May 8, 2014

Migrants in Countries in Crisis

Guidelines Discussion Draft Part 1

This document outlines concepts and issues pertaining to situations in which migrants are caught in countries in crisis. It will serve as a basis for further reflection and consultation in the framework of the initiative on "Migrants in Countries in Crisis", created following the 2013 High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. [1] This initiative is state-led, with equal representation of stakeholders from the Global North and the Global South.

Rationale

With more people than ever living outside their home countries, the plight of migrants caught in crises outside their country of origin has become increasingly apparent, as evidenced in recent years by crises caused by civil unrest and natural disasters in Central African Republic, Libya, Japan to name but a few. The State-led initiative on "Migrants in Countries in Crisis" responds to the challenges posed by a growing number of crises in which migrants are among those most seriously affected, and intends to fill in a gap due to the absence of a clear international framework dedicated to the protection of and assistance to migrants in times of crisis.

Objectives

The aim of the initiative is to improve the ability, primarily of States and, where relevant, other stakeholders to effectively protect the dignity and rights of migrants caught in countries experiencing an acute crisis. Through a process of broad and inclusive consultations, the initiative seeks to compile a range of good practices in preparing for, responding to, and addressing longer-term consequences of such crisis situations, with a view to producing a set of non-binding, voluntary guidelines, which will set out principles, roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders vis-à-vis migrants in countries in crisis. To this end, the initiative will consider the full spectrum of measures and relevant stakeholders, encompassing elements of emergency preparedness, institutional capacities, humanitarian assistance and protection, and post crisis support. Where relevant, the initiative will consider links with the international refugee protection regime but it does not intend to alter existing practices in this area.

Scope and Definitions

Focus: Situations in which migrants are affected by an acute crisis (e.g. conflict and/or disaster), occurring in the country in which they are present which could be their countries of destination, transit or habitual residence.[2]

---

[1] This document is based on a shorter concept note agreed upon by the members of the "Migrants in Countries in Crisis" working group[1] in February 2014, comprised of Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, the Philippines, the United States, the European Commission, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Georgetown University Institute for the Study of International Migration.

[2] While the focus of this initiative is limited to situations in which migrants are caught up in countries experiencing an acute crisis, evidence and best practices arising from a broader array of migration management experiences

"Migrants": Migrants are defined broadly to include all non-nationals/non-citizens who are present in the country affected by a crisis and who do not benefit from international protection as refugees. This encompasses individuals with and without legal status in the country, as well as those present in the country temporarily or on a short-term basis and those residing permanently but who are not citizens. This could include tourists, business travellers, foreign students, marriage migrants, migrant workers and their families, victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants. Some may have citizenship of other countries, whereas others may be stateless. Some affected groups, notably refugees and asylum seekers, are entitled to specific legal protections under existing frameworks, and will enjoy rights that will persist even in the event of further cross-border displacement to a new hosting location.[3] For others, however, no specific frameworks or instruments exist.[4]

"Crisis": Acute crises may arise when social, political, economic, natural or environmental factors or events combine with structural vulnerabilities and/or when the magnitude of those events or factors overwhelm the resilience and response capacities of individuals, communities, or countries. This initiative focuses on two types of acute crises whose magnitude demands a significant humanitarian response by the authorities of the country in crisis and/or by the international community: those triggered by (1) natural disasters (e.g. hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, and sudden and slow-onset floods); and by (2) conflict (e.g. civil unrest, generalized violence and/or armed conflict).

Geographical: Geographically, crises may affect just one country (or a part of one) or several countries at once. In fact, it is precisely through its impact on migrants that the repercussions of a crisis can spread far beyond its original locus, for example through a reduction in remittances as migrants return home or are stranded, which impacts economies at the international, national and household level.

Temporal scope: Temporally, the scope of the initiative will encompass not only the emergency phase of a crisis, but also pre- and post-crisis phases.

- **Pre-crisis.** The extent and soundness of the policies, programs, practices and structures that are in place prior to a crisis will affect the ability of states to respond to the needs of migrants during a crisis. For example, countries of origin that have records to enable identification of migrants will be better able to target their assistance in crisis. Additionally, the greater the extent of the adoption of policy coherence i.e. the extent to which migration and development has been integrated into national policy frameworks and more specifically, emergency response arrangements, the better prepared states will be to assist migrants caught in crisis. A range of preparedness measures are essential to smooth responses during crises and should cover the perspectives of states, countries of origin, host and /or transit country.

