**Submission to the**

**UN Special Rapporteur on**

**The Human Rights of Migrants**

**To inform the Special Rapporteur’s forthcoming report on the impact of COVID-19 on the human rights of migrants, to be presented at the 76th session of the General Assembly**



**14 June 2021**

**Submission to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants[[1]](#footnote-1)\***

The Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion (ISI),[[2]](#footnote-2) on behalf of the COVID-19 Emergency Statelessness Fund (CESF) Consortium,[[3]](#footnote-3) welcomes the opportunity to make this submission to the Special Rapporteur. This submission draws directly from the CESF Consortium report **“Together We Can: The COVID-19 Impact on Stateless People & a Roadmap for Change”**,[[4]](#footnote-4) which is grounded in the experiences and expertise of members of the CESF Consortium. While all stateless people are not migrants, many are. Further, many migrants as well as those with migrant heritage, are at risk of statelessness. Below, are relevant excerpts of the report, organised in relation to the different questions put forth by the Special Rapporteur.

**Question 1:** Please provide information on the **healthcare responses taken by your Government** to counter the pandemic providing migrants and their families’ access to adequate health care on the same basis as nationals. These include equitable access to treatment, testing, vaccines, reproductive health, gender responsive health protocols, protective equipment and other health and basic services such as water, sanitation, and information. Please also indicate if adequate firewall protections and professional capacities are available to ensure that migrants who fear seeking medical support can access health services without risking immigration enforcement measures; as well as personal data protection measures.

**South Africa:** the government was initially silent on whether stateless persons and irregular migrants would be included in vaccine roll out. The President mentioned that an **ID system** may be used to the track vaccination process. This cause panic amongst organisations who work on issues concerning migration and stateless persons in South Africa. Lawyers for Human Rights wrote an open letter questioning this and requesting a clearer vaccine strategy that is also inclusive of stateless and undocumented persons.[[5]](#footnote-5) The South African government publicly stated in February 2021 that it aimed to include all people on their territory in the vaccination process. However, an open letter by civil organizations and human rights defenders to the President on 24 February 2021, highlighted the remaining uncertainty and lack of transparency in this process and expressed concern at the government’s failure to clarify and demonstrate effective measures to facilitate equal access for all across the country. The letter also underlined that the issue of documentation not only concerns undocumented migrants, but also a large number of undocumented South African nationals.

**Dominican Republic:** Stateless people in the Dominican Republic have access to basic healthcare services free of charge, however, most are uninsured and live in poverty which means they lack the resources to pay for any prescribed medicines or treatment out of pocket. Many report discriminatory attitudes of healthcare staff and having to wait until insured citizens are treated first. Access to sexual and reproductive health services for women is hindered by nationalist, anti-Haitian rhetoric raising concerns about the cost to the state of providing service to ‘Haitian migrant’ women. This has led to a policy proposal of the Dominican Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists to charge for services.[[6]](#footnote-6) In November 2020, President Luis Abinader claimed the Dominican health care system cannot sustain the cost of attending so many pregnant ‘Haitian’ women.[[7]](#footnote-7) In recent years, there have also been military and border security inspections of hospitals in the border region, searching for pregnant women who may be ‘illegally’ using services. While there have been no reports of specific COVID-19 related abuse directed at migrants or stateless persons, the official discourse of excluding undocumented persons from the national vaccine campaign is creating a hostile environment which is fostering vaccine hesitancy by those who may already have concerns about getting vaccinated.

**Question 3:** In the context of **immigration detention**, please indicate if measures have been considered to minimize health risks associated with the COVID-19 transmission by reducing migrants’ detention and opting for alternatives to detention and, if not, kindly elaborate on challenges preventing such options. Please indicate if immigration detention of **children** has been practiced during the pandemic.

