can meet as one to discuss migration in an integrated manner in order to find solutions inter-regionally.

Facilitated Discussion

Mr. Vincent Williams chaired the discussion session for Member States to highlight issues that emerged from the first series of presentations. He reminded participants that the purpose of the MIDSA conference was to reflect on previous MIDSA recommendations and expand on them with follow-up recommendations for action, as well as to validate the SADC Labour Migration Action Plan adopted by the Ministers responsible for employment and labour.

Based on the presentations thus far, Mr. Williams pointed to three primary areas of discussion to be addressed by the plenary:

- Migration profiles, information management, analysis and use of information for policy making;
- Irregular Migration, including ways to support the reduction of irregular migration, opportunities to increase legal migration options, and public awareness of the dangers of irregular migration; and
- Cooperation and collaboration between Member States on mixed migration, in particular, engagement beyond national and regional borders to address migration more comprehensively.

The delegation from **Angola** began the discussion by pointing to its progress in implementing recommendations from the last Ministerial MIDSA meeting, including creating a focal point on migration within the Ministry of Home Affairs and promoting capacity building for a range of stakeholders with assistance from IOM and other partners. Angola is starting to draft its migration policy and open new legal channels for regular migration including a model for border zone residents to circulate 10 kilometres into and over the borders. Angola estimates that it has over one million irregular migrants – both arriving through illegal and legal channels. This large number impacts Angola on political, social and economic levels.

Angola is making use of transit centres in the provinces to house identified irregular migrants pending repatriation. All irregular migrants sent to the transit centres are afforded health care.

While these transit centres are intended to provide short-term stay, some irregular migrants stay for long periods as it can be hard to obtain sufficient documentation for return. During the month of June 2013, Angola successfully concluded the voluntary repatriation of more than 60,000 Congolese and has recently opened two new border posts to allow for regular flow of movement and goods. The primary concern for Angola was that citizens need to know more about the risks of irregular migration and the legal channels open to them for regular migration. In particular, irregular migration is often linked with trafficking of people, drugs and minors, creating problems with crime. It is important to know more and identify gaps in migration processes and information.

The delegation from the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** pointed to the need to evaluate the implementation progress of the recommendations already made in Namibia in 2010. They questioned whether each Member State had established focal points, and requested a contact list of these focal points. As migration is a multi-sectoral issue, they emphasized the need to set up frameworks, not just in political and national policies, but also outside of countries through regional committees. They further suggested SADC look more thoroughly into each migrant situation to focus on discouraging human trafficking, particularly of irregular migrants.

The delegation from **Seychelles** clarified that it was important to make a distinction between various irregular migration situations. In particular, in situations where migrants become irregular due to overstay of permits as identification of these groups are especially complicated. Similar to DRC, the Swaziland delegation requested additional information about Member State progress towards fulfilling the recommendations made during MIDSA 2010. They also requested clarity and more information about the process of 'regularizing' irregular migrants, and pointed out that SADC citizens do not necessarily understand what the governments are trying to do in terms of irregular migration. It is important to disseminate this information to increase awareness, as well as to address the issues that force people to migrate.

The delegation from **South Africa** pointed out that as SADC countries, protocols have been adopted for free movement of people within their borders. They noted that South Africa bears the brunt of irregular migration, and that it is important to address the issues that are causing people to migrate. In particular, economic migration is occurring from countries with slow or limited economic growth causing a strong pull factor to South Africa where people believe they will find jobs. Regional economic development must be addressed, going beyond merely remittances, to reduce the need for people to move en masse in search of economic opportunities.

The delegation from **Namibia** noted that countries currently collect different types of migration-related information and that this information is often not compatible across SADC countries. They recommended adopting a common definition of migration – including common terminology and

indicators – to improve the profiling, collection and sharing of information across SADC Member States. The delegation also emphasized the importance of more regular awareness campaigns on the benefits of migration and information gathering on the benefits of remittances, which is at present difficult to measure. Lastly, Namibia requested that SADC states consider the importance of mobilizing funds to be able to implement these recommendations, particularly technical activities such as data infrastructure related to migration.

The delegation from **Mozambique** questioned the information sharing processes between the Ministries of Labour and Home Affairs, including whether documents, programmes and policies were adequately coordinated. They also echoed Namibia's request for more clarity on the definition of migrant, and highlighted that many SADC protocols (e.g. youth employment protocol) address some of the same issues. They emphasized the importance of coordination and avoiding the departmentalization of relevant issues.

The delegation from **South Africa** commended the use of in-country statistical offices to provide better data on migration. They also pointed to worrying trends in increased activity of organized groups and syndicates for smuggling, as well as labour brokerage agencies that are operating irregularly. The delegation from Zimbabwe pointed out that Member States should have a wealth of information available from their police stations with respect to irregular migration. They requested that IOM tap these sources for the purpose of information collection and sharing, with particular attention to the sex work that often occurs when migrants find themselves jobless in a foreign country. They also pointed to the possibility of including data collection on migration in the census surveys so that countries do not have to create surveys only on migration, which can be costly. They were able to assess a number of migration variables that can be included in household census collection to form the basis of a migration profile for Zimbabwe.

