The Berne Initiative

Berne Initiative Regional Consultations for Africa
25 - 26 March 2004
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

REPORT

<u>Introduction</u>

The Berne Initiative Regional Consultations for Africa were held 25 - 26 March 2004 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Some 120 participants representing 40 countries, representatives of international, regional, and non-governmental organizations and independent migration experts were in attendance. The main objective of these first regional consultations of the Berne Initiative was to explore the concept and to contribute to the development of an International Agenda for Migration Management.

Participants stressed the timeliness of developing a process for dialogue and consultation at the international level on migration, as migration has become an issue of prime importance at the national, regional and global levels. The participants provided unanimous endorsement of the Berne Initiative and expressed firm commitment to the Berne Initiative process

Throughout the consultations, participants emphasized that, while migration is not new, a turning point has been reached in its consideration for two principal reasons: (1) the reality of a mobile world, and (2) the fact that most countries are no longer exclusively countries of origin, transit or destination but more often now all three simultaneously. New acknowledgement that migration is a fact of modern life and that all countries are in it together, brings new possibilities for the development of common approaches to migration management based on cooperation between States. The central challenge, therefore, is how to work together most effectively to manage migration so as to reduce its negative impacts and maximise its positive and beneficial impacts. In relation to this, participants pointed out that the Berne Initiative complements efforts at the regional level to promote more effective management of migration and can serve to draw the lessons learned from regional experience together for a comprehensive whole.

The participants of the Berne Initiative Regional Consultations for Africa agreed on the need to develop a "common policy language" on migration and that an International Agenda for Migration Management would be an important step towards that objective. They validated the proposed structure of the Agenda and provided substantial advice on how Africa's specific migration needs could best be reflected in it.

<u>Opening Session</u>

Welcome remarks and opening addresses were made by the Swiss Ambassador to Ethiopia, René Schaetti, Ethiopian Vice Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Bisrat Gashawtena, the Deputy Director General of the International Organisation for Migration, Ndioro Ndiaye, and the Director of the Social Affairs Department of the African Union, Grace Kalimugogo. These statements emphasized that migration has been making its way steadily to the top of the international affairs agenda and now calls insistently and urgently for the attention of all governments, whatever the nature of their involvement or interest in the management of migratory processes.

Migration has become a principal policy consideration for African nations, not least of which as a source of opportunity for personal and societal growth and development, yet also as a source of concern particularly in view of the growing incidence of irregular migration and the increasing involvement of criminal smuggling and trafficking networks. Reasons for migration include increasing globalisation of information, capital, goods and services; the development of affordable and efficient means of mass transportation; unprecedented growth in real-time, world wide channels of communication; economic disparities between developed and developing countries; conflicts and human rights violations and demographic imbalances. Underlying all of these factors is a broader, but frequently overlooked reality, that migration – or, more appropriately, human mobility - is a necessary, unavoidable and potentially positive aspect of today's globalising world. Much constructive work is emerging at the regional level to address the challenges and opportunities that migration today brings, as much in Africa as on any continent. The time is ripe to complement regional efforts with effort at the global level to address the challenge of systematic dialogue on international migration and the search for inter-governmental understandings. This is precisely what the Berne Initiative sets out to do.

The Berne Initiative and its goal of developing an International Agenda for Migration Management were introduced by Ambassador Dominik Langenbacher, Delegate for Migration Dialogue, Swiss Federal Office for Refugees and Gervais Appave, Director of IOM's Migration Policy and Research Department, head of the Secretariat of the Berne Initiative. It was emphasized that the idea of an Agenda reflects the fact that the international community is at the *beginning*, not the *end*, of the process of developing its approach to the management of migration. Consequently, the Agenda would be a reference to assist governments in developing their approach to migration, by identifying policy elements to be taken into account, laid out in a non-binding policy agenda. It was stressed that there were no pre-defined assumptions or outcomes going into these consultations, and that the task of the consultations was to work together to establish a common language, and see what Africa would like to see included in an International Agenda for Migration Management. Its intention is not to come up with a product that is legally binding, but rather something practical for migration policy-makers and practitioners.

The style of work of the consultations was interactive and informal, rather than based on prepared statements. The work was divided into four principal blocks: (1) general discussion on the concept of the Berne Initiative; (2) discussion on Common Understandings; (3) discussion on elements of effective practice; and (4) discussion on the use to make of the Berne Initiative at the national, regional and global level, and in what direction it should be developed.