**Malaysia:** In May 2020, hundreds of undocumented immigrants were rounded up, arrested and detained, leading to condemnation by the UN.[[8]](#footnote-8) As of December 2020, Malaysia’s Ministry of Health reported at least 735 positive cases of COVID-19 in immigration detention centres nationwide. The high-risk nature of detention centres for the spread of COVID-19 was acknowledged by the Director General of Health.[[9]](#footnote-9) In January 2021, prison overcrowding resulted in clusters of COVID-19 within detention facilities, exacerbated by the inability to social distance, causing cases to surge.[[10]](#footnote-10) In October, more than 700 undocumented children were reported to be held in detention facilities, which the Malaysian Government did not allow UNHCR access to. Non-citizen spouses of Malaysians have also been detained, after initially being charged for non-immigration related offences; as in the detention of a Vietnamese non-citizen spouse[[11]](#footnote-11) and the prolonged detention of a Nigerian spouse, Simon Adavize Momoh.[[12]](#footnote-12) Despite possessing valid visas, these non-citizen spouses’ were detained, raising concerns about the liberty of those who cannot renew, extend or apply for visas, due to disruptions caused by the pandemic.

**Rohingya:** Additional immigration measures and pandemic-related lockdowns have also left Rohingya in India and Malaysia vulnerable to arrest and detention on arrival and in country. With limited access to UNHCR or asylum procedures for arrivals and increased difficulty travelling to registration centres, there are concerns that COVID-19 measures are further eroding refugee rights. In the context of increased border controls and increased incidents of xenophobia and hate speech during the pandemic, Rohingya have been rounded up and detained without recognition of their refugee status. UNHCR provides refugee status determination and refugee cards that should provide some protection from arrest or can help secure release when Rohingya are detained as irregular migrants.[[13]](#footnote-13) However, during the pandemic it has been difficult for detainees to gain access to UNHCR in detention. COVID-19 regulations have also meant that UNHCR mobile registration facilities have been more limited. In Malaysia, as a direct response to COVID-19, immigration sweeps took place during Ramadan in 2020. Many Rohingya were arrested and detained. New arrivals that managed to disembark in Malaysia were also detained.

Hundreds of Rohingya are detained in immigration detention centres, prisons, juvenile detention centres and other detention facilities in India and Malaysia. There are also Rohingya detained in Bangladesh and elsewhere.[[14]](#footnote-14) Rohingya arrested on immigration charges or on other minor charges are often unable to secure release once they have served out their sentences. Considered “illegal immigrants” and unrecognised as citizens of Myanmar, most are not deported through formal channels. Many remain in indefinite detention. In India and Malaysia, the detention of Rohingya has increased since the pandemic began, as they struggle to travel and gain access to refugee registration. In February, Rohingya in Jammu and Kashmir were reuired to join a ‘verification’ exercise. During the exercise, over 170 were rounded up at random and detained. Many said they faced difficulties updating their refugee registration during the pandemic. A supreme court ruling rejected a petition against their deportation, paving the way for deportations to Myanmar and prolonged detention.[[15]](#footnote-15)

**India:** In order to curb the rapid spread of COVID-19 and prevent overcrowding in jails the Supreme Court[[16]](#footnote-16) ordered the release of certain class of prisoners. In Assam through another order the Court ordered that those declared foreigners who had already completed two years of detention be released on bond, with weekly reporting requirements at the nearest police station.[[17]](#footnote-17) Mandatory reporting to police stations from remote areas without transport facilities and loss of livelihoods has placed severe hardship on stateless people, exacerbated by government mandated restrictions on movement. Many released detainees found themselves having to walk long distances to report to police stations as per their bail terms which were not relaxed even during the lockdown. Stateless persons who are not yet identified by the Border Police live in constant fear of arrest and even though there are no formal restrictions, there is a fear of migrating for work in case of apprehension, detention or harassment by the police and vigilante groups, particularly if they have to migrate beyond Assam into neighbouring states. Those still in detention live in inhumane living conditions with inadequate medical facilities.

**Question 4:** Please provide information on actions taken to **prevent and address racial discrimination**, hate speech, xenophobia and related intolerance faced by migrants, particularly in the COVID-19 context.