IOM responded to various questions presented. Diaspora engagement and Migration and Development were recently addressed at a Diaspora conference in the EU which focused on the development impact possibilities including Foreign Direct Investment, social remittances, migrants as Ambassadors of their countries, skills transfer, and the development work of diaspora associations. IOM pointed to the need to put diaspora policies in place throughout SADC, as over 60 billion USD are remitted to Africa each year.

Policy dissemination was also raised by IOM, pointing to the need for using local media and other local resources. In particular, research shows that migrants often are perceived negatively by local residents, and residents overestimate the numbers of migrants in their country. But, IOM pointed out, migration is the oldest type of poverty reduction strategy, and it is effective for poverty reduction – not merely a 'problem' to be addressed. Thus, regional migration policy frameworks are important, not to stop migration, but to better manage migration.

In regards to terminology issues raised, IOM responded that there is no universally accepted definition of migration, as people leave for various reasons and migrate for varying lengths of time. Forums such as MIDSA can play a role in discussing and considering a regional definition for the purpose of policy decisions.

As a summary, the chairperson pointed to four primary areas of interest presented by the SADC members during the discussion:

- 1. Inter-Ministerial Cooperation and focal points are required, as well as sharing information and data for policy consistency and coordination at the national and regional levels.**
- 2. Migration profiles and policies are required, including a focus on the role of statistical institutions, the need for terminology consistency, understanding the causes of migration, and using information gathered when drafting migration policies that takes into account broader development issues.**
- 3. Irregular migration can be reduced through increasing legal opportunities. Enforcement and arrests should focus on those responsible, in particular smugglers. Countries need to engage with citizens and migrants themselves around the issues of migration and irregular migration, including awareness of rights and responsibilities regarding visa lengths and stays in countries.**
- 4. Remittances and diaspora engagement need to be improved, particularly by creating policies to better engage with varying types of remittances (economic, skills, social).**

The Member States were then asked to begin thinking about how to take these issues forward through developing concrete recommendations. Although all countries will have particular circumstances and systems, it is important to develop general recommendations for actions that could move the process forward from a regional level. Some suggestions included the need for governments to consider creating development departments that look specifically at migration issues, as often migration is left out of development planning.

The co-chair from Malawi closed the session with three clarifications for further thought. First, although much of the discussion around irregular migration focused on migration from the Horn of Africa, those countries are not part of MIDSA and there does not seem to be a process for direct engagement. Second, the comments from some governments about addressing the push factors that often cause migration is a fundamental point in working to change the dynamics causing migration. Last, as funding seems to be a critical issue for some states, it is important that SADC/MIDSA take the time to prioritize the recommendations and actions to be taken by the governments.

Regional Cooperation

Regional Labour Migration Action Plan

Mr. Arnold Chitambo, SADC Secretariat, provided an overview of the Regional Labour Migration Action Plan emphasizing that the impetus for the development of this plan came directly from MIDSA meetings in 2010 and 2012 where there was recognition of the strong link between migration and development. As a follow-up to MIDSA 2012 recommendations, key stakeholders established a Technical Working Group to develop the draft action plan. The goal of the action plan is to develop an effective and harmonized regional labour migration policy that protects and guarantees the equal rights of and access to decent and productive work for migrant workers.

This action plan is grounded in international law and regional policy instruments including the SADC Charter of Fundamental Social Rights and Protocol on Employment and Labour. This plan acknowledges the important role that migration can play to support social and economic development for both sending and receiving countries, as well as to facilitate higher levels of regional integration. It also emphasizes that countries need to provide decent work at home so that individuals migrate out of choice and not desperation. Mr. Chitambo highlighted the strong collaboration between all Member States, SADC, IOM and ILO to develop this action plan and emphasized that this could be a model for other initiatives identified as key priority areas by MIDSA.

There were some comments raised from the various delegates. One delegate highlighted the existence of a similar regional agreement, the 2005 SADC Protocol on the Facilitation and Movement of Persons, and questioned if it had been implemented by the members. The SADC agreement suffered from “homelessness”, as it was not taken up by a specific branch of SADC to push through the process. While various bodies tried with varying levels of commitment, the progress for implementation of the agreement has not been to satisfactory levels. Another delegate commented on the need for the action plan to recognize regional trends and vulnerabilities of migrant workers. The delegate raised the example of migrant ex-miners who feel the consequences of their work conditions years after their retirement and emphasized the need to engage ex-miners with a view to protect their rights.

Another delegate urged Member States to start developing bilateral agreements in line with the action plan and not wait for the ministerial meeting scheduled in 2015. The last comment was on the need to take the lessons learned from other regions, such as West Africa, to create a smooth system of labour migration for the SADC region.

Update on the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of the Movement of Persons

The co-chair of the panel asked all delegates to provide an update on their government's current status with respect to the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of the Movement of Persons. Based on feedback from delegates, seven countries have ratified the Protocol: Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Tanzania, Seychelles, and Malawi have signed the Protocol, but not ratified it yet. The Protocol needs ratification by two-thirds, or ten, of the SADC Member States to enter into force. Delegates were encouraged to work towards facilitating ratification within their respective governments so that the Protocol can enter into force.