General Discussion

There was unanimous support for the concept of the Berne Initiative, as a consultative process intended to improve levels of cooperation in the field of migration management.

Participants agreed on the need to develop a "common policy language" on migration and agreed further that an International Agenda for Migration Management would be an important step towards that objective. They validated the proposed structure of the Agenda, based on a set of Common Understandings on migration, followed by a set of elements of effective practice in a comprehensive approach to migration management. They also offered substantial advice on how Africa's specific migration needs could best be reflected in the Agenda.

Regarding the scope of the International Agenda for Migration Management, clarification was sought on whether it should be all-inclusive and cover all forms of migration, or set aside policy areas that have already been sufficiently mapped out. Participants recommended that the Agenda be comprehensive, without seeking to duplicate or re-invent what has already been done. For instance, the international framework for refugee protection is a distinct and well-developed regime of laws and responsibilities. This should be acknowledged and referred to in the Agenda, but without seeking to further elaborate or amend it.

Many of the interventions dwelt on the importance of achieving *balance* in the construction of the Agenda, for instance between the sovereign rights of States and the fundamental rights of individuals, between the migratory perspectives and circumstances of developed and developing countries, between policy approaches aimed at facilitating regular migration and controlling irregular migration and between the concerns and priorities of different regions of the world.

Participants attached particular value to the fact that the Berne Initiative is not operating at an abstract or theoretical level, but is grounded in actual practice. They recommended that it take full account of what is happening in other regional circles, in particular of policy orientations within the European Union.

Attention was called to the root causes of migration and for acknowledgement that much migration is a search for improved economic circumstances. It was essential, therefore, to recognise the need for concerted action to mitigate the causes of forced migration. Ultimately migration management is most unlikely to succeed if the international community does not make genuine progress towards sustainable development and social justice. In this connection, many participants deplored the negative connotations that are often attached to migration and made a strong plea for the Berne Initiative to call attention to the positive contributions migrants can and do make to the economic and social fabrics of countries of destination.

Finally participants pointed out that the proposed International Agenda for Migration Management is entirely consistent with the African Union's own effort to develop a Strategic Framework for Migration Policy in Africa. The two initiatives are complementary and should evolve as mutually supportive endeavours.

Common Understandings

<u>Introduction</u>

At the moment, there is no global approach to the management of migration by States. But in recent years, a great deal of convergence that did not exist in the past has emerged. Some old thinking remains alive; for example, polarised conversations on migration along north/south lines, with two languages on migration. In this view, developed countries focus on control and security; developing countries focus on human rights and development. This polarisation has impeded progress as there has been no intersection of common interest.

New language is now emerging. Migration exists whether we like it or not. Common approaches need to be developed which see migration as a common issue as it evolves. Today, it is nearly impossible to see a country that is only a country of origin, or transit or destination. Most tend to be all three at the same time, to varying degrees and with differences in emphasis. The notion of a common challenge is the spirit of the Berne Initiative, to enable a move forward. The Berne Initiative is not hiding differences between States but highlighting what might be done in common.

While no comprehensive international legal convention can be envisaged today on migration, it is nonetheless possible to identify common understandings on migration and to spell those out. How can the international community as a whole manage migration more effectively?

The Common Understandings attempt to define fundamental assumptions about migration, about migrants, and about how States ought to address these. Governments are being asked to distill from their experiences what the Common Understandings should be. In workshops, participants were presented with four questions: (1) do the draft Common Understandings of the resource document capture what is essential in the field of migration; (2) do they fairly represent the needs, concerns and perspectives of African countries; (3) are they consistent with one another; and (4) what additional elements may be required?

<u>Discussion of Common Understandings</u>

Participants found that the concept of identifying Common Understandings is quite useful. While all 20 are important, what matters most is the coherence of the whole. It is important to see a balance flowing through all of the Common Understandings. It was emphasized that it is important to make sure that the migrant is at the centre of the Common Understandings. These must be consistent with human rights and other existing international instruments.

