

# Workshop on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration

16-17 June, Aden, Yemen

## Workshop Report



### **Introduction:**

The following report presents and summarizes the main points of presentation, discussion and recommendations of the workshop on “Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration”, held on 16-17 June in Aden, Yemen. It was a follow up of Sana’a Declaration adopted at the Regional Conference on Asylum and Mixed Migration in November 2013 whereas it was recommended to establish and implement a capacity building strategy to improve national law enforcement mechanisms in sending, transit and destination countries [Section II.(d)]; and to increase international support and strengthen Rescue and Protection-at-Sea mechanisms in the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea, expanding the operational effectiveness of Coast Guards and maritime forces of Yemen.[Section II. (e)].

The goal of the workshop was to develop knowledge of participants on human rights and refugee law, refugee protection, trafficking in persons, migration and detention issues. It aimed also at exchanging information and analysis and enhancing inter-agency cooperation and networking among participants as a necessary prerequisite for effectively addressing the various protection challenges of managing mixed migratory movements.

It took place over a two-day period and offered participants an opportunity to i) raise their awareness on the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants and the role of Government authorities at the coastal and border areas; ii) build the capacity of authorities on the legal framework for refugee protection and national obligations towards refugees in Yemen; iii) identify asylum seekers and refugees in mixed migratory movements; iv) enhance understanding and share expertise on Protection and Rescue at Sea of new arrivals; and v) build awareness on human trafficking and responding to vulnerable groups in mixed migration, vi) increase understanding on procedures related to family tracing, detention, return of persons not in need of international protection.

The Workshop was co-organized by UNHCR and IOM in cooperation with immigration and law enforcement authorities in Aden. It was attended by some 55 representatives from the Office of Security, Immigration, Police, Detention, Coast Guards, Governorate Authorities, and Military Commanders from the 17 and 35 Brigade operating along the coast and border areas in the coastal governorates of Yemen - Aden, Abyan, Shabwa, Lahj

and Taiz - Bureau of Refugee Affairs in Sana'a, INTERSOS, DRC and ICRC. The *Agenda* and the *List of Participants* of the workshop are enclosed to this report for more information.

It was highlighted at the Workshop that refugee protection and mixed migration management involve many actors and key elements of refugee and migration work. To be effective in their response, authorities should honor their obligations under international treaties, allocate adequate resources, as well as develop national legal frameworks and action plans. Such commitments, particularly related to refugee protection, should be based in the principles underpinning the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, to which Yemen is a signatory.

It is hoped that the learning, sharing and networking that took place during the Workshop will contribute to enhancing protection systems for asylum-seekers, refugees and irregular migrants in immigration facilities and at arriving points in airports, border and coastal areas.

UNHCR is thankful for the important contributions that have been made to improving refugee protection systems in the Republic of Yemen. In particular, UNHCR thanks the delegates who contributed to the overall success of the 2014 Workshop in Aden through their thoughtful presentations, comments, and suggestions. UNHCR extends also thanks to IOM for co-financing and supporting the organization of the 2014 Workshop.

## **OPENNING REMARKS**

The Workshop began with several opening remarks. First, as presented below, Mr. Hussain Syeed Mahmood, UNHCR Head of Sub-Office in Aden welcomed the participants to the Workshop. Next, Mr. Ahmed Al-Dolaai, Deputy Governor of Aden communicated the key messages from the Government of Yemen followed by welcoming comments by Mr. Esam Al Makhzomi from IOM.

### **1. Mr. Hussain Sayed Mahmood, Head of UNHCR Sub-Office in Aden**

“Ladies and Gentlemen, AoA and Good morning.

First of all I would like to thank all of you for your interest, time and commitment to attend this workshop of “Mixed Migration and Refugee Protection“. I would also like to thank IOM for co-organizing the workshop and my special thanks to the Deputy Governor of Aden for finding time in his busy schedule to join us this morning.

During the course of two days, we will have a number of presentations from Government officials, UNHCR, IOM, ICRC, DRC and Intersos on issues related to refugee protection and mixed migration. Approximately 55 officials from Police, security, immigration authorities, regional authorities, non-governmental international and national organizations, UNHCR, IOM, ICRC are participating in this workshop.

