

Workshop on Refugees, Migrants and Stateless: A New Era. How can Civil Society Respond Creatively?

Mindol Metta Karuna, Siem Reap, Cambodia

Day 1: Session 1 Minutes

Session Title: The Global Compact on Refugees

Date: 28/11/18

Presenter: Alistair Boulton - UNHCR

Time: 8.45am – 10.00am

- **Myanmar/ Bangladesh Situation**

Alistair began by showing pictures depicting scene of the height of the displacement in Myanmar to create some context. 300,000 Rohingya people that were already in Bangladesh pre 2017, showed satellite images of the Kutamalong camp beginning to emerge in Kocis nazaar. At the height of the crisis, there were 100,000 refugees entering the camp per week. Kutamalong is the biggest refugee camp in the world with 700,000 more refugees estimated to have arrived between August and December in 2017. In 2018 there have been 14,000 – 15,000 refugees enter the camp. The satellite imagery with an approximate population in different camps in Bangladesh provided a visual orientation towards the magnitude of the issue with such intensely population dense areas.

- **Global Situation**

Some statistics:

-68.5 million forcibly displaced people worldwide

-40 million most displacement is within a country

-25.4 million refugees

-3.1 asylum seekers

-3.9 million stateless people (Most stateless people are actually not displaced; Rohingya group are a huge exception to this being displaced within Myanmar, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia etc.)

-3.3 Million people of concern in ASEAN and Bangladesh (largely because of Rohingya group, also in Thailand and Malaysia which proves to display the global scale of the challenge).

- **Global Compact on refugees (GCR):**

What is it? Something that came out of United Nations meetings in New York City in September 2016, by the Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon and Barrack Obama, to bring increased response to refugees driven by the failure of the Syrian crisis. States met at the UN, and agreed that there is a shared global responsibility to manage large movements of refugees and migrants in a humane, sensitive, compassionate and people centred manner'. UNHCR was given 2 years to develop compact. Both meant to be completed by December 2018. Compact has already been submitted and should be adopted by December.

The GCR has 2 Main Parts:

TEXT-

Comprehensive refugee response framework, which had already been drafted and agreed before 2016.

4 Objectives –

1. Ease pressure on host countries

2. Enhance refugee self reliance – allowing them to work, allowing them to go to school, move beyond the fear and desire to control when it comes to refugees.

3. Expand access to third country solutions – Options for refugees are to 1- integrate locally, 2- go home, 3- resettle in other countries. This depends on the conditions of the countries, and of course this is made more difficult when countries are pulling back, such as the United States reducing their quota for the resettlement of refugees from 130,000 to 35,000 in 2017. This is why it is imperative to consider non-traditional solutions. For example, is it possible for a Rohingya refugee in Bangladesh to work on the Gulf where workers are needed? Or when looking at Malaysia and Chin refugees, whose protection needs are not the same as what they once were, so are migration visas a possibility for them?

4. Support conditions in countries of origin for safe and dignified return- This is crucial in order to create a sustainable solution to the refugee crisis.

ACTION-

(Submitted in June 2017)

The program of action does not present new ideas, it's a concrete commitment agreed to by states, in order to support states to better do the things they have committed to.

1. Global Refugee Forum – Will happen every four years, the first in 2019. It is a commitment and pledge, and will regularly be updated. An opportunity to showcase and encourage good practice by states.
2. Mechanisms and Tools –
Support platforms
e.g. Bangladesh situation- other states, international organisations and NGOs would join together to assist the host country in supporting their refugees.

Regional and Subregional approaches

– e.g. Human trafficking and ASEAN humanitarian centre to conduct needs assessment. Connect better with host countries to improve engagement and rather than going in and creating parallel systems for health and education etc. in countries, the idea is that refugees will access the same services as people of the host countries. This means that international communities need to support host governments with influx of the populations due to refugees being integrated into their community.

- **TIMELINE**

Sep 16- Declaration

June 17- NGO Consultations

Dec 17- High Commissioner's Dialogue

Dec 18- Global Compact

- **Q & A:** Deepening our understanding-

Panel Members:

Father Ando Isamu SJ (JCAP Migration, Japan)

Naoko Maruyama (Vatican, Philippines)

Brigid Symes (Young Mercy Links SA, Australia)

Louie Bacomo (JRS Regional, Thailand)

Carolina Gattardo (JRS/APRN, Australia)

Q: Louie: Some of the most important issues facing asylum seekers is the length of time waiting for refugee status, and family reunification. How does the global compact for refugees (GCR) strengthen these advocacy points?