The Government of Zambia shared its experiences with the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) between Zambia and Zimbabwe. Overall, both governments have been quite pleased with this approach as it removed duplication of efforts and helped strengthen trade. The Government of Zambia is looking to replicate this approach along other borders and has identified some border posts in coordination with the Zimbabwean government. The delegate from Zambia also discussed the government's efforts to automate the border crossing system and develop an Immigration Standards Manual in order to standardize immigration procedures, policies, and approaches. He emphasized the importance of proactively ensuring that human rights are observed at the borders especially towards victims of trafficking or irregular migrants, but noted that these efforts require resources. For example, it is important that irregular migrants or victims of trafficking are not detained with the smuggler/trafficker, but this requires the establishment of safe houses. The lack of such accommodation can compromise the safety of the victim or negatively impact prosecution efforts. He also mentioned the role of the new Immigration Act of 2010 which overhauled the 1965 act. While there are some challenges in adapting to the new act, it is aimed at facilitating the overall process by singularizing definitions.

Implementation of the SADC Declaration on Tuberculosis (TB) in the Mining Sector

Dr. Lindiwe Mvusi from the South African Department of Health discussed the South African experience in the implementation of the SADC Declaration on TB in the Mining Sector. She noted that there are approximately 500,000 mineworkers in South Africa, some 230,000 partners and 700,000 children. There is a very high incidence of TB and HIV among mineworkers and their families with TB incidence in the mines estimated at approximately 3,000 per 100,000 people. Dr. Mvusi emphasized that a multi-sectoral approach is needed to effectively address TB and other communicable diseases in these populations. She reiterated that TB is an occupational disease as the instances of TB are exacerbated due to the nature of the mining occupation including confinement to small spaces and exposure to silica.

She outlined the priority areas as defined by the SADC Declaration to address TB, HIV, silicosis and other respiratory diseases in the mining sector and discussed the challenges in implementing each of the priority areas. Key challenges include: enhancing coordination among different stakeholders at the country and regional level, including establishing linkages between the numerous reporting and referral systems; ensuring compliance and accountability among stakeholders; and securing sufficient resources to implement activities that are promoted through the Declaration. Dr. Mvusi emphasized the importance of developing a strong monitoring and evaluation framework for programs implemented under the Declaration in order to assess the aggregate impact of activities. She observed that the existing structures are not adequate and some issues such as the difficulties faced in providing periodic checkups and medical care to miners retired for medical reasons still remain. She noted that there will be an Inter-Ministerial meeting and Summit later in 2013 to discuss the way forward with implementation of the TB Declaration, as well as to address other issues such as the development of regional mechanisms to facilitate referrals and treatment protocols to ensure continuum of care, including exploring the feasibility of developing a regional Global Fund proposal on TB in the mines.

Mr. Moises Uamusse, from the Southern Africa Miners Association (SAMA), provided a background on the establishment of SAMA to coordinate issues related to migrant mine workers. SAMA was established by mine workers in 2010 and held its first General Assembly in 2013. Mr. Uamusse noted that mineworkers often share a common way of life leading to the spread of communicable diseases, which then can be transmitted back to their home countries. While the problems mineworkers encounter are similar across the region, there has been very little involvement of the mineworkers to address these common problems at the regional level. In coordination with Member States and other stakeholders, SAMA is focused on a wide range of activities including the prevention, care and support to mineworkers with HIV and TB; establishing support groups to help facilitate social reintegration of ex-mineworkers and their families; and developing training packages on TB and HIV prevention and palliative care.

Recommendations

The delegates held a lively discussion about key recommendations to present to the Ministers of Home Affairs and Labour for issuance at the end of the meeting. The delegates reached consensus that the recommendations should build upon previous MIDSA recommendations with the aim of helping facilitate implementation through reducing barriers that have kept these recommendations from already being carried out. Recommendations focused on the management of migration, including ways to harness the benefits of migration while reducing risks, regional cooperation, and the structure of MIDSA. Delegates emphasized the need for a comprehensive review of the status of implementation of recommendations prior to the next Ministerial MIDSA meeting.



The Honorable Minister of Interior of the Government of Mozambique, Mr. Alberto Ricardo Mondlane, closes the Second Ministerial MIDSA meeting.

Day Two

Day Two Opening Session

Ambassador Laura Thompson, IOM Deputy Director General, welcomed honourable guests and expressed gratitude to the Government of Mozambique and its people for generously hosting this event. She also recognized the generous support from the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM); the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD); the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); and the Government of the Republic of South Africa for this event. Ambassador Thompson highlighted that this is the first MIDSA meeting where all SADC Member States are also Member States of IOM, and warmly welcomed the Republic of Malawi as the newest member of the IOM family.

Ambassador Thompson emphasized that there are more people on the move than at any other time in recorded history and that the patterns of migration flows are more complex than ever before. Therefore, the traditional definition of countries of origin and destination is increasingly complex. She highlighted that the search for gainful employment is a key factor driving migration. However, while it is widely recognized that labour migration contributes to economic growth and development, unless strong and effective mechanisms for its management are in place, it can also present security risks for states and individuals, including increased vulnerability of migrant workers. In this context, the Ambassador highlighted the importance of addressing the health vulnerabilities of labour migrants to reduce financial and social costs in line with international obligations and public health principles. She emphasized that every intervention—whether it be policy-oriented or programmatic in nature—needs to have at its heart the well-being and dignity of individual migrants. She implored honorable guests to work together to identify comprehensive solutions to a wide range of migration challenges in the Southern Africa region in order to benefit migrants today and in future generations.

The Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Government of Mozambique, Sr. Oldemiro Baloi, extended a warm welcome to distinguished guests. He noted that the presence of the Ministers and Senior Officials at the Second Ministerial Dialogue on Migration presented a unique opportunity to improve the management of migration. The region is characterized by geographical proximity, inter-dependency, and economic and cultural integration making migration an issue that goes beyond the borders of nations and links all countries. He noted that MIDSA is a platform for countries to exchange experiences, discuss irregular migration, push for the adoption of the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of the Movement of Persons, and simplify border management through development of one-stop border posts. The dialogue should lead to the harmonization of strategic policies, as well as direct collaboration on actions that will contribute to the ability of each country to link migration and development in the context of international relations.

His Excellency noted that the SADC Protocol, once it enters into force, prioritizes the development of policies to support the free movement of people in the SADC region, with a particular focus on labour migration, including health and safety in the workplace and remittances. That being said, there are also problems the SADC region must address to manage free movement, including security, trafficking, piracy and cybercrimes. Strengthening migration management between states must be a high priority, and it is important to continue to exchange experiences to improve cooperation. In the area of Migration and Development, this meeting is an important opportunity to discuss implementation of the Action Plan on Labour Migration that will allow the region to materialize the intended objectives of labour migration along with the free circulation of SADC citizens. Success will require an honest and open approach between states. Mozambique is particularly interested in continuing efforts to increase the free movement of persons within the SADC region, particularly for labour migration.

With these words, the Honorable Minister Oldemiro Baloi declared open the Second Ministerial MIDSA meeting.

Adoption of Recommendations

Mr. Arnold Chitambo, SADC Secretariat, read the briefing note on the 2013-2015 SADC Regional Labour Migration Action Plan (Annex 1). The paper provided background and an overview of the Action Plan, noting that the Ministers and Social Partners responsible for employment and labour approved it at their meeting held on 17 May 2013 in Maputo, Mozambique. The Honourable Ministers requested that the SADC Secretariat report progress on implementation of the action plan at the next MIDSA Ministerial meeting in 2015.

The Honourable Ministers adopted the final communique to be issued at the end of the meeting (Annex 4).

The Honourable Ministers discussed the recommendations on migration management, regional cooperation, and MIDSA at length and made changes to the recommendations prior to their adoption. Overall, the Ministers commented that the recommendations were pertinent, important and urgent to implement, while noting the challenges often posed by actual implementation.

Some Ministers emphasized the complex nature of migration, including the challenges and difficulties often associated with it, and urged that this complexity be reflected in the discussion and recommendations. Ministers also emphasized the importance of further developing migration profiles and policies, including a SADC-wide migration profile, and noted that these profiles are an essential component for further policy development and implementation.

The Honourable Ministers noted the importance of close coordination between MIDSA and SADC to ensure there is no duplication. They emphasized the important role that MIDSA plays in promoting dialogue across countries to address complicated and challenging issues. The Honourable Ministers emphasized the importance of proactively looking for ways to integrate MIDSA recommendations into SADC structures. The SADC Regional Labour Migration Action Plan is a strong example of how this integration can occur. The Ministers expressed some concerns about the capacity for SADC to lead the implementation of some of these recommendations given personnel and financial constraints and noted the importance of continuing to build the capacity of SADC on migration issues.

The Honourable Ministers noted the importance of assessing progress on MIDSA recommendations and urged the MIDSA Secretariat to report on progress in advance of the next MIDSA Ministerial meeting. With these comments, the Honourable Ministers adopted the recommendations.

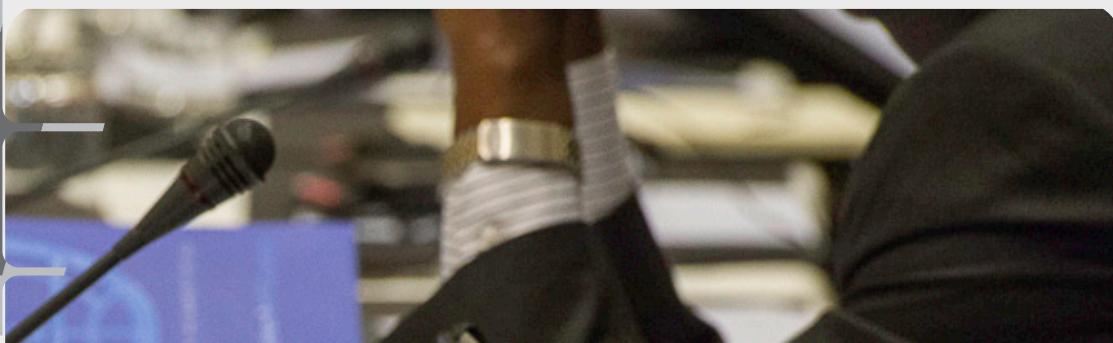
Closing Ceremony

Ambassador Laura Thompson, IOM Deputy Director General, provided a short overview of IOM's support and involvement in 16 regional consultative processes (RCPs) during the last 20 years. She mentioned that while each consultative processes is individual, different and unique, all are intended to promote an informal dialogue between members on the challenges of migration management. IOM has found that these RCPs fill an important need by creating an informal forum between countries to communicate on a more personal level. The importance of these processes cannot be understated, as was mentioned earlier in the day by the Honourable Minister Helena Maria Taipo from Mozambique.