(such as countries receiving a large flow of their returning migrants for reasons other than crisis) inform the work of the initiative. Similarly, the outcomes of the initiative may prove useful to States in addressing a broader range of scenarios not related to acute crises but in which migrants are nevertheless in need of protection and assistance.

[3] International refugee law (IRL) assigns specific obligations and responsibilities to States and to UNHCR in responding to the needs of refugees and asylum seekers to whom the entitlements of IRL apply.

[4] A number of terms have been used by different stakeholders and in the literature to describe the group of concern to this initiative. While this paper will employ the term "migrant" as defined above, others have used "non-citizen", "non-national" or "foreign national", the common denominator being that they do not hold citizenship of the country or protected status in the country which is experiencing a crisis.

- **During crisis.** States and, where necessary, other relevant stakeholders should ensure that migrants have access to the same life-saving assistance and protection available to citizens. Targeted actions may be needed to overcome specific obstacles faced by migrants.

- **Post-crisis**. Whether migrants remain in the country which experienced the crisis, move on to another country, or return to their home country, migrants continue to face challenges ranging from issues relating to their basic needs, including medical aid, health and psychosocial consequences of their experiences, vulnerability to violence and exploitation, debt, loss of livelihoods, and reintegration challenges. In addition to the direct consequences of the crisis, states may also be affected indirectly. Where a crisis results in significant numbers of migrants leaving a country, the host country may experience a loss of (skilled and unskilled) labour, exacerbating the effects of the ongoing crisis e.g. shortage in food supplies as a result of producers / merchants leaving. Should the migrants fail to return, such situations have the capacity to create significant obstacles to post-crisis stabilisation.

  Large numbers of migrants returning to countries of origin may have negative implications, in particular where states are unprepared or unable to assist returning migrants. Returning migrants may create additional pressures on, in particular public, but also private services, for instance by increasing rent prices due to higher demand, potentially further pressuring job markets and possibly lowering wages, increasing demand for food, water, and services such as education and training. Such pressures have the potential to engender friction between communities accommodating returning migrants, all the more so if programmes are put in place to assist migrants without recognition of the effect on others in the community.

Potential Scenarios and Migrants' Vulnerabilities

When a country experiences a crisis, migrant populations in that country often have limited means to ensure their own safety. Below is a non-exhaustive list of scenarios[5] illustrating how migrants may be affected by a crisis. These scenarios can be overlapping (i.e. the same migrant can experience several of these situations at once or over the course of a crisis):

i.   migrants may be affected by the crisis in the country in which they are present, but *unable* to access humanitarian assistance, mostly due to legal, political or practical barriers (e.g. lack of awareness of existing services, language barriers, lack of financial resources and information, lack of travel or other documentation or proof of nationality, fear of arrest, discrimination, etc.);

ii. migrants may be affected by the crisis and *unable* to leave the crisis zone to seek safety elsewhere, mostly due to legal, political or practical barriers ("trapped populations");

iii. migrants may be affected by the crisis, but *unwilling* to leave a potentially dangerous situation, typically for fear of losing employment and assets or of arrest and deportation or of being barred from returning to the country or their place of work after the crisis subsides;

iv. migrants may be affected by the crisis in the country in which they are present and become internally displaced;

---

[5] Based on IOM International Dialogue on Migration 2012, Background Paper "Protecting Migrants During Times of Crisis: Immediate Responses and Sustainable Strategies".

v.   migrants may be affected by the crisis and cross an international border to seek safety in a country which is not their country of origin;

vi.   migrants may be affected by the crisis and return to their country of origin on their own;

vii.   migrants may be affected by the crisis and be evacuated to their country of origin by the authorities of the country of origin, by private actors such as employers, or through international assistance;

viii.   migrants may be exploited, targeted or discriminated against, as a result of anti-migrant sentiments, religious or ethnic dimensions of a conflict, or the breakdown of law and order during a crisis;

ix.   migrants may be exploited or targeted by illegal and/or dangerous trafficking groups and criminal networks in attempting to secure their own safety; and

x.   persons in need of international protection (e.g. asylum seekers and refugees) but without official status may be affected by the crisis and be unable or unwilling, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution to return to their country of origin.

