

Annex I

Ten Point Plan of Action Check List for UNHCR

Goals:

- Government responses to mixed movements are comprehensive, cooperative and protection sensitive.
- Solutions are available which address differently and in appropriate ways the situation of the respective groups.
- Refugees are identified and protected, while the irregular movement is reduced.

Objectives	Activities
<p>1. Collaboration among key partners</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key partners/stakeholders at national level to participate in a collaborative response. 2. Promote the creation of a national coordination structure at the appropriate level(s). 3. Establish a regular consultation mechanism with partners (Government, IOM, ILO, UNODC, ICMPD, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, NGOs, regional organizations etc.) 4. Ensure consultation with civil society structures and academia in order to exchange information on developments and to mobilize community support. 5. Include asylum/migration issues on the agenda of the UN Country Teams (UNCT) and reinforce information flow and links among UNCTs in the region. 6. Inject asylum/migration issues in UNDAF at national level. 7. Establish consultation and coordination mechanism at regional level. 8. Encourage/mobilize donor support. 9. Lobby and advocate internationally for appropriate responses, around the ten points, within national and international fora.
<p>2. Data collection and analysis</p>	<p><u>On refugee flows within mixed movements</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooperate with the establishment and/or usage of databases covering the specific region to better understand movements and identify appropriate responses. 2. Use such databases to systematize collection of data on asylum-seekers and refugees, to set in train the exchange of data with UNHCR country offices in the region, as well as in other impacted States, to anticipate routes, movements and trends, identify secondary movement situations, and improve case tracking, using, as appropriate, ProGres.

Objectives	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NGO and civil society engagement in protection and assistance arrangements. 2. If there is no properly functioning national asylum procedure, UNHCR to assume responsibility for RSD. In this connection, offices to ensure that a proper case management is established, which is able to prioritise certain cases and can appropriately address particular needs (single women, unaccompanied and separated children, etc.).
<p>7. Solutions for refugees</p>	<p>All solutions to be considered in a comprehensive approach.</p> <p><u>Voluntary repatriation</u> Undertake activities to facilitate voluntary return, underpinned, resources permitting, by promotion of sustainable reintegration in countries of origin, in cooperation with relevant partners, as well as by returnee monitoring.</p> <p><u>Local integration</u> Where repatriation is not feasible in the short or intermediate term, explore options for whatever might prove an appropriate local stay arrangement (including advocating for leave to remain of persons found to be in need of international protection but unable or unlikely to access more formal status).</p> <p><u>Resettlement</u> In cooperation with the Resettlement Service, become familiar with the concept of strategic use of resettlement and coordinate on resettlement needs and dilemmas, with a view to agreeing on a region-wide approach to resettlement, as part of overall burden-sharing arrangements to ease pressure on host countries. Explore resettlement pools or resettlement quotas for specific groups in this context.</p>
<p>8. Addressing secondary movement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make effective use of the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP) to improve availability of quality protection closer to where protection is first sought or needed. 2. Actively examine how and under which circumstances UNHCR can ease the process of readmission and, as appropriate, set in train the necessary activities with countries of first asylum.
<p>9. Return arrangements and alternative migration options for non-refugees</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute appropriately (i.a. through cooperation with IOM) to making return of persons found not to be in need of international protection a realizable solution. 2. Advocate for proper standards for return and be prepared to facilitate return, including by activities in the areas of documentation and return counselling.

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	<p>3. Build into this, as appropriate and in full respect for confidentiality guidelines, relevant information derived from RSD and interviews to ascertain trends, transit routes, etc.</p> <p>4. Devise Country Information Notes on trends and patterns of movement.</p> <p>5. Review and analyse reports to anticipate routes, movements and trends and to formulate country-specific strategies.</p> <p><u>Overall</u> Cooperate with data-collection and research initiatives, as appropriate, to contribute to the generation of a coherent and comprehensive overview of overall trends.</p>
<p>3. Protection-sensitive entry systems (in-country, at borders and at sea)</p>	<p>1. Undertake or strengthen capacity-building of border and law enforcement officials in order to sensitize them to refugee issues and to facilitate admission of persons in need of international protection.</p> <p>2. Put in place training programmes/workshops for NGOs, lawyers, judiciary and national human rights institutions, to facilitate admission of persons in need of international protection and build constituencies for protection.</p> <p>3. Actively monitor and follow up on conditions of detention and treatment of asylum-seekers/refugees</p> <p>4. Explore how UNHCR might positively interact with arrangements put in place for interception and managing maritime movements, including giving consideration to measures to monitor interception.</p>
<p>4. Reception arrangements</p>	<p>Make recommendations on what role UNHCR can and should play in any reception arrangements for new arrivals, including in reception sites, with appropriate safeguards (e.g. UNHCR access).</p>
<p>5. Mechanism for profiling and referral</p>	<p>Pursue establishment of joint mechanisms, with identified partners and in appropriate locations, to profile arriving groups. This arrangement should preferably include mechanisms to identify the profile of new arrivals and their eventual protection needs, and should allow for appropriate counselling and referral of the persons concerned to the appropriate response mechanism (e.g. RSD, assisted voluntary return, particularised process for victims of trafficking).</p>
<p>6. Differentiated processes and procedures</p>	<p>1. Pursue the development of legal frameworks for determining refugee status and meeting protection needs. The aim should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o functioning national asylum procedures; o adequate administrative and institutional capacities at appropriate level(s);

Objectives	Activities
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="630 239 1395 304">3. Explore the need for and the value of a post-return passive monitoring role for UNHCR in countries of origin. <li data-bbox="630 304 1395 407">4. Explore utilising legal migration channels (e.g. temporary labour migration schemes in third countries and in-country of presence).
<p data-bbox="289 424 506 596">10. Information strategy in countries of origin, transit and arrival</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="630 424 1395 596">1. Coordinate/cooperate in efforts of IOM and other partners to undertake mass information campaigns in countries of origin, transit and destination, to discourage irregular migration, warn of the dangers of smuggling and trafficking, and focus on legal options. <li data-bbox="630 596 1395 661">2. Explore whether and, if so, how to establish joint information centres in countries of origin. <li data-bbox="630 661 1395 808">3. Undertake public awareness activities with the media to sensitize about the plight of refugees, including through human interest stories, in order to promote tolerance, and combat racism and xenophobia.