Overall, the participants agreed with the content of the draft Common Understandings. Participants expressed the view that the points identified reflect the essentials and take into account the needs and concerns of African States. They represent essential building blocks in a comprehensive approach to migration management. At the same time, certain notions need to be defined and clarified. Migration is to be considered as a human phenomenon that did not begin yesterday but that has intensified as a result of economic development and globalisation. As a result, it is necessary to put emphasis on the positive aspects of migration, and on its

human side. In effect, interest in migration is triangular, benefiting the state of destination, the migrant, and the state of origin.

Emphasis was also placed on cooperation between States, in the spirit of the Berne Initiative. In addition, a call was made to put in place national policies on migration, with a view to making it a priority. Reinforcement of the capacities of States to better manage migration is a necessity. National policies should focus on the fight against trafficking in women and children, by the adoption of policies and laws at the national level on this subject. There was emphasis on the potential benefit of signing and ratifying the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols, particularly the protocol on trafficking in persons, signed in Palermo, Italy, in December 2000.

Effective Practices

Introduction

The resource document is to serve as a source of ideas and inspirations rather than a text to negotiate. It includes consideration of a broad range of migration management issues, with a description of the key policy elements and notional Effective Practices for each. The participants in the workshops on Effective Practices were asked to address three questions with respect to each topic:

- Does this topic belong in an International Agenda on Migration Management?
- What elements of practice in each of these topics are essential for effective migration management?
- What use can be made of the International Agenda for Migration Management at the national, regional and international levels?

Does this topic belong in an International Agenda for Migration Management?

In every instance, the participants confirmed that the identified topic belongs in an International Agenda for Migration Management. From national migration policy to international dialogue and cooperation, from temporary and permanent migration to irregular migration, from integration to return, from human rights to migration and development and more, each of the topics included in the resource document was found by the participants to be an important component of a comprehensive International Agenda for Migration Management. The only caveat raised was of the need to avoid mixing refugees and migrants, as refugees are treated under a separate legal framework, but to ensure complementarity.

Essential Elements of Practice

The enclosed matrix summarises the extensive comments provided by the participants during the working groups in identifying the essential elements of effective practice. The breadth and depth of the comments provided will contribute constructively to the further development of the International Agenda for Migration Management, and ensure that the concerns, perspectives and experiences of African nations are reflected.

<u>Use of the Agenda</u>

Participants remarked favorably that from now on Africa could consider itself an international partner on questions of migration. The utility of the Agenda flows essentially from the fact that African States have had the opportunity through this exercise to forge a collective conscience on this important question. With the documents concerned, participants have seen how to be better prepared to influence their governments and to bring them into confidence. It was suggested to put in place a means for following and sustaining a regular exchange of ideas coming out of this work to ensure that the Berne Initiative becomes an international tool that African States can promote, at national, regional and international levels.

Some participants recommended the adoption of a non-binding declaration for States as a result of this work. The Berne Initiative will not produce a binding agreement but after the Second International Symposium on Migration, the entire world will be engaged. It was suggested that the document be disseminated widely, including to governments, the United Nations and other relevant institutions. In addition, the consultations should provide an impetus to the work of IOM. Participants also called upon IOM to assist them in developing a similar discussion on the African continent, which IOM is pursuing through its work with the African Union in the development of a strategic framework on migration for Africa, and its critical support for regional consultative processes on migration in a number of sub-regions, such as MIDSA, MIDWA and the 5 plus 5.

<u>Conclusion of the Consultations</u>

The participants thanked the organisers for the quality of the work and the Ethiopian Government for their welcome and the favorable work conditions provided.

Ambassador Dominik Langenbacher, Ndioro Ndiaye, and Gervais Appave provided concluding remarks before Ambassador René Schaetti brought the consultations to a close. It was emphasized that as so many African States are no longer exclusively countries of origin, transit or destination but more often than not all three simultaneously, new perspectives and opportunities in the migration debate and the management of migration are opening up.

Ambassador Langenbacher assured the participants that a clear message emanated from these consultations: although the phenomenon of migration may not be new for the African continent, the resolve to *manage* it is.   In this vein, it was noted how quickly the debate turned from the North-South axis to one among African countries sharing similar concerns and priorities.

First is the importance of establishing a common language on migration, and the participants have come to the conclusion that the Common Understandings of the International Agenda for Migration Management help in finding that common language.

Second, and related, is the importance of moving away from polarised and divisive debates and instead taking an approach that focuses on *management* of migration. In Addis, a genuine discussion about the management of migration has begun; a discussion among equal partners in this effort.