The impact of crises on migrants must be analysed as a continuum: from vulnerabilities affecting migrants before a crisis even erupts, to specific issues during the height of a crisis, to challenges that reverberate after the emergency phase has passed. Some aspects of vulnerability stem from "being a migrant" (e.g. legal, social and other challenges associated with being a migrant), others derive from the crisis situation while yet other aspects relate to the pre-existing and underlying nature of the environment in the country in crisis. Important vulnerabilities stem from, among others:

- **lack of respect for migrants' human and labour rights**. When the human rights of migrants are not adequately protected *before* a crisis, migrants' vulnerabilities may be exacerbated during crises. For instance, when employers take away a migrant's passport or other documents, the person's ability to leave the country or access consular assistance and evacuation procedures will be seriously hampered. Victims of human trafficking and exploitation are exposed to some of the most serious violations of their human and labour rights, and require special consideration.
- **migrants' working conditions**. Closely related to the above, certain work place or working conditions result in additional vulnerabilities. Factors such as isolated working conditions (as often experienced by migrant domestic workers, especially women, or work in remote areas) and the nature of work permits create additional challenges in ensuring protection and assistance for migrants.
- **migrants' legal status**. Migrants in an irregular situation are particularly vulnerable and may be de facto excluded from receiving humanitarian assistance, for instance because they are not registered by the country of origin or by the country which is experiencing a crisis, or because they will not report to relevant authorities for fear of repercussions.
- **a climate of discrimination or xenophobic attitudes towards migrants.** Climates in which migrants are already discriminated against are also likely to complicate migrants' access to assistance. Where a crisis provokes a breakdown of law and order, or has an ethnic dimension, migrants may become victims of targeted attacks.
- **restrictions on mobility**. Various physical and legal barriers can prevent migrants from leaving areas affected by crisis. Barriers may arise from the nature of a migrant's workplace (e.g. domestic work) or from emigration/immigration rules (e.g. restrictions such as exit visas or fees imposed on leaving a country or entering another one).

- **practical / informational barriers**. Migrants may experience language barriers and can lack access to information and services (e.g. in relation to assistance, emergency shelters, evacuation procedures, or diplomatic and consular channels).
- **exclusion of migrants from crisis preparedness and contingency planning**. In general, relevant preparedness plans and training of personnel often do not take into account the presence of migrants. A lack of data about migrant numbers and their whereabouts compounds this problem.
- **longer-term socio-economic vulnerabilities**. Considering that a vast majority of migrants migrated for work, the impact of a crisis on the livelihoods of migrants must be taken into account. A crisis may result in a sudden loss of income, assets, and employment for the migrant and his or her family or community who may have depended on remittances. This vulnerability can influence a migrant's decision-making and ability to seek assistance during a crisis.

  Countries of destination are also vulnerable to socio-economic consequences as a result of the impact of a crisis on migrants. Labour market gaps may arise where migrants have left posts, with the potential for the non-delivery of essential services e.g. in the health sector. This can hamper post-crisis recovery or in some cases may produce another crisis, such as food shortages

as   traders and/ or producers leave a country.

These vulnerabilities may of course combine with other vulnerabilities related to a person's gender, age or health. Similarly, the manifestations of a crisis (e.g. insecurity, violence, lack of goods and services etc.) or the modes and routes used to flee a situation can pose additional threats to the dignity and wellbeing of migrants, just like they do for nationals affected by a crisis.

Stakeholders

States. Principal responsibility for assisting and protecting migrants rests with States. Within each State, different branches of government will need to be involved in different stages and aspects of crisis planning and the response (e.g. foreign affairs, labour (and labour attachés), consular officials, interior/home affairs, ministries charged with disaster risk reduction and management, diaspora affairs, overseas employment, security and border management, civil protection authorities, local administration, health authorities, etc.)

- The State in which a crisis is taking place has responsibility for all persons on its territory/under its jurisdiction.
- Countries of origin of migrants retain responsibility for their nationals even when they are on the territory of another State, including through consular assistance,[6] and have responsibility to facilitate the re-entry of their citizens as well as to provide targeted information and assistance as necessary and upon request.
- Countries of transit also have a role to play. Migrants must often transit third countries in order to reach safety; therefore, humanitarian border principles, options for temporary entry and on-arrival assistance in these circumstances can be an important part of the response.

