Introduction – 5min
A) Dutch asylum policy on unaccompanied minor asylum seekers:
-(child friendly) Refugee Status Determination, and assessment of need of protection (residence permit) in the Netherlands because of inability of return to parents;
-combined with ICRC: (protected) housing, education, medical care, care up to age of 18
B) Influx statistics of last 14 years.
C) Instruments of age determination, language analysis, ‘open’ nationality check
D) Difficulties of return

Assessment of reasons of influx of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers – 2 min
E) The Netherlands as country of transit and country of destination;
F) Reassessing the need for an asylum procedure only.

Safe repatriation: combining Migration with Development Aid – 10 min
G) Dutch policy on Migration and Development;
H) Pro’s – con’s combining Migration and Development Aid;
I) Practical examples in the field of repatriation of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers:
-children villages in Angola and Dem. Rep. Congo (housing, education, medical care, care up to age of 18, combined target group: local orphans that never travelled)
-reunification with parent;
-facilitating networking among returned minors and minors that still have to return in western-African countries.

Questions that will be addressed:
1- Responsibility for safety, protection, and well-being of the country of departure, in this case The Netherlands and it’s interpretation of the Refugee Convention and Convention of the Rights of the Child;
2- Dutch interpretation of responsibility divided between country of departure and country of origin;
3- Indispensable steps before beginning process of repatriation: RSD, assessment human traffic or human trade and it’s perpetrators, assessment if there is a concrete and available proper place for a minor to be repatriated to (parents or other adequate reception), travel docs;
4- Minimizing risk of victimisation after repatriation: thorough assessment of needs during entry procedure, only repatriating when save, using information of the minor to prosecute traffickers/traders (coordination different national agencies and agencies in other countries);
5- Support in country of arrival/origin: facilitation of reconciliation with parents through IOM or state agencies or NGO’s, reintegration schemes.