Yemen has a rich history of hospitality and Yemenis are well known for their welcoming and supportive approach towards the refugees and other migrants. Thus, over the past many years mixed migration from the Horn of Africa continued in Yemen. These migratory movements include irregular migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees. Multiple factors contribute to these movements including the search for better economic opportunities in countries such as Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

Some migrants leave their home for the fear of persecution, violence and public disorder in their countries. Among these migrants, there are persons with specific needs, i.e. victims of human trafficking, persons smuggled against their will, unaccompanied children, women-at-risk, victims of violence, older persons, persons with disabilities and stateless persons who may also need protection and assistance services.

These services include physical and legal safety, medical attention, psycho-social support and other actions that would be necessary to respond to their immediate needs, as well as the possibility to access one of the following options: voluntary return to their home country, access to refugee protection, or alternative migration options, such as regularized stay in Yemen.

Ladies and gentlemen, We know that current trends of migration will continue yet and there are a number of protection and migration challenges facing Yemeni authorities, UNHCR, IOM and other operators. In this connection, the refugee protection and mixed migration are large and demanding issues to be addressed by one authority or agency only. To be most effective, the authorities should adhere to their obligations under international treaties, allocate adequate resources and develop national legal frameworks. Refugee protection is one of such commitments stipulated in the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, to which Yemen is a signatory.

Having good representation of law enforcement authorities at this workshop, I would like to mention that they regularly seize or come into contact with new arrivals, undocumented migrants and asylum-seekers at the sea or coastal areas or in-country territory in Southern Governorates in Yemen. In line with international obligations of Yemen, we have to ensure that the best available protection and assistance is provided to all such groups.

I believe that all of us will benefit from this workshop and we will learn from each others' experience to further enhance cooperation among all humanitarian partners including the Government of Yemen, UNHCR, IOM and NGOs - and the interpretation of their work in a good faith, should be seen as a good indication that more can be achieved with joint efforts. We hope to continue this good practice and cooperation in the future and trust that these are beneficial both in terms of capacity building and developing inter-agency cooperation and networking.

I wish you fruitful discussions since apart from training sessions, the workshop will offer you an opportunity to share practices informally during tea breaks, lunches and at reception. We expect your active participation and lively discussion for the success of this workshop.

I would also like to mention that this workshop was initially planned for a small group but as you can see that we have a great number of participants and despite our best efforts it was not possible to accommodate all interested colleagues from various Government departments and Humanitarian agencies. Therefore, we are considering to organize a second workshop; and hopefully, many more colleagues will be able to participate in the next workshop.

Thank you and all the best.

**2. Mr. Ahmed Al-Dolaai, Deputy Governor of Aden** highlighted the following key messages to the participants of the Workshop, quote:

“We are keen to tackle issues relating to refugees and migrants, who continue to arrive in Yemen even after 20 years now. We cannot say that they are refugees—they are coming to their second home, Yemen.

We need to combat smuggling and impose sanctions on smugglers so as to prevent the death and exploitation of many innocent men, women and children. We hope that this workshop is a step in that direction and to the benefit of refugees.

The arrival of refugees and migrants places immense pressure on the scant resources in Aden. Still we continue to accommodate our brothers from Somalia and migrants from Ethiopia and other countries, allowing them movement in and around the coastal areas and Aden.

The President has paid a lot of attention to mixed migration, along with MoFA and UNHCR. We wish to work together, improve the situation of refugees and enhance the support provided to them. However, a lot of support and resources is required to provide refugees with the infrastructure and opportunities that they need.

I am pleased to discuss the status of refugees, and to increase the level of support provided to them so that they can live peacefully in their second home, Yemen. Increased support is needed from the international donor community to minimize continued migration from the Horn of Africa, and to address root causes of their displacement in the first place.”