IOM hopes that this meeting has created the path towards a comprehensive regional action plan that considers the challenges and opportunities of regional migration management and develops common regional standards and best practices. The Ambassador further emphasized the need for the harmonization of border management and information sharing systems to improve migration management, the importance of creating migration profiles, and the need for better collection and harmonization of migration data to inform future policy development. She further reiterated the need to regularize irregular migration by creating new tools and mechanisms. The Ambassador urged honourable delegates to view migration as a facilitator of development while effectively managing the root cause of irregular migration. In closing, she reiterated her appreciation to the Government of Mozambique for hosting the event and assured delegates of IOM's unwavering commitment to work with SADC and Member States on implementation of the recommendations made today.

The Honourable Uladi Mussa, Minister of Interior for Malawi, emphasized that Malawi is proud to become the latest addition to IOM. He thanked the Mozambique Government, IOM, and the SADC Secretariat for the sincere hospitality and the successful proceedings of MIDSA. He sent a message from the Malawian President saying that Malawi will return the hospitality during the next MIDSA meeting in Malawi.

The Honourable Alberto Mondlane, Minister of Interior for Mozambique, expressed his satisfaction with the proceedings of the meeting and his hope that the decisions made at MIDSA will help support the harmonization of migration management policies and strategies in the region. He was deeply grateful to all of the participants for their excellent contributions during the meeting, as well as to IOM and the SADC secretariat for their assistance in planning and coordinating the event. He officially declared the end of the Second Ministerial MIDSA meeting.



Annexes

Annex 1: Briefing note on the 2013-2015 SADC Regional Labour Migration Action Plan

Annex 2: MIDSA Programme

Annex 3: MIDSA Participants

Annex 4: MIDSA Communique



Annex I: Briefing note on the 2013-2015 SADC Regional Labour Migration Action Plan



República de Moçambique

Briefing Note on the 2013-2015 SADC Labour Migration Action Plan

1. Ministers are invited to note that in recognition of the potentially important role the link between migration and development can play in contributing to social and economic development of the Region, the SADC Secretariat and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) jointly convened a Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) meeting at Senior Officials level from 27 to 29 August 2012 in Balaclava, Mauritius under the Theme: Enhancing Intraregional Labour Migration toward Social and Economic Development in the SADC Region.
2. Ministers are also invited to note that the MIDSA meeting in Mauritius made recommendations on key actions to be undertaken in thematic areas on: i) policy and legal framework; ii) data collection and information; iii) rights of migrant workers; iv) migration and health; v) portability of benefits and remittances; and MIDSA Governance. The recommendations took into account the recommendations of the MIDSA Ministerial meeting held in Namibia in November 2010.
3. Ministers are further invited to note that as a follow up to the recommendations, a stakeholders meeting was convened in October 2012 in Pretoria, South Africa, which constituted a Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising Ministries responsible for labour and those responsible for home affairs together with social partners from Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The TWG convened in December 2012 in Pretoria and developed a draft SADC Labour Migration Action Plan based on the MIDSA recommendations. The draft Action Plan was considered by a joint tripartite technical subcommittees meeting which recommended the Draft Action Plan to SADC Ministers and Social Partners responsible for employment and labour for approval.

4. Ministers are invited to note that the Ministers and Social Partners responsible for employment and labour at their meeting held on 17 May 2013 in Maputo, Mozambique, approved the SADC Labour Migration Action Plan.
5. Ministers are also invited to note that the Action Plan is premised on several considerations including the following:
 - i) The interests of sending and receiving countries and those of migrant workers are compatible,
 - ii) Migrant workers have human and labour rights in line with the 1998 ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and that the eight core conventions, which have been ratified by all SADC Member States, call for protection for all workers, including migrant workers, and also promotes their contribution to social and economic development.
6. Ministers are invited to note that the main purpose of the Action Plan is to enhance the social and economic benefits of labour migration to the sending, and receiving countries and the migrant workers within the context of Regional integration. These include for sending countries alleviating pressure on the labour market, facilitating remittances, acquiring increased skills. For receiving countries: meeting demand for workers/skills gap, increasing demand for goods and services and contributing entrepreneurial skills.
7. Ministers are also invited to note that the Action Plan on Labour Migration is giving effect to a number of recommendations made at the MIDSA Ministerial meeting held in November 2010 in Namibia.

Decision:

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

Annex 2: MIDSA Programme

<div>MIDSA</div> <div>Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa</div>		
<div>Ministerial Conference on “Enhancing Labour Migration and Migration Management in the SADC Region”</div> <div>Maputo, Mozambique; 10 - 11 July, 2013</div> <div>Venue : Polana Hotel</div> <div>Wednesday, 10 July, 2013</div>		
08H00 – 08H30	Registration of Participants	
<div>Opening Session – Senior Officials</div> <div>Director of Ceremony: Ms Apolonia Seifane, Ministry of Interior, Mozambique</div>		
08H30 – 08H45	Welcome Remarks	Government of Mozambique
08H45 – 09H15	Expected Ministerial MIDSA 2013 Outcomes	Mr Bernardo Mariano, Regional Director for Southern Africa, IOM
09H15 – 09H45	Official Opening	Hon. Maria Helena Taipo, Minister of Labour,Mozambique
<div>Session 1: Migration Management in the SADC Region</div> <div>Chair: Ms Marta Mate, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Mozambique</div> <div>Co-chair: Mr. Zangazanga Chikhosi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Malawi</div> <div>Moderator: Mr Vincent Williams</div>		
10H15 – 10H35	Report from the Ministerial MIDSA Conference in Namibia in 2010 and the MIDSA Technical Meeting in 2012	Ambassador Patrick Nandago, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration), Republic of Namibia
10H35 – 11H15	National Migration Policies and Migration Profile <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Country Experiences	Bernardo Mariano, IOM Namibia/South Africa/Zimbabwe