---

[6] The right of countries to exercise these responsibilities is enshrined in the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, which recognizes that one of the principal consular functions is "helping and assisting nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, of the sending State" (Article 5)

Regional institutions and cooperation mechanisms, including Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) may have a role in supporting States to develop responses including in relation to visa status issues and coordinated consular action: regional processes for cooperation and political or economic integration may have put in place regional visa-free movement regimes or consular agreements to allow citizens from the region to access consulates of any State party to such agreements.

International organizations and coordination mechanisms. Particularly when governments do not have the capacity to assist and protect migrants in countries in crisis, international organizations often play an important role. In a crisis context, international humanitarian response is coordinated through the **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)[7]**. As part of its cluster system response to large-scale internal displacement, different international agencies, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) among others, hold responsibility for different aspects of a response. States facing significant pressures are regularly assisted by IOM, at their request, to provide support to their nationals caught in a crisis abroad, and recently endorsed IOM's 15-sector Migration Crisis Operational Framework and the establishment of IOM's Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism to facilitate timely and comprehensive responses.[8] States also systematically resort to UNHCR for support in the protection of asylum-seekers and refugees on their territories, including those caught in the midst of a crisis in a country of asylum.[9] The situation of migrants in countries in crises is yet to be systematically integrated in humanitarian systems. The IASC operational guidelines on human rights and natural disasters, for example, mention migrants only in the context of documentation. Other international organizations play roles that may be relevant when preparing, building capacity for, and responding to situations in which migrants are caught in crisis (e.g. the International Labour Organization, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the World Health Organization, the UN Office for Drugs and Crime, and the UN Children's Fund).

Employers, recruitment agencies and private sector. Many migrants are in a country in crisis as workers. As such, employers and recruitment agencies have a role to play, but their responsibilities towards a migrant in the context of a crisis are often not clearly articulated in law or in contracts. Most employment contracts do not cover issues that arise in crises, such as a responsibility to evacuate migrant workers. Some employers have a tiered system in place, with plans for evacuating only managers and professional staff members (who, in multinational corporations, are often from the country in which the company is domiciled), while leaving national staff and lower wage migrant workers to fend for themselves. Wages and other emoluments owed to employees may remain unpaid while employers strive to safeguard their assets, leaving migrants in debt and having to tap financial

---

[7] The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is a unique inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.

[8] In addition to its obligations under the cluster system, IOM's assistance in situations where migrants are caught in crises encompasses technical assistance for humanitarian border management; provision of emergency consular services; referral systems for persons with special protection needs; provision of protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants such as victims of trafficking, exploitation and abuse; provision of temporary protection for migrants crossing an international border; and organization of safe evacuations for migrants to return home.

[9] In consultation with stakeholders, UNHCR developed its 10-Point Plan of Action for support to states and other stakeholders for addressing the identification, protection and solution needs for refugees in mixed migration flows. The application of *Temporary Protection and Stay Arrangements (TPSA)* Guidelines issued by UNHCR in February 2014 is directly relevant to mixed migration and crisis scenarios where populations are mixed and immediate assistance and protection needs take precedence.

resources via banks, credit unions, micro-finance institutions and money transfer companies to remain in countries in crisis or pay for their return to and reintegration into countries of origin.

Other private sector actors, such as airline and shipping companies, mobile phone service and insurance providers can play important roles, for example, in evacuation of migrants from countries in crisis.

Civil society, including the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, and workers' organizations. International, regional, national, and local nongovernmental organizations often play a crucial role in assisting migrants in countries in crisis. This is particularly the case when crises displace large numbers of people, including migrants. Workers' organizations can act as a support network to help migrant workers be more prepared and less isolated should a crisis arise.

Migrants and members of the diaspora. Those with the greatest stake, and likely to be the first responders in crises, are the affected migrants themselves, and their family members whether at home or in a third country. Most of this assistance takes place at the household and community levels but, in some cases, national associations of migrants or members of the diaspora from particular countries or engaged in particular occupations may band together to help members of their countries of origin or occupation who have been affected by crises.