### **3. Mr. Esam Al Makhzomi and Ms. Teresa Zakaria, IOM:**

Mixed migration is not a unique phenomenon pertaining to Yemen. It happens worldwide, notably between regions and countries where socio-economic discrepancies are pronounced. Yemen has been generous in accepting migrants and refugees on its territories. IOM is here to support the Government in addressing its immense migration challenges, either through technical support and capacity building, as well as direct assistance to vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking.

## **PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The opening statements, as summarized above, were then followed by presentations and working sessions delivered by UNHCR, IOM, Coast Guards, Immigration-Aden, DRC and ICRC on their areas of expertise. They focused on human rights bill, identification of persons with international protection or specific needs arriving in mixed migration flows, legal framework on refugee protection and refugee definition, trafficking in persons, family tracing and detention, treatment of persons rescued or intercepted in the sea and return of persons not in need of international protection. The presentations and working sessions were made by the following Workshop participants:

- Immigration Service of Yemen: Dr. Ahmed Almaaribi, Deputy Head of Immigration in Aden
- Coast Guard Service of Yemen: Mr. Mohammed Abdo Al-Maqrani, Deputy Head of Coast Guards
- UNHCR: Mr. Armen Yedgaryan, Protection Officer, Sub-Office Aden
- DRC: Mr. Dario Festa, Project Manager, Aden
- IOM: Mr. Esam Al-Makhzomi, Protection Assistant
- ICRC: Mr. Samer Jarjouhi, Field Delegate
- INTERSOS: Ms. Sarah Mancineli, Project Manager and Ms. Muna Abdullah, Lawyer

## **KEY POINTS OF PRESENTATIONS**

### **Immigration Office (IO) in Aden**

The IO expressed its thanks to UNHCR and International Organization for Migration for their efforts in supporting Yemen in issues related to irregular immigration and asylum. The IO asked to support Yemeni authorities in establishing a center for irregular migrants in Aden province and to continue training and workshops for immigration officials in Aden, including abroad in order for them to benefit from good practices of European and other countries that are most advanced in this area. They mentioned specifics in Aden as an arrival port and region with an increasing number of irregular migrants, particularly from Ethiopia. The creation of a center for irregular migrants as a joint effort by Yemeni government and international community would help immigration authorities to tackle with issues arising from continuous migration movements and ensure rights to migrants according to humanitarian standards and norms and Yemeni international obligations with this respect.

### **Coast Guard Service (CGS) in Aden**

Despite the scarce material/technical and human resources, the Yemeni Coast Guard Service has an important role and national duty to ensure safety for irregular migrants and refugees arriving at Yemeni coasts and borders. They intercept and take measures on smuggling and trafficking and have full commitments to implement their obligations under the international maritime conventions.

The resources of CGS are very limited though as to compare with the magnitude of the problem and assigned to them duties in terms of diversity of security issues, geographical coverage along the shores of Yemen and the Gulf of Aden in general. So, with the weak capacity it is difficult for the CGS to effectively implement their duties and ensure safety to migrants and refugees in wide immigration movements to Yemen from the Horn of Africa.

There is a need therefore to enhance cooperation with international organizations and friendly or neighboring countries in order to develop technical, material and human resource capacity of Yemeni Coast Guard Service. This highlights the necessity for good coordination among countries and respective services, continuous training and practices for the staff of CGS on issues of asylum, mixed migration, rescue and search operations, as well as piracy in the sea, international smuggling and trafficking networks. Adoption of legislation specifically on trafficking is needed therefore in order to combat organized criminal/trafficking networks in Yemen and the region.

### **UNHCR**

There are some 241,992 refugees in Yemen as of March 2014 originated mostly from Somalia (96 %) and other countries such as Ethiopia (2 %), Iraq, Eritrea, Palestine and Syria. The number of refugees is a small portion of the total number of persons arriving in Yemen, including those arriving irregularly by sea. The coastal, border and immigration authorities have a vital role to facilitate and grant access to the territory and thus, protection to asylum-seekers and refugees arriving in Yemen. Most of refugees and asylum-seekers arrive in the country irregularly in mixed migratory movements through Arabian Sea or Red Sea and are therefore subject to interception, apprehension and identification procedures by law enforcement authorities. It is a challenge to ensure that such procedures and mechanisms at border, detention, immigration or reception facilities are sensitive enough to identify persons who seek protection and as UNHCR assessments show, some 40 % of them deserve international protection, both Somalis and non-Somalis.