Alistair: Refugee status determination or individual recognition, is how refugees have been identified in an urban context. The global compact is not focused on those populations, rather large movements of refugees eg. South Sudan into Uganda or Rohingya to Bangladesh. This is because in huge populations there is no way individual status is possible. What the GCR is working towards is getting governments to be deemed responsible and committed for individual processes in their own countries. Eg Thailand will take over screening process.

Family reunification is present in the driving principals for the GCR, for example voluntary return would not be conducted with family breakages. This is a sustaining principle but it's not a new one.

Q: Brigid – Our Australian Government will not signing the migration compact. What happens when nations such as Australia decide to step away from these compacts?

Alistair: The GCR has to be adopted by all states otherwise it won't be successful. The impact of bad practice has been seen in actions of the Australian government. The hypocrisy is evident here, where responsibilities for migrants are dumped on other or neighboring countries. It shows other nations that this is okay to do. Everyone is hoping that things will change.

Carolina: This issue in Australia is very much a political situation, to do with the current dynamics in Australia. When the GCR was put to the General Assembly, Australia had doubts and then abandoned this compact.

Q: Ando- Including refugees in national healthcare and education within the country, poses important economic issues. This would require much budgeting and monetary support, and I wonder where this would come from?

Alistair: Japan is an interesting country, which doesn't do a lot with individual status. We are very happy when a state takes over its own screening process, but only if this is successful and diplomatically and economically supportive. Japan recently announced it was going to significantly increase the low skilled immigrants, and when you look at Chin refugees in Malaysia, this could be a complementary solution pathway from Japan. UNHCR will reduce reliability on individual states. It has larger budget funding and private sector fundraising of roughly half a billion dollars each year, meaning that this money is not tied to any specific country and can therefore be utilized to exactly where it is needed.

Q: Naoko – The GCR’s nature and processes are quite different in terms of having states involved and contributing. Due to many right-winged government political views, do you think much of the GCR might seem intimidating for states to adopt and commit to it, when they are also working on their own agendas and policies? Also, how can civil society or we, the church, proactively and positively implement this?

A: Well these are linked questions. Faith based organisations have multiple roles to play, partly in their functions as NGOs, their creeds, and partly on their general qualities of decency, mercy and humanity. Pope Francis is a primary advocate for refugees due to fundamental principals within the Catholic community. These need to be adopted by governments and translated into policies.

For example, religious discrimination in Myanmar and deliberately built up hatred needs to be addressed. We need long-term solutions for education and assimilation. Here, faith organisations have a pivotal role to play.

Where your question would also apply is in Bangladesh, who will not agree to the GCR. Their public statement remains that the Rohingya people are going home due to an upcoming election. However, we know that the people will remain in Bangladesh for many years.

Q: Father Jay (JRS, Bangladesh): There was a real hope when famous leader, Kofi Annan in Bangladesh, came up with those recommendations for the ARSA group. Are we able to revive this hope? Will they ever get some type of citizenship in the place where their ancestors have been for the last 5 centuries?

A: The Kofi Annan recommendations for all the people in the Rakhine state could look at a way forward. There were 88 recommendations put forward. The current government in Myanmar says that 82 of those 88 recommendations have been implemented, however we know this to be false. This shows a lack of desire for equality. This is at the heart of hope for the bilateral agreement that Bangladesh and Myanmar have made, but this is altogether a question of will.

Day 1: Session 2 Minutes

Session Title: Panel on Refugee Crisis in Myanmar

Date: 28 November 2018

Presenter: Chris Lewa and Dr Emma Leslie

Time: 10:30 am-12:00

Organisation: Arakan Project, CPCS

- Phil Robertson meant to be on the panel but encountered visa issues.
- CL founded Arakan project worked with Karen in 1994
- EL have peace museum in Battambang and Director Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies located here, Australian and Cambodian Citizen