Third, following naturally, is that *dialogue* is the key to effective management, and dialogue is at the heart of the Berne Initiative. The importance of dialogue, confidence building and cooperation for the management of migration at the national and international level cannot be overemphasized.

Ambassador Langenbacher and Gervais Appave called attention to key issues discussed:

- The positive role of migrants and contributions they make to receiving countries;
- The need for a managed approach to labour migration, particularly through bilateral or regional agreements that address market needs, as well as better information about legal migration channels, to help reduce the incidence of irregular migration;
- The central importance of respect for basic human rights of migrants. This applies to African nationals abroad as well as to the treatment of foreigners in African countries. Throughout, it was underlined that the dignity of migrants must be respected, regardless of their legal status;
- Issues of security and the need to control who enters and remains in national territory;
- Root causes of migration, and in particular its link to poverty, conflict and other forms of deprivation, while not the primary sphere of the migration manager, nevertheless need to be borne in mind;
- The need to strike a balance between the basic rights of individuals and sovereign rights of any given State;
- The vulnerability of migrants in an irregular situation to exploitation, especially when smuggling and trafficking organisations are involved;
- The importance of social, cultural, and economic integration, particularly to reduce the incidence of racism and xenophobia;
- The need for more collaboration and cooperation between States and engaging other relevant stakeholders; and
- The potential richness of migration for development as migrants bring skills, investment and resources back to support the development of their countries of origin.

These are just a few of the many important points raised in the rich, two-day consultations. Throughout, the participants stressed that as migration is a complex issue, it requires comprehensive and cooperative approaches to address it effectively.

Based on the many expressions of support for the Berne Initiative voiced in Addis, Switzerland decided to create a support group of interested governments for the continuation/further development of the Berne Initiative process, open to all States.

Participants will be kept informed of further developments in the Berne Initiative process, including the results of the consultations planned for other regions and regarding preparations for the Second International Symposium on Migration at the end of the year in Berne. The active contributions of African governments will be reflected in the further development of the Berne Initiative process and the International Agenda for Migration Management.

ANNEX

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Workshops on Effective Practices

	Does this issue belong in an International Agenda for Migration Management?	What are the essential elements of practice?
International Co-operation Including Co-operation and Dialogue among States, Partnerships in Managing Migration	Yes	♦ Inter-state cooperation, taking into account globalisation, terrorism, sustainable development ♦ Regular policy consultations ♦ Reinforcement of the capacities of assistance of IOM and the Berne Initiative ♦ Frank and constructive dialogue ♦ Partnerships between countries of origin and destination, such as in Cotonou Agreement articles 13, 79, and 80 ♦ Economic integration through regional processes such as ECOWAS, COMESA, etc. ♦ Partnerships in the management of returns
National Migration Policy including Interrelationships with other Policy Domains, Components of a Comprehensive National Migration Policy	Yes	♦ Recognition that each country has its own national migration policy ♦ Promotion of coherent national migration policy through co-ordination between ministries or centralisation of migration responsibilities, e.g., observatory in Senegal, and ECOWAS ♦ Establishment of national structures closely linked to sub-regional, regional and United Nations structures ♦ Taking into account civil society organisations and creation or reinforcement of their operational capacities ♦ Oversight and evaluation ♦ Public education and sensitisation in implementation of migration management structures ♦ Management of national migration statistics
Management of Entry and Stay Including Visa Requirements, Border Control, Residence	Yes	♦ Dialogue between States ♦ Use of modern technology for identification ♦ Rapid delivery of visas ♦ Avoidance of humiliating conditions for obtaining visas and arbitrariness ♦ Enhanced computerisation at airports ♦ Recognition of the sovereignty of States ♦ Harmonious management of migration