The principle of *non-refoulement* has been underlined during the workshop sessions, which is expressed not only in the 1951 Convention related to the Status of Refugees but also in other human rights instruments such as the 1984 Convention Against Torture (CAT). Yemen is the only Arab country in the Arabian Peninsula that is a party to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol though the Government has still to incorporate its obligations therein into the national legislation. The workshop sessions and discussions included also the following international human rights instruments to which Yemen is a signatory (*the data in the end indicates the date of signature by Yemen*):

- 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (18 Jan 1980)
- 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (1 May 1991)
- 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (30 May 1984)
- 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (9 Feb 1987)
- 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (9 Feb 1987)
- 2000 Convention against Transitional Organized Crime including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) as well as other international and regional human rights instruments (15 Dec 2000 signature / 8 Feb 2010 succession of the convention)
- 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (5 Nov 1991 Ratification date / Entry into force: 5 Dec 1991)
- Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (10 Dec 1982)

There are basic protection standards that must be applied in the implementation of activities related to mixed migratory movements, which are the center of UNHCR advocacy with government authorities and partner agencies. For instance: creating adequate reception conditions for persons arriving in coastal areas in Yemen and providing them with basic necessities such as water, shelter, food, medical help and protection; access to apprehended people in detention and immigration facilities; correct profiling and referral of asylum-seekers which also implies to protect irregular migrants whose well-being is at risk due their legal or social vulnerability such as women-at-risk, unaccompanied or separated children, victims of violence, or from the criminal acts such as trafficking and smuggling; provision of training to law enforcement and immigration authorities as an important tool to enhance their capacity to effectively identify and meet protection needs of refugees and migrants. The support offered by the government authorities to newly arriving asylum-seekers and refugees in this regard remains very limited, and UNHCR will continue its advocacy and minimal support and assistance to them, as well as authorities in an effort to bridge these gaps.

### **International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

The presentations by IOM included the following major topics related to mixed migration and the rights of migrants:

- Protection risks that new arrivals face during their journey and upon arrival and how individual agencies are mandated to respond to them in Yemen.
- Human trafficking as a process that involves acts, means and intentions; its prevalence and identification of victims.
- IOM protecting vulnerable migrants, the role of IOM in protecting vulnerable migrants especially victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, stranded migrants, etc.

- Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR), its concept, eligibility criteria, examples of reintegration projects for Yemeni returnees from European countries and the statistics of AVR for migrants from Yemen to their countries of origin.

### **Danish Refugee Council (DRC)**

DRC responds to mixed migration flows from the Horn of Africa in collaboration with international and national agencies and Yemeni authorities. Its activities include patrolling of Red Sea coasts, registration, collecting and compiling the data on new arrivals, identification and referral of asylum-seekers and persons with specific needs to competent agencies, strengthening the protection of refugees and asylum seekers in Yemen and reducing risks of their *refoulement*. DRC holds also the Secretariat of the Yemen Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF), which serves as a coordination body for agencies and government entities working on mixed migration issues.

DRC patrolling activities indicate that an estimated number of 25,210 mixed migrants arrived in Yemen from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2014 until the 15<sup>th</sup> of June (Red Sea coast and Arabian Sea). The main protection concerns are related to the presence of traffickers and smugglers in coastal areas and arrival points that represent serious threats to the life and safety of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers and consequently, the increased violations of human rights towards these persons by organized networks of traffickers and smugglers through abduction, torture, money extortion, etc. The coordination between international/national agencies and authorities remains a key aspect for ensuring protection to persons arriving in mixed migration movements in Yemen.