**Dominican Republic:** During the pandemic, anti-Haitianism has increased.[[18]](#footnote-18) President Luis Abinader announced plans to build a wall along the Dominican-Haitian border, declaring that the ‘dividing line’ would put an end to “*serious illegal immigration problems, drug trafficking and the transit of stolen vehicles*”, as well as achieving “*protection of territorial integrity… sought since independence*.”[[19]](#footnote-19) While facilities were available for Haitian migrants to renew or change their status under the pandemic, official messaging on this was opaque, services were centralised and affected persons had other priorities in a context of limited mobility given the health crisis. Moreover, there were some 200,000 spontaneous returns to Haiti during the pandemic in 2020. Sadly, the Dominican authorities restarted cross-border deportations of Haitians in late September after which, according to official figures, over 20,000 deportation events took place in 2020. Given the sluggish implementation of Law 169-14 for denationalised Dominicans of Haitian ancestry, intended for affected persons to regain Dominican documents, there is a danger of unwitting expulsions of stateless persons with the right to stay in “their own country” where they were born. The very real dangers of this happening were demonstrated in the 2014 jurisprudence of the IACtHR.[[20]](#footnote-20) Political scapegoating rhetoric targeting Haitians is not uncommon in the Dominican Republic. They are blamed for many things including unemployment, social crises, and diseases.[[21]](#footnote-21)

**Question 6:** Please provide information on any relevant legislation or policy adopted during the pandemic in relation to the **regularization of migrants**, including those in an irregular situation, through the adoption of for example regularization processes and pathways, extensions of work visas, and other appropriate measures for improving decent work and dignified living conditions, strengthening migrants’ contributions and fostering cooperation. Please indicate if the regularization programs are devised as long-term solutions.

**Montenegro:** The Roma community face significant challenges in accessing legal status, which disproportionately affects Roma children. To register a birth, an authorised person (generally parent or legal guardian) must attend the municipal registry office and provide official proof of the identity and civil status of both parents.[[22]](#footnote-22) This can be an impossible requirement for Roma parents living with unresolved status. Further, often parents who do not have regulated citizenship must travel to Kosovo to register the child there. During the pandemic, the ability to do this was significantly impacted by movement restrictions and the cost of COVID-19 testing prior to travel.

**South Africa:** Birth registration must be completed within 30 days, or risk incurring late registration penalties. COVID-19 has resulted in disruptions to birth registration for babies born just before, or during, the pandemic; but has also resulted in difficulties for the government to resolve cases of missed birth registration pre-COVID-19.[[23]](#footnote-23) Lawyers for Human Rights expressed their concerns in relation to the large numbers of clients whose births were not registered. Over the past five years alone, LHR’s Statelessness Unit has received over 2,000 birth registration queries.[[24]](#footnote-24) The lockdown led to the slowing of an already massive backlog. The President had called for a hard lockdown as of the 26th of March 2020, only essential services were allowed to operate. It was during this time that the Department of Home Affairs ("DHA") also halted the birth registration process for the next 3 months.[[25]](#footnote-25) On 1 June 2020, DHA increased the number of services provided, birth registrations was then included.[[26]](#footnote-26) This was still not a smooth transition: according to Lawyers for Human Rights, “*a large number of clients have been pushed from pillar to post without assistance*”. There have also been reports of people being turned away due to civil registration operating at a slower pace as the DHA continued to work on a rotational basis.[[27]](#footnote-27)

Citizenship by naturalisation and the application for permanent residence remain closed, a year and 2 months following the very first lockdown. With regards to citizenship by naturalisation- this has had severe implications for children born in South Africa to parents who are neither permanent residents or citizens, who have lived in South Africa their whole lives and have reached the age of majority. A large number of children born in South Africa of irregular migrants, refugees and asylum seekers as well as those at risk of statelessness rely on this provision in the law to obtain documentation.[[28]](#footnote-28) Added to this is permanent residence by exemption applications, which allow for foreign children born outside South Africa to be granted pr by exemption based on special circumstances e.g parents abandoned the child, parents passed away and person has no other ties with their parents’ country of origin. The closure of both these services during lockdown continues to have a severe impact on access to nationality for those at risk and those who are stateless.