Regular Migration (Temporary Migration) including Migration for Educational or Training Purposes, Business Visitors, Family Visits, Temporary Labour Migrants	**Yes**	♦ Recognition that most temporary migrants are in a regular situation/status ♦ Assistance by IOM in putting in place mechanisms to help migrants achieve the objectives for which they migrated ♦ Cooperation between countries of origin and destination, needed for efficient regular migration management ♦ Need to inform migrants about their rights/opportunities and the role IOM can play for them ♦ Negotiation of IOM structures in countries of destination with those countries so as to put in place mechanisms for counting migratory movements, for training, for preparation to return and reintegration in countries of origin, so that "temporary" does not become "permanent" and "regular" does not become "irregular" ♦ Development of a special IOM structure for managing labour migration at the point of departure and arrival
Regular Migration (Permanent Migration) including Immigration Programmes, Family Reunification, Humanitarian Resettlement	**Yes**	♦ Establishment of links between permanent residents and their countries of origin in a manner benefiting both States as a result of the status of the migrant ♦ Creation of specialised structures to manage migration and the initiation of harmonised programs so that the treatment of labour migrants takes into account the need of African States for development ♦ Structures which look into questions related to humanitarian visas, for example in cases of medical need ♦ Sharing by IOM of the experience of Egypt which has benefited from an integrated migration management program, now showing some success
Labour Migration Including Labour Market Needs, Regulation of Labour Flows, Conditions for Migrant Workers, Access to Labour Markets	**Yes**	♦ Globalisation and liberalisation are creating a global labour market. Consequently, all of the issues mentioned regarding the labour market, need for regulating labour flows, conditions of migrant workers and access to employment are appropriate ingredients for an International Agenda for Migration Management. ♦ How to factor African labour into the international labour market? ♦ Consideration of the impact of migrant workers on employment opportunities in the local labour market. Arrangement and documentation of migrant labour so as not to damage local employment. ♦ Affording highly skilled migrants the opportunity to maximise their potential ♦ The effective practices contained in the resource document are pertinent for an International Agenda for Migration Management.
Irregular Migration Including Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons	**Yes**	♦ Greater commitment is needed by States to sign, ratify and implement at the national level the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime. ♦ The working group agreed that the elements identified in the resource document should be included in an International Agenda for Migration Management.

Human Rights of Migrants including Basic Human Rights, Principle of Non-Discrimination, Principle of *Non-Refoulement*, Internally Displaced Persons	**Yes**	♦ Basic or core human rights should be extended to all migrants and their dependants, including in countries of destination ♦ A migrant's status could provide additional rights depending, for example, on whether s/he is a labour migrant with a specific contractual arrangement or recruited under a particular bilateral agreement ♦ Victims of trafficking should be treated in accordance with the provisions of the UN Convention on Transnational Crime, and the accompanying protocol against trafficking, signed in Palermo in 2000 ♦ Encouragement to States to sign existing human rights treaties and conventions, and to implement them in their domestic laws ♦ Due consideration given to dependants of migrants ♦ The effective practices contained in the resource document should all form part of an International Agenda for Migration Management
Asylum and International Protection of Refugees including Protecting refugees within broader migration movements and durable Solutions	**Yes,** a reference to the special responsibilities of States with respect to refugees is appropriate, as long as its distinct regime is maintained	♦ Refugees are a special and distinct group of vulnerable people; therefore policy and practical approaches need to consider the separate but complementary nature of the treatment of refugees and migrants ♦ Asylum seekers should be protected by international instruments ♦ States need to carry out their responsibilities to refugees ♦ Refugees are also the responsibility of UNHCR, which works in close cooperation with States ♦ Need for refugees to respect the laws of the country of reception
Integration Including Integration of Migrants, Social and Economic Rights, Access to Employment, Access to Health and Educational Services	**Yes**	♦ Knowledge and implementation of the UN Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ♦ Avoidance of lack of protection in the host country of migrant workers at work, lack of social security coverage, lack of education, lack of health coverage ♦ Promotion of stable employment ♦ Avoiding spread of communicable diseases
Naturalisation and Citizenship Including Naturalization Procedures, Linkage with Immigration Programmes	**Yes**	♦ Naturalisation emanates from the internal rights of every State, and is inalienable as a right of each citizen, which belongs to him/her, to choose a nationality. ♦ Similarly, each State has the inalienable right to accord its nationality on those persons it chooses. ♦ Each State has the sovereign right to determine how to manage questions of dual nationality, and a divergence of national legislation was noted on this topic.