11H15 -12H00	Irregular Migration: Preliminary Research Findings of Health Vulnerability Study of Mixed Migration Flows from East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes to Southern Africa	Mr Amanuel Mehari/Yitna Getachew, IOM
12H00 – 13H00	Regional Labour Migration Action Plan	Mr Arnold Chitambo, SADC Secretariat
13H00 – 14H00	Lunch	
Session 2: Regional Cooperation Chair: Mr. Eric F. Shitindi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Tanzania Co-chair: Mr Sihle Mthiyane, Director, Policy Development, Department of Home Affairs, South Africa Moderator: Mr Vincent Williams		
14H00 – 14H20	Global Discussion on Migration: Outcomes of 4 th Global RCPs Meeting and related global dialogue processes on migration	Charles Kwenin/Ashraf El Nour, IOM
14H20 – 15H05	Update on the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing border management experience 	SADC Secretariat Zambia
15H05 – 15H35	Implementation of the SADC Declaration on TB in the Mining Sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government perspective - Mineworkers' Perspective 	Dr Lindiwe Mvusi, Department of Health, South Africa Moises Uamusse, SAMA
Session 3: Recommendations: Migration Management in the SADC Region and Regional Cooperation Chair: Mr Zefanias Muhate, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Interior, Mozambique Co-chair: Ambassador Patrick Nandago, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Namibia Moderator: Vincent Williams		
15H50 – 17H00	Recommendations to be presented to Ministers of Home Affairs and Labour	
17H00 – 18H30	Briefing of Ministers by respective delegations	

Annex 2: MIDSA Programme

Thursday, 11 July, 2013		
Joint Ministerial Meeting of SADC Ministers of Home Affairs and Labour		
Director of Ceremony: Master of Ceremony: Ms. Apolonia Seifane, Mozambique		
Opening Session		
Guest of Honour: Hon. Oldemiro Baloi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mozambique		
Hon. Alberto Ricardo Mondlane, Minister of Interior, Mozambique		
Hon. Helena Maria Taipo, Minister of Labour, Mozambique		
Hon. E. G. Kaiyamo, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration, Namibia		
Ambassador Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General, IOM		
07H45 – 08H00	Arrival of the Invited Guests and Delegates	Protocol
08H00 – 08H30	Arrival of Ministers	Protocol
08H30 – 08H35	Welcoming Remarks	Master of Ceremony
08H35 -08H50	Cultural Performance	Cultural Group of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique
08H50 – 09H00	IOM Remarks	Ambassador Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General, IOM
09H00 – 09H30	Official Opening	Honourable Oldemiro Baloi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mozambique
09H30 – 09H40	Cultural Performance	Cultural Group of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique

Chair: Hon. Alberto Ricardo Mondlane, Minister of Interior, Mozambique Co-chair: Honourable Hon. Uladi Mussa, Minister of Interior, Malawi Ambassador Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General, IOM		
10H00 – 10H30	Briefing on the 2013 – 2015 SADC Regional Labour Migration Action Plan	Mr. Arnold Chitambo, SADC Secretariat
10H30 – 11H00	Adoption of Recommendations on Migration Management, Regional Cooperation and MIDSA Governance	Mr. Bernardo Mariano, Regional Director for Southern Africa, IOM
11H00 – 11H15	Adoption of Communiqué	Mr. Mario Jorge, Ministry of Interior, Mozambique
Official Closing Ceremony Master of Ceremony – Ms. Apolonia Seifane		
11H15 – 11H30	Presentation of Gifts	Master of Ceremony
11H30 – 11H40 11H40 – 11H55	Statement from IOM Closing Remarks	Ambassador Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General, IOM Hon. Alberto Mondlane, Government of Mozambique
12H30 - 14H30	Official Lunch Hosted by Government of Mozambique	

Annex 3: MIDSA Participants

Name	Ministry	Position
Republic of Angola		
Dr. Coreano Da Costa Canda	Ministry of Interior	First Class Technical Superior of GIC/ MININT
Dr. Jose Paulino Cunha da Silva	Ministry of Interior	National Director of Foreign and Migration Services (SME)
Dr. Eugenio Cesar Laborinho	Ministry of Interior	Secretary of State of Interior
Mr. Leonel Francisco de Carvalho Bernardo	Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security	National Director of Foreign and Migration Services (SME)
Mr. António Agostinho Pereira	Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security	Deputy General Director - National Institute of Employment and Professional Training
Republic of Botswana		
Mr. Mac Donald Lashani	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs	Private Secretary to the Hon. Minister
Ms. Flora Lekoko	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs	Deputy Director Immigration and Citizenship
Ms. Rose Nametsegang Sennanyana	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs	Commissioner of Labour
Hon. Edwin Jenamiso Batshu, MP	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs	Minister
Democratic Republic of Congo		
Mr. Xavier Mirindi Kiriza	Ministry of Interior, Security, Decentralisation and Customs	General Secretary
Mme Angélique Inzun Okomba	Ministry of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs	General Secretary
Kingdom of Lesotho		
Ms. Makhoabane Flora Ledimo	Ministry of Employment and Labour	Deputy Principal Secretary
Hon. Lebesa Maloi	Minister of the Ministry of Employment and Labour	Minister