**Dominican Republic:** Civil registration services were suspended during the initial stages of the pandemic from March till May 2020, resuming in June 2020. This included civil registration offices in hospitals.[[29]](#footnote-29) In October 2020, OBMICA conducted qualitative field research on the impact of COVID-19 on Haitian migrants and their descendants in the border region. It conducted 50 in-depth interviews with parents of stateless children and two focus groups, as well as consulting with key stakeholders. The findings show that lockdowns, curfews and other limitations on mobility prevented **Haitian migrants** and their descendants from being able to retrieve civil registration documents for themselves and their children. Further, COVID-19 prevention measures limiting the number of people who can gather have complicated the process of delivering and receiving services. **Haitian migrant parents** reported difficulties in obtaining passports / renewing regularisation status due to pandemic-related office closures which not only puts them at risk but also impacts their ability to meet documentation requirements for registering their children’s birth. Civil registration services were suspended from March to June 2020, creating a backlog of birth registrations. Late declarations of birth increase the risk of statelessness, especially for a population whose belonging is already questioned, due to onerous and costly requirements for late birth declarations. The government is addressing the existing backlog by offering registration services in decentralised locations and extending operating hours;[[30]](#footnote-30) and in an example of good practice the Dominican government extended the time allowed for registering vital events in a timely fashion. Presidential Decree 137-20 modified the time allotments so any vital events between 21 January and 3 July 2020 could be registered without a late penalty up to 60 days after 3 July 2020. Many report that financial constraints have continued to affect the possibility of obtaining overdue documents.

**Colombia:** In early 2021 Colombia has offered Temporary Protection Status (TPS) for ten years to some 1.7 million Venezuelans, including residence, which also paves the way for access to vaccines, and, as a statelessness prevention measure, facilitates the access of children born to Venezuelans to Colombian nationality.[[31]](#footnote-31)

**United States**: On 22 May 2021the United States re-designated Temporary Protection Status (TPS) for Haitians for a period of 18 months, because of the adverse security situation in Haiti. Potentially this could herald a reconsideration of the Biden Administration’s continued deportation regime for Haitians, remembering that at least one stateless person was included in deportations to Haiti from the United States in early 2021.[[32]](#footnote-32)

**Question 8:** Has the Government experienced specific challenges in protecting and fulfilling the human rights of migrants in the COVID-19 context - including their right to health, housing, education, information, social protection, basic services, safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration and others? Kindly provide information on emerging practices and opportunities for strengthening the protection of migrants in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**South Africa:** the lockdown has deepened the unequal treatment of asylum seekers, refugees, and stateless people. Disproportionately impacted by loss of livelihoods during the pandemic, the government has also failed to consider these populations in economic, poverty, and hunger alleviation schemes. Excluding multiple populations from national response safety nets may lead to negative coping strategies causing mental health issues and secondary health concerns.[[33]](#footnote-33) While UNHCR has stepped in to provide assistance, this appears to have been limited to asylum seekers. Reports also show that amongst stateless people, women have been most impacted, especially those who are the heads of households, who also had to find alternative ways to support their children as their work in the informal sector ground to a halt.[[[34]](#footnote-34)](https://euc-word-edit.officeapps.live.com/we/wordeditorframe.aspx?ui=en%2DGB&rs=nl%2DNL&wopisrc=https%3A%2F%2Finstitutesi-my.sharepoint.com%2Fpersonal%2Fottoline_spearman_institutesi_org%2F_vti_bin%2Fwopi.ashx%2Ffiles%2Fbad077ba156844168ab75bab314c06f7&wdenableroaming=1&mscc=1&wdodb=1&hid=00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000&wdorigin=Sharing&jsapi=1&jsapiver=v1&newsession=1&corrid=ca0ee0fb-4308-47d4-b9b6-649524432182&usid=ca0ee0fb-4308-47d4-b9b6-649524432182&sftc=1&mtf=1&sfp=1&instantedit=1&wopicomplete=1&wdredirectionreason=Unified_SingleFlush&rct=Medium&ctp=LeastProtected#_ftn2)The government declared a state of disaster on 15 March 2020 and imposed a lockdown from 20 March. Human rights groups and activists criticised the stringent measures taken by the South African government, especially in relation to [migrants](https://allafrica.com/stories/202003190189.html). The hardlock down meant many who were trading in the informal sector could no longer do so as essential workers were only allowed to travel or move around. Irregular migrants as well stateless persons who rely on selling fruits and vegetables by sidewalks, selling clothes and plaiting hair were prejudiced by this. This was further exarcebated by the fact that they were not included in the social assistance plans. Only citizens, refugees and later asylum seekers were included. Three of our clients from the unit reached out needing assistance in terms of social assistance.