### **International Committee of the Red Cross(ICRC)**

The ICRC and National Societies work together to address the needs of people separated by conflict, disasters and other situations requiring humanitarian response, such as migration. The ICRC (with its Central Tracing Agency in Geneva and tracing agencies in 65 delegations globally) and the tracing\_services of 186 National Societies make up what is known as the Family Links Network. This network responds to the needs, not only in conflict and other situations of violence, but also as a result of disasters and migration.

The needs to lessen the suffering of people separated from their family are large. The ICRC provides a number of services to restore family links. In Yemen the following services are provided by the ICRC: tracing (searching for families who lost contact with their loved ones), communications (Red Cross Messages, Safe and Well messages [*one way messages*], and Radio Broadcasting on BBC Somalia for families separated by the conflict), and the issuance of travel documents. ICRC will work towards reinforcing restoring family links activities in the main entry points and increase awareness of the services provided amongst the migrant communities.

### **INTERSOS**

INTERSOS through the network of national lawyers provides legal counselling and assistance to asylum-seekers and refugees, victims of trafficking and carries out activities related to human rights monitoring, particularly at detention and immigration centres. When briefing of their activities, INTERSOS underlined that in Yemen, currently there is no law or legal provision to combat smuggling or trafficking in persons, but the law in this regard is expected to be presented and adopted by the Parliament - though no timing has been indicated. The need

for such a bill is essential and will help to prosecute traffickers and minimize the risk and prevalence of human trafficking.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations were identified during the workshop and have been categorized thematically:

### **Capacity Building:**

- Conduct regular training sessions on refugee protection for law enforcement and immigration authorities and non-governmental organizations in order to enhance their knowledge and capacity to identify asylum seekers and vulnerable persons in mixed migratory movement. The participants requested additional training on referral mechanisms for persons with special needs and victims of trafficking, as well as on international conventions Yemen is signatory to;
- Enhance the support to Government of Yemen, especially to governorates such as Aden and facilities such as Taiz Detention Centre in terms of resources and assistance;
- Strengthen the capacity of Coast Guards by building their technical awareness, ensuring qualified staff so as to better deal with mixed migration, search and rescue at the sea and the issues related to piracy at the sea;

### **Protection and Humanitarian Assistance:**

- Minimize the risks at the sea and upon arrival, and combat the prevalence of human trafficking. Promote the protection of vulnerable persons and victims of abuse, exploitation and violence at the hands of smugglers and traffickers in countries of origin and transit;
- Strengthen protection and human rights monitoring by civil society agencies, competent government agencies, and international organizations at border, sea, detention and immigration facilities and further develop referral mechanisms for identified persons with international protection or specific needs.
- There is a critical need to better identify asylum seekers and persons with specific needs in mixed migration flows. This can be done through promoting the use of identification tools such as questionnaires, profiling forms by law enforcement and civil society agencies. It was recommended to organize workshops, as well as put in practice a screening form by respective agencies working in arrival/reception, detention and immigration facilities. UNHCR and IOM are to facilitate this initiative;
- To provide more, higher quality of information to newly arriving migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers on services and assistance available at reception facilities and entry points, referral procedures through posters, brochures, other visibility materials;
- Address human trafficking by strengthening investigation and prosecution capacity and enacting a bill that criminalizes human trafficking of all persons, Yemenis and non-Yemenis;
- Improve conditions at reception centers for newly arriving refugees, asylum seekers and migrants where their humanitarian needs can be ensured such as food, health etc., so that they are not exposed to harsh climate, insecurity and prevent them from being trafficked. Immigration in Aden offered land space in Aden for such a facility. The registration of assisted voluntary repatriation could also be undertaken here;
- Support with the transport for new arrivals from the coast to areas where refugees and migrants congregate. Government and military officials were ardently in favor of providing transport for new arrivals— asylum seekers and economic migrants from the coastal areas to a reception/recommendation facility in one location;
- Maintain protection space and the right of refugees to voluntarily return. Even though some stability has slowly begun to return in parts of Somalia, participants noted that it needs longer time and Somali refugees cannot be asked to return to their home places in the meanwhile;



- Provide assistance that empower the self-reliance of refugees so that they opt to integrate in their location, rather than scatter all over the country;
- Provide assistance to the small albeit growing number of Syrians arriving in Yemen;