Return including Return Policy, Voluntary Return, Temporary Return, Reintegration, Mandatory Return	**Yes**	♦ Issues of return are topical, and there are sometimes abuses on the part of States of destination. ♦ Consultation between States effecting forced return and States of origin is advised. ♦ Forced returns should be conducted in conformity with international law, and the dignity of persons forcibly returned should be maintained. ♦ Voluntary return flows from the inalienable right of an individual to go back to his/her country, if desired, and therefore it is necessary to provide the opportunity for the individual to make an informed decision. ♦ A range of measures put in place by institutions charged with managing these issues should accompany these returns. ♦ Creation of information centres to assist with voluntary return is necessary, and is compatible with the Berne Initiative, which promotes responsible structures for the management of these questions. ♦ Consultation prior to return is recommended between IOM and the concerned States (of destination and origin)
Migration and Development including Development Co-operation, "Brain Drain" or "Brain Gain", Remittances, Diaspora Support	**Yes**	♦ Migration and development is a primary challenge for African States. ♦ Necessity of putting in place coherent policies to ensure that migration does not enrich States of destination by impoverishing States of origin ♦ Development of policies encouraging training programmes in Africa for Africans ♦ Sharing the experience of African diaspora migrants associations in supporting development of the continent. ♦ For the repatriation and transfer of funds, initiation of policies and engagement in practical negotiations with banking organisations and other appropriate institutions to avoid the flight of funds and capital. ♦ African governments to provide good governance, equality of opportunity, transparency in management to create an encouraging dynamic for the return of qualified manpower and securing capital transferred by the diaspora and others. ♦ Organisation of the diaspora and its engagement in policies to encourage "brain" return.
Migration and Trade Including temporary movement of persons as service providers, trade and investment opportunities for migrants, process of globalization	**Yes**	♦ Strengthening of links between these policy domains. ♦ Creation of an environment that is attractive to investors and promotes development. ♦ Adoption of national legislation that does not discourage investors. ♦ ♦ Avoid suppressing or stifling local enterprise that is not strong enough to handle competition. ♦ Dialogue with the World Trade Organisation. ♦ Modernisation of investment codes ♦ Reinforcement of negotiating capacities.
Migration Health Including Individual Health, Public Health, Research and Data Collection on Health, Health Assessment Procedures	**Yes**	♦ Every country has the primary responsibility of ensuring good public health for its citizenry. ♦ In Africa, health provision is made for regular migrants but there is increasing demand for service to migrants in an irregular situation. This is not usually addressed in most government's migration management. ♦ The practices contained in the resource document are regarded as effective ones in the health sector of migration.

Migration and Environment Including Protection of National Resources, Disaster Reduction, Environmental Management	**Yes**	♦ Safeguard and manage in common natural resources ♦ Protect the environment against pollution and overproduction
Migration and International and National Security Including Political, Social and Economic Security and Stability	**Yes**	♦ Uncontrolled migration could adversely affect national security. ♦ The working group appreciated the legitimate concerns of some destination countries regarding the political, social and domestic impact of labour migration in terms of national and international security. ♦ The working group recommended dropping a specific reference to security concerns as a result of the events of September 11, 2001 (but not the rest of the section), as security concerns pre-date that event, and September 11 should not be an instrument for discrimination in migration management. ♦ Bullet 3 on page 37, para. 16 is considered the core concept and operative items, and should be placed at the outset. The other elements from the resource document should also be included.
Public Information including Information Campaigns	**Yes**	♦ Provide reliable and appropriate information
Research and Data including Research, Collection and Analysis of Data, Exchange of Information, Data Protection	**Yes**	♦ Research and data, along with capacity building, is of crucial importance in fine tuning the machinery of migration management. ♦ Collaboration at national, regional and international levels will produce better border controls, which will, in turn, produce data that can be used to produce studies relevant to migration management, including acting as early warning.
Capacity Building Including Cooperative Measures for Capacity Building	**Yes**	♦ The value of capacity building and research and data in fine tuning the machinery of migration management cannot be over emphasized. ♦ Personnel exchange and training programmes help in the detection of falsified documents, and could help check irregular migration and human trafficking. ♦ Collaboration at national, regional and international levels will produce better border controls, and these, in turn, will provide data that will be useful for analysis relevant to migration management, including for early warning.
Other Policy Linkages and Accompanying Measures including Conflict Resolution, Conflict Prevention, Poverty Alleviation, Training of Government Officials	**Yes**	♦ Recognition of the links between migration and such other global macro policy issues as poverty, conflict and other forms of deprivation, which affect consideration of migration but which are not the principal domain of the migration manager and therefore would be addressed primarily in other policy areas ♦ Recognition of the need for concerted action to mitigate the causes of forced migration