Chris Lewa

- Misunderstanding that Rohingya is a new crisis, it has been brewing for decades and it started with independence
- Background and timeline
- There is a longstanding issue of Rohingyas being exclusion in Myanmar, it was a gradual exclusion
- Began during colonial rule because there was a migration of people from Bangladesh to Myanmar to work in rice fields
- Based on ethnicity and religious affiliation
- Religion is more important, persecution by government and majority of population
- There was a triangular conflict: military/government v Rakhine v Rohingya
- Rakhine was Buddhist independent kingdom and they were occupied by Burmese and then British rule and they now feel invaded by Rohingyas
- Independence from British Colonial became military rule
- 1978/79 Dragon King operation -First exodus of 250,000 refugees to Bangladesh
- 1982: new citizenship law recognised 125 ethnic groups to give them citizenship at birth– Rohingyas were not included
- 1991/2: Second exodus of 250,000 to Bangladesh
- 1992-2010 persecution through laws- restrictions on movement, marriage, limit of number of children
 - Purpose of these policies were to contain the Rohingyas and to prevent the population from growing
- Recent History
- 2010 onwards – transition to democracy
- Emergence of CSOs in Myanmar
- Rakhine hostility turned into violence
- 2012: in central Rakhine – communal violence led by monks, ultranationalist – 140,000 in segregated Internally Displaced Person camps
- Large numbers trying to reach Malaysia via Thailand by boat
- March 2014: Excluded from national census in Myanmar
- February 2015: cancelled temporary ID cards which excluded Rohingyas from national elections (they used to be able to vote)
- Enforcement agencies working together to prevent Rohingyas from travelling

- May 2015: regional maritime crisis – abandoned at sea by people smugglers etc
- November 2015: national elections won by Aung San Sui Kyi and National League for Democracy
- August 2016: Aung San Sui Kyi formed Rakhine advisory commission led by Kofi Annan – they produced 88 recommendations
- October 2016: Arakanese Rakhine Salvation Army attacks in northern Rakhine due to retaliation by Rohingyas due to the exclusion to political life
- Firsts attacks led flight of 70,000 Rohingya to Bangladesh
- Very brutal; there was rape and burning of villages perpetrated by military
- March 2017: UN established fact finding mission
- August 2017: Kofi Annan released report and on same night ARSA attacked 30 police posts
- September – October 2017: brutal ethnic cleansing operations – war crimes: rape, village burning, murder
Today
- About 1 million Rohingya refugees in camps in Bangladesh
- 120,000 still in IDP camps and 200,000 villages without freedom of movement in central Rakhine
- Northern Rakhine estimated 150,000 still remaining in Maungdaw and Buthifaung
- In Maungdaw, burnt down and emptied Rohingya villages and built new houses for non-Rohingyas and constructed police camps
- They destroyed all evidence of crimes and the Rohingyas' existence, the villages are unrecognizable
- Humanitarian access to area very limited – difficult even for UNHCR and UNDP
- Citizenship issues – if they do not accept temporary ID cards (NVC) they cannot fish or work but there is no freedom of movement with NVC
- January 2018: Myanmar and Bangladesh signed repatriation agreement
- 18,000 new arrivals this year
- June 2018: Memorandum of Understanding between Myanmar and UNHCR/UNDP to assist creating condition for returns
- Despite the MOU difficult for UNHCR to gain access
- There was an assessment done by the UNHCR of Rakhine state, but cities were chosen by government – so they were model cities
- Conditions are not conducive to voluntary repatriation safely and in a dignified manner
- UN fact finding mission assessed crimes against humanity and potential genocide
- Chief of Myanmar Army said “final solution to problem started back in 1972 what the government failed to do”
- UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution to establish a UN Independent Mechanism – suppose to prepare files for prosecution at international tribunal, similar process happening for Syria
- Myanmar not a party to ICC but Bangladesh is
- ICC have started examination of the crime of forcible transfer of population to Bangladesh
- The Bangladesh Government keep saying that they will relocated at least 100,000 to go to Bhasan Char Island – forced repatriation
- Rohingya also went to other states: 40,000 to India, 500,000 Saudi Arabia. 300,000 Pakistan, 120,000 Malaysia
- In Bangladesh camps: risk of landslides, risk of trafficking, fear of relocation to Bhasan Char island, fear of forced repatriation, overcrowding, lack of shelters
- After meeting with Myanmar recently, Bangladesh gave a list of 8,000 Rohingyas to Myanmar for repatriation but on the day for repatriation the UNHCR stopped it. people on list did not want to return
- New type of registration in camps and Rohingyas are worried about data sharing to Myanmar government because they don't know what they are going to do with the details