**Strategic and Donor Support:**

- Destination countries to support Yemen in responding to new arrivals enabling it to manage and limit irregular migration, respecting the protection needs of persons of concern i.e., maintenance of asylum space, prevention of human trafficking;
- Developed nations to address root causes of mixed migration to Yemen and to enhance the assistance to Yemen;
- Develop and implement an actionable strategy that builds on earlier conferences, and provides practical proposals for responding to mixed migration and the influx of irregular migrants;

**Coordination and Cooperation:**

- Strengthen coordination and cooperation mechanisms among government and non-government agencies on refugee and mixed migration issues through similar forums, inter-agency meetings. The next Workshop on mixed migration with concerned agencies is proposed to organize in the end of 2014 or beginning of 2015;
- Establish a joint programme, between the Government, UNHCR and IOM to identify and address the needs of mixed migrants from the Horn of Africa.

## ANNEX I



## WORKSHOP

### Mixed Migration and Refugee Protection

Aden (16-17 June, Hotel “Mercure”)

### AGENDA

#### *15 June arrival of Participants*

<b>Day 1, 16 June</b>	
<i>Facilitator: Mr. Armen Yedgaryan, UNHCR</i>	
<b>09:00 – 09:15</b>	<i>Opening and welcoming the participants: Mr. Ahmed Al-Dolaai, Deputy of Governor of Aden – Mr. Hussain Mahmood, Head of UNHCR Sub-Office Aden and Head of IOM Sub-Office, Aden</i>
<b>09:15 - 09:30</b>	<b>Introduction of the programme and housekeeping rules</b>  Themes and Objectives of the workshop  Participants of the workshop
<b>09:30 - 10:00</b>	▪ <b>Policy of the Government of Yemen towards Refugees and Migrants</b>  <i>Presentation by Dr. Ahmed Almaaribi, Deputy Head of Immigration.</i>
<b>10:00 – 11:00</b>	<b>1. Yemen: a Country of Migration and Protection</b>  Who crosses the border?  Video footage “History of Human Rights” (12 min.)  Human Rights Bill  UNHCR’s Role Globally and in Mixed Migration  Basic Definition of a refugee

		<p>Role of State Authorities</p> <p><i>UNHCR- Mr. Armen Yedgaryan, Protection Officer.</i></p>
<b>11:00 – 11:20</b>		<b>Coffee / Tea Break</b>
<b>11:20 – 12:00</b>		<p><b>1. Yemen: a Country of Migration and Protection and the Role of IOM</b></p> <p>Presentation by IOM.</p>
<b>12:00 – 12:20</b>		<p><b>1. Yemen: a Country of Migration and Protection</b></p> <p>What the statistics tell us?</p> <p><i>Danish Refugee Council (DRC) by Mr. Dario Festa, Project Manager.</i></p>
<b>12:20 – 13:00</b>		<p><b>2. Trafficking in persons and victims of trafficking</b></p> <p><i>Presentation by IOM.</i></p>
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>		<b>Lunch / Networking</b>
<i>Facilitator: Mr. Marco Chimenton, IOM</i>		
<b>14:00 - 15:00</b>		<p><b>3. The Legal Framework of Refugee Protection.</b></p> <p><i>Quiz (5 Questions/case studies)</i></p> <p><i>UNHCR presentation by Mr. Armen Yedgaryan, Protection Officer</i></p>
<b>15:00 – 16:00</b>		<p><b>4. Family Tracing Procedures and Detention Monitoring</b></p> <p><i>ICRC – Samer Jarjouhi</i></p>
<b>18:00</b>		<b>Reception/Dinner</b>
<b>Day 2, 17 June</b>		
<i>Facilitator: Mr. Marco Chimenton, IOM</i>		
<b>09:00 – 10:00</b>		<p><b>5. Who is a Refugee?</b></p> <p>Understanding the refugee definition</p> <p><i>UNHCR presentation by Mr. Armen Yedgaryan, Protection Office</i></p>
<b>10:00 – 10:20</b>		<b>Energizing Activity followed by Coffee/Tea Break</b>
<b>10:20 – 11:10</b>		<p><b>6. Protecting Vulnerable Migrants</b></p> <p><i>Presentation by IOM</i></p>