Regional consultations

In order to compile best practices and examine the roles and responsibilities of the various actors, broad consultations with all relevant stakeholders are necessary, including states, international organisations, the private sector and civil society. The purpose of these consultations will be to explore and define the issues, learn from best practices from previous crisis situations, collect the evidence base, and propose a way forward to strengthen the international community's capacity to better manage situations of migrants caught in countries in crisis. Thus, the overarching goals of the consultations will be:

- To inform about the aim of the MICIC initiative and generate support

- To gain perspectives of those being consulted on MICIC, including best practices, policy options, and practical ideas for operational responses

- To get buy-in from a variety of stakeholders

We currently envision carrying out the consultations in two phases: First, through a number of already existing fora, such as e.g. the South American Conference on Migration Inter-sessional Meeting, the Asia-Europe Meeting on Migration and the Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum, and Refugees. Following the first set of consultations, we are likely to engage in a second round of consultations, through targeted consultations outside the framework of existing regional processes. The consultations will present the opportunity to compare comments within and between geographical areas in order to build a comprehensive picture and facilitate fully-consensual final documents, potentially for presentation at a global level meeting.

Where possible, organisations and institutions active at local level should form part of the wider stakeholder group involved in consultations e.g. diaspora networks and societies, embassies, civil society organisations and so on. This should be complemented by outreach to relevant areas within the private

sector e.g. recruitment agencies, employers of migrant workers and so on, whose involvement will be essential in building a full picture of the required assistance.

Discussion Draft (Part II): Suggested "Guidelines"[10]

As discussed in Part I, different issues arise in addressing the needs of migrants affected by crisis depending on the phase of planning and operation, how the crisis evolves as well as the desires and opportunities available to the migrants. Further, different actors play important roles at each of these phases. The following points are designed to provide illustrative examples of actions that can be taken by each set of actors during each phase of a crisis. They were identified by the Working Group as areas and ideas for further exploration. They are illustrative only and will be discussed, adjusted and expanded through the process of consultations and are offered here to facilitate discussion and reflection.

Pre-Crisis

Countries of Origin

- Registration systems / data collection on numbers, location and profile of nationals abroad
- Pre-departure / post-arrival orientation for migrants, including steps to take in a crisis
- Maintain networks and regular consultation and contact with migrants, including through consular registration
- Capacity-building for assistance to nationals abroad, including emergency consular assistance
- Adoption of Memoranda of Understanding and Standing Operating Procedures (with destination countries, other countries of origin, regional organizations, and/or IOs) for responding to the needs of migrants affected by crisis
- Crisis monitoring / alert systems
- Adoption of quick response mechanisms and guidelines to respond to crisis
- Insurance system to cover lost wages/assets and evacuation costs (particularly applicable to those who are evacuated or otherwise displaced from their jobs)

Countries of Destination

- Integration of issues related to migrants affected by crisis in national policies/approaches on humanitarian assistance
- Data collection on numbers, location and profile of migrants in the country, with particular attention to documenting special needs of vulnerable populations
- Accounting for migrants in contingency planning/preparedness
- Preparation of early warning and emergency responses in multiple languages

---

[10] The practices in this section derive from case studies commissioned by the Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University as well as examples presented at the IOM 2012 International Dialogue on Migration on "Protecting migrants during times of crisis: Immediate responses and sustainable strategies" (see http://www.iom.int/cms/idmmigrantsincrisis). It also draws on a forthcoming chapter by Khalid Koser "Protecting non-citizens in situations of conflict, violence and disaster".

- Adoption of policies that ensure migrants have access to documentation needed in case of crisis, such as passports and visas
- Adoption of Memoranda of Understanding and Standing Operating Procedures (with origin countries, other countries of destination, regional organizations, and/or with IOs) for responding to the needs of migrants affected by crisis
- Training of first responders regarding the specific needs of migrants affected by crisis
- Establish coordination mechanisms between ministries with information about migrants and those responsible for emergency responses
- Abolition of unreasonable exit restrictions for migrants in need of evacuation
- Adoption of policies providing waiver of penalties for extended irregular stay when evacuation from the country is needed

Countries of Transit

- Contingency planning for humanitarian border management for crisis situations

Migrants

- Establishment of buddy-systems and other networks to prepare for crisis

International Organizations

- Capacity-building in migration policy and legislation to protect migrants' human and labour rights
- Capacity-building for humanitarian responders on needs of migrants and vulnerable migrant groups
- Standard operating procedures and coordination procedures among IOs for crises affecting migrants
- Maintenance of international emergency fund for assistance to migrants in situ