- 7 Rohingya from India have been in jail for 6 years and they have been deported back to Myanmar in October 2018 – they requested it as they felt like they had no other option
- This is unusual as Myanmar normally says they do not recognize Rohingya as people of Myanmar and therefore do not accept them
- Situation in India is not good has very nationalistic government
- In Malaysia, still backlog for registration and people are being put into immigration detention and there is poor access to healthcare
- In Thailand, in 2015, rescued Rohingyas from boats but are still in detention. They have been potentially turning back the boats
- In Indonesia, there is no more resettlement, they do not accept refugees
- Some people have tried to leave Bangladesh and prevented by the government
- Now we are seeing boats leaving IDP camps and caught by navy near Thai/Myanmar border
- Kofi Annan recommendations are an entry point – but there is a lack of political will
- The Myanmar government claims that they have already implemented 81 recommendations
- One of recommendations was closing IDP camps, they did, but built a different house 20 metres from old site
- Confidential study looked at implementation and they found only few were implemented and those were the easy ones
- Citizenship issue totally ignored

Emma Leslie

- Team is trying to understand the situation in Rakhine state
- Evident that Rakhine state is the hottest real-estate in our region
- It is the most strategic military point, territory for Myanmar and melting pot
- The issue is not going to go away any time soon we need to find longer term approach for this crisis
- It is not a new issue, but there has not been enough attention paid to it
- Geo-political importance of area
- Chinese investment – there is 20 billion dollars depending on Rakhine state being stable
- Stability usually requires military control – there has been that military presence since 2012
- Gas deposit off the coast of Rakhine state – they have tapped the gas and are sending it to China and now millions of households in northern China are reliant on the gas
- Alongside the gas pipeline there is a Saudi Arabia oil pipeline pumped to northern China – so Saudi Arabia is dependent on stability on the region
- China built railway to Kachin border – will pass to Mandalay and other parts of Myanmar
- At the moment, Aung San Suu Kyi has not yet signed off on railway and it has been held up as Japan has made counter-offer for railway
- China idea: One Belt and Road
- China controlled port – deepest sea corridors which can hide Chinese submarines
- Strategic point for China
- Proposal to expand Economic Exclusion Zone – this would become a transportation hub and need military to secure it
- The US Military has changed its name from “Asia-Pacific Command” to “Indo-Pacific command” Rakhine state a contested area
- What does Myanmar need to do to move military into region? Islamic terrorist
- Good excuse which is very easy to explain to Buddhist nationalist in Burmese central population thy the military must be able to do its work to protect the people

- The military have been able to use this excuse to receive massive investment from china
- Sittwe Port constructed by India – built roads from northern Myanmar
- North-east India: ‘chicken neck’ is the biggest transportation road but is very vulnerable for goods and military so opening up Sittwe port becomes a second channel into India
- Important for India about stable Rakhine state
- National perspective:
- Need support of general public who believe they are being protected - national conversation is about keeping country safety
- Arakanese population:
- Seen as enemy for decades
- Arakanese army has insisted on independence over autonomy – they are seen as more evil than the other minority groups
- The other ethnic groups have accepted to support the military going forward
- Arakanese only armed group maintaining independence
- General Aung Sun wanted Myanmar to be united
- In lead up to 2012 attacks, countless attacks between Tatmadaw and Arakanese army on Bangladesh border and therefore has been establishing new bases on the border
- If you are chasing Muslims you can sell it as safety – Arakanese predominately Buddhist – this is harder to explain
- No evidence they will work with ARSA and not attack each other
- 3 armed groups on border Tatmadaw, Arakanese army and ARfASA
- Arakanese civil society:
- Rakhine state was a black zone until it opened in 2012
- Largely Buddhist
- They have tried to help Rohingyas – try to keep in contact and provide food
 - Like the Christians helping the Jews in Nazi Germany
- Extremely dangerous and unsafe for the Buddhists
- They don’t necessarily believe Rohingyas should be full citizens
- Arakanese also feel persecuted by military and they have had their land taken away too
- The biggest violence has happened to the Rohingya
- If they supported Rohingya, maybe both could defeat the military but not sure Arakanese are ready for that
- Cox’s Bazaar:
- Rohingyas feel safe in the bazaar- they do not want to go back tot the terror where they have come from, the terror has not changed on the ground in Rahkine state
- The extraordinary social fabric of the Rohingyas in the camp
 - 25 years of rape by Tatmadaw so there is a counselling service by older victims to women who have just come across the border – women helping women
- Madrassa schools in the camp –but they need to be better resourced
 - Little girls studying: maths, Burmese, Bengali and getting an education
 - They recognise that they did not get education in Myanmar and have only worked in fishery. Education will help them extend further from the servitude lifestyle that they previously had
 - Getting an education in the camps, this is the chance to get the population educated before they go home
 - In 15-20 there will be many articulate Rohingyas