**Dominican Republic:** Migrants and stateless persons lacking Dominican documents have been excluded from programmes of social protection operated during the pandemic, including a stimulus to mitigate the loss of earnings from businesses and individuals, to protect employment, state subsidies for formal workers (*Programa ‘FASE I y II’*) and informal workers (‘*Quédate en Casa’ y ‘Pa’ Ti’*). Inclusion in these measures depends on documentation and legal status. Some of those who are ineligible, have received support from NGOs and international organisations. It appears that the government has shifted responsibility towards such groups and expects NGOs and international organisations to provide for them.

Stateless persons were already in a precarious economic situation prior to the pandemic. The lockdown and curfew measures have impacted their livelihoods in several ways. There is less work available (carpentry, construction, transportation, domestic work), and those in informal work such as itinerant sales (lottery tickets, food) are not able to make a living as there is less money circulating in the community. Domestic workers were sent home temporarily. Salaries have been cut for some working in agriculture and selling lottery tickets, though they are expected to work the same number of hours. Many families are unable to buy basic provisions.

1. \* For more information, please contact: [Ottoline.spearman@institutesi.org](mailto:Ottoline.spearman@institutesi.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. ISI ([www.institutesi.org](http://www.institutesi.org)) is an independent non-profit organisation committed to an integrated, human rights based response to the injustice of statelessness and exclusion through a combination of research, education, partnerships and advocacy. Established in August 2014, it is the first and only global centre committed to promoting the human rights of stateless persons and ending statelessness. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The CESF Consortium is a global consortium of NGOs and citizenship rights activists, initiated by the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion (ISI) in June 2020 to respond to the impact of COVID-19 on stateless populations around the world. For more about the Consortium, see: <https://www.institutesi.org/pages/cesf-projects> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The report will be launched on 17 June, after which it will be available here: <https://files.institutesi.org/together_we_can_report_2021.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Tshegofatso Mothapo (February 2021) “South Africa belongs to all who live in it, and so does the right to be vaccinated against Covid-19” available at <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-02-10-south-africa-belongs-to-all-who-live-in-it-and-so-does-the-right-to-be-vaccinated-against-covid-19/> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. R.I. De León, ‘Tomorrow the curfew will be from 7:0 pm and there is no grace for circulation’ *El Día,* (30 December 2020), available at: <https://eldia.com.do/manana-el-toque-de-queda-sera-a-partir-de-la-700-p-m-y-no-hay-gracia-para-circulacion/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. La Republica ‘Luis Abinader: “Dominican health cannot and does not support the number of Haitian (pregnant) women”’ *La Republica* (25 November 2020), available at: <https://listindiario.com/la-republica/2020/11/25/645670/luis-abinader-la-salud-dominicana-no-puede-y-no-soporta-la-cantidad-de-parturientas-haitianas>. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. FMT Reporters, ‘UN warns police raids will push migrants into hiding,’ *FMT Reporters* (2 May 2020), available at: <https://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/nation/2020/05/02/un-malaysia-warns-police-raids-will-push-migrants-into-hiding/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network, ‘Malaysia must pursue alternatives tom immigration detention for children immediately,’ (2020), available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/APRRN-Statement-on-Malaysia-Immigration-Detention-of-Children.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Ida Lim, ‘As COVID-19 sweeps through lock-ups, govt moves to temporarily house inmates at National service camps,’ *Yahooo!news* (26 January 2021), available at: <https://malaysia.news.yahoo.com/covid-19-sweeps-lock-ups-075743896.html?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAIwY6APwxfhW0BGK9vo7iO1FxkR3rkHftjNkzVth2ck7fOowzaaQOJGo8sK2jMaqiXg3037-vYi2qM7PqJ4zjTMAyJPbiifiqEFXnrgglBnyTEgiwOznuWVKdzzZ18RxlZLnWepCXW5IogHjpLDbHwIIAeU431fIdwdfO5V7Ppqu>. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. FMT Reporters, ‘UN warns police raids will push migrants into hiding,’ *FMT News* (2 May 2002), available at: <https://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/nation/2020/05/02/un-malaysia-warns-police-raids-will-push-migrants-into-hiding/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Ida Lim, ‘Nigerian Simon Momoh files court challenge against Immigration Dept’s deportation order, Malaysian wife appealing to home .minister,’ *Malay Mail* (21 April 2021), available at: <https://www.malaymail.com/news/malaysia/2021/04/21/nigerian-simon-momoh-files-court-challenge-against-immigration-depts-deport/1968195>. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. D. Thomas and P. Yasmin ‘The impact of Covid-19 on refugees and asylum seekers in Malaysia,’ *LSE Blogs (*8 October 2020), available at: <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/seac/2020/10/08/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-refugees-and-asylum-seekers-in-malaysia/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. One of five Rohingya households in the Bangladesh camps have a family member in prison. See X-Border Local Research Network, ‘Beyond Relief: Securing Livelihoods and Agency for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh,’ (2020), available at: <https://asiafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/X-Border_Securing-Livelihoods-and-Agency-for-Rohingya-Refugees-in-Bangladesh_Brief.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. P. Pillai, ‘International Law Omissions: Rohingya deportation order of the Supreme Court of India,’ *OpinioJuris* (19 April 2021), available: <https://opiniojuris.org/2021/04/19/international-law-omissions-rohingya-deportation-order-of-the-supreme-court-of-india/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Business Today, ‘Coronavirus: Supreme Court orders release of prisoners to decongest jails,’ *Business Today* (23 March 2020), available at: <https://www.businesstoday.in/current/economy-politics/coronavirus-supreme-court-orders-release-of-prisoners-to-decongest-jails/story/398982.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
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18. M. C. Fumagalli and B. Wooding, ‘Stranger than Fiction: Opportunities for a new narrative in Dominico-Haitian relations under Covid-19,’ *Human Rights Centre Blog,* (8 July 2020), available at: <https://hrcessex.wordpress.com/2020/07/08/stranger-than-fiction-opportunities-for-a-new-narrative-in-dominico-haitian-relations-under-covid-19/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
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20. Inter-American Court of Human Rights*, Case of Expelled Dominicans and Haitians v The Dominican Republic,* (2014), available at: <http://corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_282_ing.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
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23. Pumla Rulashe, ‘Birth registration gaps leave South Africans in limbo,’ UNHCR, (December 2020), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2020/12/5fcf43df4/birth-registration-gaps-leave-south-africans-limbo.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Tshegofatso Mothapo, Tim Fish Hodgson (March, 2021) “Human rights in jeopardy: Some SA born-frees are still denied their right to birth registration” available at

    <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-03-22-human-rights-in-jeopardy-some-sa-born-frees-are-still-denied-their-right-to-birth-registration/> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Mpumzi Zulile (May,2020) “Lockdown leaves thousands of newborns without birth certificates”

    <https://www.timeslive.co.za/news/south-africa/2020-05-15-lockdown-leaves-thousands-of-newborns-without-birth-certificates/> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
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28. Petra Marais, Charlene Kreuseur “ Naturalised citizenship in SA limbo land: Not today, tomorrow or the foreseeable future” available at <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-05-19-naturalised-citizenship-in-sa-limbo-land-not-today-tomorrow-or-the-foreseeable-future/> [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
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32. See <https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/biden-haitians-temporary-protected-status/2021/05/22/ae7fe5a4-bb44-11eb-bb84-6b92dedcd8ed_story.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
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34. ISI Appeal for Information on Covid-19 and Statelessness (February 2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-34)