12:10 – 13:00	7. <b>Presentation by Mohammed Abdo Al-Maqrmi, Deputy Head of Coast Guards on procedures and treatment of persons seized in the sea or arriving in coastal areas, e.g. detention, referral of asylum-seekers, treatment of persons with specific needs (children, women, etc.), return procedures.</b>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 – 14:30	8. <b>The Treatment of Persons Rescued at Sea</b>  Practical case study  <i>UNHCR presentation by Mr. Armen Yedgaryan, Protection Officer</i>
14:30 – 15:10	9. <b>Return of Persons Not in Need of International Protection</b>  <i>Presentation by IOM</i>
15:10 – 15:40	10. <b>Developments in national legislation and procedures of Yemen concerning the refugee protection and trafficking in persons.</b>  <i>INTERSOS- Ms. Sarah Mancineili, Project Manager</i>
15:40 – 16:00	<b>Wrap-up and Closing remarks by Mr. Al-Dolaai, Deputy of Governor of Aden - Mr. Hussain Mahmood Head of UNHCR SO. Aden and Head of IOM SO. Aden.</b>
16:00 – 16:30	<b>Coffee / Tea</b>
16:30 ---	<b>Departure of participants</b>

**ANNEX II****LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

<b>SE R</b>	<b>FULL NAME</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>ORGANIZATIO N</b>
<b>Government-Aden</b>			
<b>1</b>	Colonel Musab Soofi	Head of Security	Security
<b>2</b>	Ahmed Al-Dolaai	Deputy Governorate of Aden	Governor Office
<b>3</b>	Mohammed Hassan Ali Alshomairi	Deputy of Head of Security	Security
<b>4</b>	Galaal Saleh Al-Araj	Commander	Security
<b>5</b>	khaled Zaidi	Commander	Security
<b>6</b>	A.Majed AL-Ghafary	Head of Immigration	Security
<b>7</b>	Khalid Khamees	Immigration(IPNA)	Security
<b>8</b>	Ahmed Almaarebi	Deputy Head of Immigration	Security
<b>9</b>	Hisham Al-Mahlai	Immigration	Security
<b>10</b>	Mukhtar Hazaa	Head of Basateen Police Station	Security(Police)
<b>11</b>	Shouki Mohammed Ali	Basateen Police Station	Security(Police)
<b>12</b>	Mustafa Al-Hetari	Head of Criminal Investigation Dept.	Security
<b>13</b>	Waleed Abdullah Qaid	Head of Detention Facility	Security
<b>14</b>	Ambassador Mohammed Shaif	Director of Office of Foreign Affairs	MoFA
<b>15</b>	Enshira Bahartha	Governor Office Coordinator	Governor Office
<b>16</b>	AbdulHafed AbdulRahman Al-Wali	Deputy Head of Coast Guards	Cost Guards
<b>17</b>	Moh'd Abdo Haidar Saeed Al-Maqrami	Deputy Head of Coast Guards	Coast Guards
<b>18</b>	Fadal Moh'd Al-Maresh	Deputy Head of Coast Guards	Coast Guards
<b>Government-Makha</b>			