- Economic system is working in the camp and there was sale of food in the camps – very different to the Myanmar side of the border
- MOU raised way too many expectations
- Civil Society Organisations about Rohingya need to be connected and they need to have investments
- Push ASEAN to take the lead on this - UN cannot be upfront
- Secretary General says Rohingya is No 1 priority, but this will not be accepted by government, it has to be ASEAN
- Commitments made by other nations have not been honoured
- China has invested for military gain
- Rohingya may lead to a geo-political war in SE ASIA
- Kofi Annan report guide to what we are talking about

Q and A

- Q: Fr Benny: increasingly religious nature of conflicts, is there a way for us to talk about it without using the same poisonous language on religionism?
- EL: it is the way governments mobilise people and the way people respond to discourse
 - Western discourse is that we need to counter violent extremism, we are using language of extremism
 - Need to be conscious of language, this is not a religious conflict, it is ethnic
 - Burmese monks from Mandalay and Yangon are moving into Rakhine states to correct their Arakanese Buddhism and tell them what they are doing is wrong because they are tolerating Rohingya, causing tension between monks in Rakhine state
- CK: implemented as a religion issue
 - Religious element is a tool that is alive in the society
- Q: Sr Angela Reed: Geo-political context, how do we expose that framing?
- EL: we are starting to talk about it, engaging Chinese researchers
 - Dialogue needs to be with the Chinese
 - China does not want this level of instability
 - We need to hold onto genocide and human rights elements, but also look at the other elements
 - Special Economic Zones: 14 new Chinese ones recently as now Myanmar owes money back to China for six projects that have been cancelled because of instabilities.
 - Same dynamic in Sri Lanka
 - Balancing books is what China is thinking about, but they are worried about stabilisation
 - Some Chinese business have mechanism to talk to CSO (issues with language and distrust) but dialogue should be encouraged
 - Started publishing in Chinese
 - Two worst battalions put into Rakhine state – need to move them back to barracks and there would be a shift in the conversation
 - This would be different to just talking about returning Rohingyas
- Q: Alistair Bolton: Why did China push so hard for the returns?
- EL: they think it would make international community happy
 - China does not have ethnic diversity recognised
 - Ethnic rights not recognised in china
 - They want Rakhine off the agenda of the international security agenda particularly at the UN
 - ASEAN is needed as they understand it better than China
- Fr Jay and Fr Benny thanking CL and EL

Day 1: Session 3 Minutes

Session Title: *Mapping Challenges of Mixed Migrant Flows in our Region and What concrete actions can civil society take together to protect and promote asylum seekers and refugees in our region?* **Date:** 28/11/18
Time: 4.00pm

Presenter: Group Collaboration and Sharing

Session 1: Mapping Challenges of Mixed Migrant Flows in our Region

1. Is your country a receiving country, sending country or both?
2. Where do refugees from your country come from?
3. Where do refugees from your country flee to?
4. What are the most pressing needs for refugees and asylum seekers in your country? – completed on map

- Australia
 1. Australia is a receiving country for refugees. We deport some people who have not been able to receive a protection visa, for example Vietnam and Sri Lanka. A number of boats are sent back before they arrive.
 2. Malaysia, Kenya, Burundi, Afghanistan, China (Weiga), Iran, Iraq, Syria, Sudan, Butan, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Cambodia, Bangladesh, DRC, Cameroon, Myanmar, Albania, Thailand
 3. Canada
- Philippines
 1. Receiving and sending
 2. Mixed, mostly individual applications – Pakistan, Syria, Rwanda, Myanmar, Afghanistan
 3. Sabah, Netherlands, UK
- Bangladesh
 1. Receiving and sending
 2. Myanmar
 3. India, Europe, Japan, Australia
- Cambodia