Name	Ministry	Position
Republic of Malawi		
Mr. Zangazanga Chikhosi	Ministry of Home Affairs	Principal Secretary
Hon. Uladi Mussa, M.P.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Minister
Mr. Wezi Kayira	Ministry of Labour	
Hon. Eunice Makangala, M.P	Ministry of Labour	Minister
Republic of Mauritius		
Mr. Veersingh Boodhna	Prime Minister's Office	Deputy Permanent Secretary
Mr. M. Deepak Prabhakar Gokulsing	Foreign Affairs	Counsellor- Minister
Mr. Swaminathan Ragen	Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment	Permanent Secretary
Hon. Shakeel Ahmed Yousuf Abdul Razack Mohamed	Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment	Minister
Republic of Mozambique		
Mr. Zefanias Seneta Mabie Muhate	Ministry of Interior	Permanent Secretary
Hon. Alberto Ricardo Mondlane	Ministry of Interior	Minister
Mrs. Marta Maté	Ministry of Labour	Permanent Secretary
Hon. Maria Helena Taipo	Ministry of Labour	Minister
Hon. Oldemiro Baloi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Minister
Republic of Namibia		
Mr. Nehemia Nghishekwa	Ministry of Home Affairs & Immigration	Deputy Director: Immigration
Amb. Patrick Nandago	Ministry of Home Affairs & Immigration	Permanent Secretary
Hon. Dr. E.G. Kaiyamo	Ministry of Home Affairs & Immigration	Deputy Minister
Ms. Mulela Prudence Mbeha	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Secretary of the Deputy Minister
Mr. David Igonda	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Deputy Director
Hon. Alphaus Vehonga Muheua	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Deputy Minister
Republic of Seychelles		
Mr. Melchior Jean Paul Didon	Ministry of Home Affairs and Transport Immigration and Civil Status Department	Senior Immigration Officer

Name	Ministry	Position
Mrs. Myriam Giovanna Telemaque	Ministry of Home Affairs and Transport Immigration and Civil Status Department	Principal Immigration Officer
Ms. Benilda Doralice Marie Cupidon	Ministry for Labour and Human Resource Development	Director
Mr. Egbert Jean Rosalie	Ministry for Labour and Human Resource Development	Director General
Republic of South Africa		
Mr. Luyanda Justin Frans	Ministry of Home Affairs	Parliamentary Officer
Mr. Sihle Mthiyane	Ministry of Home Affairs	D: Policy Development
Mr. Jack Monedi	Ministry of Home Affairs	CD: Permitting
Mrs. Felicia Modise	High Commission of South Africa in Maputo	
Mr. Graham Hubert Ronald Foxcroft	High Commission of South Africa in Maputo	
Mr. Jackson McKay	Ministry of Home Affairs	DDG: Immigration Service
Hon. Grace Naledi Mandisa Pandor	Ministry of Home Affairs	Minister
Ms. Tumelo Mary Ann Mnisi	Department of Labour	Assistant Director
Mr. Samuel Morotoba	Department of Labour	Deputy Director - General
Mr. Herbet Mkhize	Department of Labour	Minister's Advisor
Kingdom of Swaziland		
Mr. Anthony Y. Masilela	Ministry of Home Affairs	Principal Secretary
Mrs. Nomathemba Hlope	Ministry of Labour & Social Security	Principal Secretary
Republic of Tanzania		
Mr. George Mwansasu	Ministry of Home Affairs	Private Secretary to the Deputy Minister
Ms. Hannelore Morgan Manyanga	Ministry of Home Affairs	Ag Commissioner of Immigration
Hon. Pereira Ame Silima	Ministry of Home Affairs	Deputy Minister
Mr. Ernest Karubi	Ministry for Labour and Employment	Ag. Assistant Director, Employment Facilitation Management
Mr. Eric F. Shitindi	Ministry for Labour and Employment	Permanent Secretary
Hon. Dr. Milton M. Mahanga (MP.)	Ministry for Labour and Employment	Deputy Minister