Private Sector

- Development of ethical recruitment practices that include policies on migrants in countries in crisis
- Contractual provisions for emergency situations, including evacuation and compensation for lost assets
- Development of standard operating procedures for crisis

Civil Society

- Migrant integration / combating xenophobia to reduce targeting of migrants
- Contingency planning to provide assistance as needed and appropriate to the mission of the organization to migrants in crises

During Crisis

<u>Countries of Origin</u>

- Deployment of consular officials/rapid response teams to assist migrants
- Facilitation of emergency travel documentation for migrants
- Immediate reception, medical and psychosocial care for migrant returnees
- Provide transport to migrant populations

<u>Countries of Destination</u>

- Multi-lingual information and assistance provisions
- Coordination between ministries with information about migrants and emergency responders
- Speedy access to foreign consular officials (as appropriate to population of migrants)
- Suspension of immigration enforcement
- Information sharing with countries of origin on situation of foreign nationals (as appropriate to population of migrants)
- Communication with neighbouring countries of potential transit to ensure their borders remain open
- Facilitation of emergency travel documentation for migrants in need of evacuation

<u>Countries of Transit</u>

- Permit border crossing for migrants seeking safety
- Facilitation of evacuation procedures
- Humanitarian assistance to transiting migrants as needed

<u>Migrants</u>

- Information sharing with governments and responders about their needs and those of other migrants
- Compliance with emergency procedures

<u>International Organizations</u>

- Humanitarian assistance (e.g., food and non-food items, shelter, health and psychosocial support
- Assistance and protection to especially vulnerable migrants (e.g. due to irregular status, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children and the elderly)
- Referral systems for persons with special protection needs
- Identification of refugees and asylum-seekers amongst the migrants for targeted responses to ensure their protection
- Assistance to states in providing transport to migrant populations
- Support in humanitarian border management
- Emergency consular assistance and facilitation of exit / travel documents for evacuation

<u>Private Sector</u>

- Information sharing with governments and responders about presence and needs of migrant workers
- Cooperate with authorities in providing humanitarian aid and sharing their resources and expertise (i.e. transportation, shelter, shipment, telecommunication, media, etc.)
- Assist in transfer of remittances at no or low cost
- Covering costs of evacuating migrant workers and their families

<u>Civil Society</u>

- Humanitarian assistance to migrants
- Information sharing with governments and responders about presence and needs of migrants

Post Crisis

<u>Countries of Origin</u>

- Continued consular outreach and assistance to nationals expressing interest in support from their country of origin
- Factor crisis impact into any migration & development strategies
- Consult with migrants about their post crisis assistance needs
- Onward transportation to home communities
- Cash grants and reintegration assistance (including community-wide programmes)
- Facilitation of labour market integration for migrant returnees

<u>Countries of Destination</u>

- Provision of information to migrants about options and services available in the crisis aftermath
- Consult with migrants about their post-crisis assistance needs
- Facilitation of return of displaced migrants to former place of residence or work or other options if return not possible
- Labour migration for reconstruction purposes and facilitated re-entry of evacuated migrants to return to their workplaces
- Facilitation of recovery of assets for migrants (land, wages and property support)

<u>Countries of Transit</u>

- Identification of solutions for displaced migrants, especially those who cannot return to their country of origin
- Ensure that evacuation measures abide by the principle of non-refoulement for those in need of access to asylum and at risk of serious harm in the event of return to country of origin.

- International protection needs taken into account, including access to asylum provided, for those who cannot return to their country of origin

Migrants

- Establish mutual aid organizations to help migrants with post crisis assistance needs
- Share information with other actors about their post crisis assistance needs

International Organizations

- Assistance, access to basic services and referrals for responses to specific needs.
- Support host country / consular staff in providing health and psychosocial care
- Facilitation of solutions, including durable solutions or labour migration
- Facilitation of loans to repay costs of evacuation (if needed), recoup lost income and assets, and assist with reintegration or return

Private Sector

- Payment of accrued wages
- Facilitation of return to workplace if possible
- Facilitation of labour market integration in country of origin

Civil Society

- Reconciliation efforts where migrants were targeted during crisis
- Community mediation programming to reduce tensions caused by returns
- Assistance to address post-crisis needs
- Family tracing for migrant families separated by crisis