1. Receiving and sending
 2. Vietnam, Australia (Nauru detention centre) and worldwide
 3. Thailand, Malaysia (especially migrants, but few refugees)
- Thailand
 1. Receiving and sending
 2. Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Pakistan, Somalia, Afghanistan
 3. Korea, Taiwan, Middle East (as migrants)
 - Korea
 1. Receiving
 2. Small numbers from various places; big numbers from Yemen and North Korean defectors
 3. N/A
 - Japan
 1. Receiving
 2. Vietnam (especially boatpeople), small numbers from various countries (DRC, Nigeria, Philippines). Many people apply but very few gain refugee status.
 3. N/A
 - Taiwan
 1. Receiving
 2. Political prisoners from China
 3. N/A
 - Malaysia
 1. Receiving
 2. Myanmar (Rohingya, Chin, Kachin), Syria, Pakistan, Somalia, Yemen
 3. N/A
 - Indonesia
 1. Receiving
 2. Afghanistan and Somalia (make up 50%), Myanmar (Rohingyas), Iraq
 3. N/A
 - Vietnam
 1. Sending and receiving
 2. Cambodia (originally Vietnamese (returning))
 3. Thailand, USA, Australia, France, Europe, Japan

Session 2: What concrete actions can civil society take together to protect and promote asylum seekers and refugees in our region?

- Australia
 - Federal election in May 2019. Opportunity for policy changes
 - Asylum seekers in community resolved
 - Engagement with Asia pathway to permanency etc (income support, legal aid)
 - Work out what we can change and what we have to work on if labour becomes the government – short term/long-term (offshore processing)
 - Revive the need for a human rights act
 - Long-term rhetoric of the fear of refugees needs to be turned around
 - Stopping the politics of fear
 - Diverting the billions of dollars with offshore detention to more create ventures to assist refugees
 - Community sponsorship program

- Philippines/Bangladesh/Myanmar
 - Focus on local NGOs in Bangladesh
 - Capacitate on the issue of refugees, their rights and the importance of sensitivity in implementing projects and activities
 - Lawyers groups in Bangladesh
 - Strengthen their capacity in providing access to justice
 - South Asia workshop to gather lawyers from the region to encourage them to engage in public interest litigation involving deportation
 - Engage ASEAN especially Myanmar (AICHR, ASEAN Humanitarian A., ACWC, Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration – Bali Process, Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration as an advocacy tool)
 - Understand the overlapping issues
 - Jesuit network on migration
 - Engage in Program of Action Processes
 - Research and reports (UPR, UN Treaty Bodies, mapping, publication, etc.)

- Cambodia/Thailand
 - Documentation improvements
 - Sharing good information
 - Making process simpler and more accessible (advocacy)
 - Livelihood projects to fund family and migration (livelihood)
 - Corruption (education and advocacy)
 - High level job training ie. hair dressers vs international standard beauticians
 - Taking responsibility (from US government)
 - Prompt registration (RSD)
 - Increased resettlement options

- Deportees - develop drug abuse treatments
- Better documentation and paths to citizenship
- Speedy departure of Montagyards
- Birth certificates for all children born in Cambodia
- Korea
 - Change government policies – ie. labour permit system
 - Building new infrastructure for refugees
 - Raising community awareness, and education for younger generations about refugees and asylum seekers
- Japan
 - Change labour laws to allow refugees to work
 - Encourage volunteers to work in the areas of education and legal services
 - Improve communication and networking between NGOs and the Church
- Taiwan
 - Work with NGOs to achieve goals to improve conditions for refugees in society
 - Education of community about refugees and their plights – ie. create video/website/social media campaigns
- Indonesia/Malaysia
 - Community support (support from local groups/Churches, sports, activities for girls)
 - Accreditation (for skills and education, innovative support from education institutes)
 - Access to local schools
 - Complementary pathways (family reunification work, education, etc.)
- Vietnam
 - Provide legal identity
 - Access to social services
 - Secure shelter/housing
 - Permission for NGOs to work with people returning from Cambodia (Vietkieu)