Name	Ministry	Position
Republic of Zambia		
Mr. Whiteson Chavula	Ministry of Home Affairs	
Mr. Wilmont Sinyangwe	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	
Mr. David Simon Banda	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Senior Planner
Hon. Ronald Kaoma Chitotela	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Deputy Minister
Republic of Zimbabwe		
Mr. Francis Collin Mabika	Ministry of Home Affairs	
Mr. Jacob Gonese	Ministry of Home Affairs	
Mr. Poem Mudyawabikwa		Deputy Director - Department of International Relations
Mr. Lancaster C. Museka	Ministry of Labour and Social Services	Permanent Secretary
Partners		
Mr. Peter Mudungwe	ACP Facility	Technical Expert
Dr. Lindiwe Mvusi	Department of Health	Cluster: TB and Management
Mrs. Sandra Mariana Cuna	Embassy of Japan	Economic Cooperation Administrative Assistant
Ms. Balbina F.N. Muller	Embassy of Japan	Administrative Assitant to the Econ. Coop. Coord.
Mr. Itsuroh Abe	Embassy of Japan	Economic Cooperation Coordinator
Mrs. Karin Bolin	Embassy of the Kingdom of Sweden	
Mrs. Jordana Cox	Embassy of the USA	
Mr. Vic Van Vuuren	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Director
Mr. Arnold Chitambo	SADC Secretariat	Senior Programme Officer - Employment & Labour
Dr. Thembinkosi Mhlongo	Southern Africa Trust	Head of Programmes
Mr. Austin C. Muneku	Southern Africa Trade Union Coordination Council (SATUCC)	Executive Secretary
Dr. Chris Changewe Nshimbi	University of Pretoria	Post Doctoral Fellow
Mrs. Ana Scattone Ferreira	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection Officer

Annex 4: MIDSA Communiqué



SECOND MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION DIALOGUE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Maputo, Mozambique: 10 - 11 July 2013

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

1. The Second Ministerial Conference on Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) under the theme *"Enhancing Labour Migration and Migration Management in the SADC Region"* was held on Thursday 11 July 2013 at Hotel Polana, in Maputo, Mozambique.
2. The Conference was hosted by the Republic of Mozambique with support from the SADC Secretariat and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
3. The overall objective of the Conference was to discuss and to make recommendations on how SADC member States can comprehensively address the management of migration including labour migration in the region.
4. The Conference was attended by the Honourable Ministers of Home Affairs and Honourable Ministers of Labour from SADC countries and was preceded by a meeting of Senior Officials on 10 July 2013. The meeting was also attended by members of the diplomatic corps, cooperating partners and other Regional and International Organizations.
5. The meeting of Senior Officers was opened by the Honourable Maria Helena Taípo, Minister of Labour for the Republic of Mozambique, who said she hoped the Conference will provide concrete action points to implement recommendations on labour migration management, taking into account the reality on the ground.
6. The opening ceremony of the Second Ministerial Conference was opened by the Honourable Oldemiro Baloi, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation for the Republic of Mozambique who called on Member States

to share experiences and good practices from their respective countries regarding the management and control of migration in the region, as well as to jointly explore opportunities leading to the implementation of the Regional Action Plan on Labour Migration in Southern Africa.

7. In her opening remarks, IOM Deputy Director General, Laura Thompson, expressed the need for a government-led process that is informed by regional development objectives and priorities, and where the role of IOM and other partners being a supportive one.
8. Ministers welcomed the Regional Action Plan and called upon fellow member states to support the implementation of the plan.
9. The Regional Action Plan on Labour Migration contains key priority areas relating to labour migration in the SADC region in which SADC Member States commit themselves to translate the provisions of the recommendations on labour migration into concrete action in their respective countries.
10. Ministers expected the Action Plan to contribute to enhanced cooperation amongst SADC Member States to effectively manage migration in the region.
11. The Conference further discussed various topics related to labour migration and wider migration issues in the region including National Migration Policies, Migration Profiles, Irregular Migration, Migration and Health, SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons and One-Stop Border Post.
12. Ministers acknowledged that harmonisation and integration of national policies and strategies relating to migration management is important and there was growing recognition among SADC member states that well managed migration can contribute to development.
13. Ministers further acknowledged that well-managed labour migration flows, protection of the rights of migrant workers and effective responses to irregular migration can lead to mutual benefits for both migrants and Member States.

14. On Migration Management:

- Member States agreed to enhance regional coordination through the establishment of migration focal points in relevant ministries;
- There was a general agreement that there is a need for common Regional Standard Operating Procedures including minimum standards for the treatment of migrants;
- There was also consensus that there is a need for on-going exchange of experiences and best practices;

SECOND MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION DIALOGUE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Ministers further re-affirmed the need for harmonized border management systems and integrated regional information management system.
- Member States agreed to address irregular migration challenges by increasing public awareness as well as promoting legal labour mobility channels and opportunities.

15. On Regional Migration Cooperation:

- SADC Member States were encouraged to expedite ratification of the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons.
 - Ministers agreed that there is a need to strengthen Diaspora Engagement and promote their participation in development to mitigate the effects of brain drain.
 - In addition, Ministers agreed that regional migration policies have to promote the cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination.
 - Ministers acknowledged that there is a need to address labour migration challenges in a comprehensive way and develop policies that aim to harness the benefit of labour migration in Southern Africa.
16. The MIDSA Ministerial Conference was timely in view of the possibility of providing input to the forthcoming second UN General Assembly High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and the Development to be convened from 3 – 4 October 2013 in New York.
17. Ministers expressed deep gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Mozambique, IOM and the SADC Secretariat for generously hosting and supporting the MIDSA Ministerial Conference.
18. The Conference took place in a cordial and friendly environment reflecting the existence of excellent relations at all levels among the SADC Member States.

Maputo, Mozambique

11 July 2013



The Republic of Mozambique and IOM would like to express its gratitude for the generous contributions from these governments for the successful achievement of the Ministerial MIDSA 2013.

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