19	Ahmed Abbas Al-Maqrami	Commander	Coast Guards
20	Alaa AbdulEllah AbdulJabar Al-Ariqi	Deputy Commander	Coast Guards
<b>Government- Lahaj, Kharaz</b>			
21	Abdullah Al-wahshi	Lahaj Coordinator	Governor Office
22	Abdo Rabo Ghanem	Head of Madarbah and Ras al-Araa District	Governor Office
<b>Government-Taiz</b>			
23	Adel Al-Harbi		17 Brigade
24	Moh'd Moh'd Jubari		17 Brigade
25	Feisal AbdulMoghni	Colonel	35 Brigade
26	Khaled Al-Farah	Commander	35 Brigade
27	Fadal Naji Al-Asad	Deputy Head of Security	Security
28	Fahad Abbas Al-kholidi	2nd Deputy Head of Security	Security
29		Immigration	Security
30	Mohammed Naif Al-Hemyari	Head of Detention Facility	Security
31		Head of Makha Security	Security
32	Mohammed Mansoor	Director of Training and Rehabilitation	Security
<b>Government- Bab Al-Mandab</b>			
33	Mohammed Al-Amari	Deputy Head of Security	Security
34	Al-Sheikh Mohammed Ali	Local council	Governor Office
<b>Government- Abyan, Shabwa- Ahwar</b>			
35	Mohammed Danmba	Head of Security	Security
36	AbdulHakeem Al-Wabar	Commander	Security
37	Mohammed Ali Em Derwi	Commander	Military
38	Saleh Ali Al-Mesaadi	Head of Security	security
39	Nasaar Nasir Ali	Deputy Head of Security	Security
40	Moh'd Salem Meswad	Abyan Coordinator	Coordinator
<b>INGOS and NGOs</b>			

41	Dario Festa	Project Manager	DRC
42	Anwar Sharma	Bab Al Mandab office	DRC
43	Sarah Mancineli	Project Manager	Intersos
44	Muna Abdullah	Lawyer	Intersos
45	Dr. Abdul Wahab Al-Gharbani	Head of YRC Taiz	YRC
46	Abdullah Ahmed Ali Saleh	Head of YRC Field	YRC
47	Dr. Bajanoub Nasser	Head of SHS	SHS
48	Sami Moh'd Ahmed	Field Coordinator	SHS
49	Bertrand Lamon	Head of ICRC	ICRC
50	Samer Jarjouhi	Field Delegate	ICRC
<b>Government- Sana'a</b>			
51	Colonel. Shaker Abdulatif Ali		Governor office
52	Colonel. Mohamed Mohamed Ahmed AlKebsi	Head of Refugee Affairs	Governor office
<b>IOM</b>			
53	Teresa Zakaria	Programme Manager	IOM
54	Esam Al-Makhzomi	Protection Assistant	IOM
<b>UNHCR</b>			
55	Hussain Mahmood	Head of Sub-Office Aden	UNHCR
56	Armen Yedgaryan	Protection Officer	UNHCR
57	Dania khan	Associate Protection Officer	UNHCR
58	Amal Al-Beedh	Assistant Protection Officer.	UNHCR
59	Suha Farea	Eligibility associate	UNHCR





## **Translation of Letter into English**

From: Government officials participated in the Refugee Protection & mix migration workshop

To:

- Mr. Ahmed Al-Dulaee, Deputy Governor of Aden
- Mr. Hussain Mahmood, Head of UNHCR
- Mr. Marco, head of IOM
- Brothers /Sisters, participants in this workshop
- All Participants from Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Taiz, and Sana'a

*Assalmu Alekum Wa Rahmat Allah Wa Barakatoh*

On behalf of the participants in this workshop about the refugee protection and mix migration, I would like to thank UNHCR and IOM for organizing this workshop.

We would also assure you that we have really benefit from this workshop through what was discussed and explained, represented by the Protection officer Mr. Armen , from UNHCR and Mr. Sama Gorgy ICRC, as well as the other presentation made by Immigration department, IOM, coast guards, INTERSOS,... as we all aware of the responsibility taken by UNHCR,IOM,ICRC and other Government and Organizations, but there is still a need to support such activities which target our people of concern in this workshop, they are a human being... and we are in Yemen very humanitarians before that laws or conventions came "Yemenis are most soft hearted and more kind hearted"

We would like to draw your attention to take into consideration what was proposed by Immigration department suggestions and the most important one is to provide transportations means for refugees.

We would like to request UNHCR and IOM to repeat such workshop. And we would also request to print small books or leaflet including all laws and conventions related to refugee and immigration and to be distributed to all port points, airports, and concern authorities.

I would tank again the organizers, the coordinators, participants, from all organizations, interpreters, journalists, who contributed to make this workshop successful as well as Mercure Hotel.