The Berne Initiative

Berne Initiative Regional Consultations for
the Americas
9-10 September 2004
Santiago de Chile

REPORT

Introduction

The Berne Initiative Regional Consultations for the Americas were held on 9 - 10 September 2004 in Santiago de Chile. Some 100 participants representing 24 countries, representatives of international, regional and non-governmental organizations and individual migration experts were in attendance. The main objective of these fourth and final regional consultations of the Berne Initiative was for participants from North, South and Central America and the Caribbean to explore the concept and to contribute to the development of an International Agenda for Migration Management.

Participants supported the Berne Initiative process of informal dialogue and consultation that takes account of the reality of migration in a globalizing world, and the shared recognition of the need for cooperation in order to manage migration effectively. The acknowledgement that migration is a fact of modern life and that nearly all countries are simultaneously countries of origin, transit and destination, brings new possibilities for the development of a common language on migration and enhanced opportunities for cooperation between states. The central challenge is understood to be how to work most effectively both at the national level and in cooperation with other states to manage migration so as to reduce its negative impacts and maximize its positive and beneficial impacts.

Consideration of migration in the Americas reflects the particular migration challenges of the continent, and the strong tradition of inter-state consultation on migration, through such regional consultation mechanisms as the Regional Conference on Migration (the Puebla Process) and the South American Conference on Migration. Particular emphasis was placed on the complementarities of the Berne Initiative's consultative approach with on-going regional dialogues on migration, in providing opportunities for states to learn from each other's experiences and explore possibilities for cooperation in migration management.

Sr. Ricardo Concha, Director General of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile, opened the consultation by calling attention to the fact that migratory phenomena have characterized mankind from time immemorial but have taken on added significance as a result of globalization. While freedom of the movement of goods is assumed, people face greater difficulties in moving from one country to another. Greater awareness and attention are required to the reality of today's mobile world, to create better-informed public opinion and concerted effort at the international level. Migrants are often perceived as a problem, as persons fleeing problematic situations in their home countries and as competitors displacing nationals by accepting lower salaries and inferior work conditions. Fear exists that migrants coming in large numbers will be a drain on public services such as welfare. Today, the international community needs to develop a new attitude towards migration, one that highlights the positive contribution that migration can make. Sr. Concha emphasized that the Berne Initiative regional consultations are designed to help states face major challenges that migration dynamics pose, in the interests of stimulating economic development.

Charles-Edouard Held, Ambassador of Switzerland to Chile, echoed the view that while international migration is not a new phenomenon, with globalization of transportation and communication, and persistent economic disparities globally, migration now poses enormous policy challenges for all countries. Of the 883 million people in the Americas, 47 million are migrants. Ambassador Held stressed that the countries of the Americas have much experience in international migration, and have, in fact, been among the earliest to engage in dialogue and consultation.

Ambassador Dominik Langenbacher, Swiss Delegate for Migration Dialogue, called attention to the fact that the Americas consultation marked an important step in the Berne Initiative process as participants came together for the last of the Berne Initiative regional consultations to contribute to the development of an International Agenda for Migration Management. Ambassador Langenbacher noted that migration poses challenges and opportunities for all countries and touches on important aspects of sovereignty, notably the right to determine which non-nationals may enter and stay, and questions of social security and stability. Importantly, all countries are learning about migration and how to manage it. In the absence of a global system on migration, the Government of Switzerland launched the Berne Initiative states-owned consultative process to lead to better management of migration through enhanced cooperation between states. He stressed that the Berne initiative is not aimed at creating new laws or norms but rather at complementing existing law with a non-binding policy framework to help at the practical level. The International Agenda for Migration Management is intended as a common reference system on migration that is sovereignty-based and addressed to governments, without creating new rights or obligations. The Berne Initiative is working toward a comprehensive, global approach that takes into account perspectives of each region. The Americas region is an important one for migration management as it contains one fourth of the world population and more than a quarter of all migrants. There is a long tradition of exchange of information and experience and cooperation in migration in the region, through such successful examples as the Regional Conference on Migration and the South American Migration Forum. The International Agenda for Migration Management has drawn upon and benefited from the outcomes of these efforts.

Dr. Richard Perruchoud, Director of International Migration Law and Legal Affairs, IOM, offered opening remarks on behalf of IOM's Director General. He posed the challenge of how migratory movements can be regularized in the world today, and posited that as total freedom of movement leads to anarchy and can not be sustained, the alternative is legal order. When searching for more effective management strategies for migration, the first place to look is at the existing legal framework of rights and obligations. He noted the many sources of international law relevant to migration, e.g. human rights, humanitarian law, refugee law, migrant workers law, and the fact that the current dispersion of these laws creates a disproportionate and inaccurate sense of gaps on migration and loss of control. Dr. Perruchoud advised that IOM is consolidating its work on international migration law, giving also due regard to efforts such as the Berne Initiative to establish an international framework on migration. The 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development chapter on migration created a useful starting point, and can now be built upon by the regional consultative processes on migration and elements of state practice.

Mr. Agni Castro-Pita, Senior Regional Program Officer of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, emphasised the importance of a protection regime for refugees. Refugee flows result from forced migration, and involve persons who have been persecuted and whose human rights have been violated. He noted the importance of respecting the human rights of migrants, including respect for the fundamental right to seek asylum. Terrorist attacks, fears of uncontrolled migration, and the rise of smuggling and trafficking intermediaries have led to the adoption of control measures affecting asylum seekers. The 1951 Refugee Convention, its Protocol, and the Cartagena Declaration provide important limits on these efforts. Mr. Castro-Pita highlighted the importance of training officers, and of distinct measures addressed to counter-trafficking. Counter-trafficking measures and legislation need to be consistent with refugee protection laws and principles as has been done with the Trafficking Protocol to the UN Crime Control Convention, and in MERCOSUR.

Dr. Gabriela Rodriguez Pizarro, appointed by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in 1999 as the Special Rapporteur for the Human Rights of Migrants, promotes the rights of migrants and investigates and denounces violations thereof. She noted that abuses continue, especially for migrants in an irregular situation who are vulnerable to expulsion or exploitation by unscrupulous employers. Exploration of the management of migration is new on regional and international agendas. Globalization is establishing a new dynamic that requires comprehensive efforts with participation of all relevant ministries, and states from north to south. She emphasized that countries of origin need to be a source of support for their nationals throughout the migration process. Dr. Rodriguez noted the recent entry into force and importance of the 1990 Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. She expressed concern about linking migrants with crime, and the possibility thereby to exacerbate xenophobic and racist tendencies. She called for the management of migration from a perspective of shared responsibilities among states, bearing in mind at all times that the human being is at the centre of migration management policies and legislation.

Mr. Gerhard Reinecke, Specialist on Employment Policies, International Labour Office, highlighted that nearly half of all migrants are labour migrants. The 2004 International Labour Conference, through its tripartite structure, addressed three principal themes: (1) the importance of labour migration in the era of globalization; (2) policies and structures for orderly migration for work, including conventions and agreements; and (3) the need to improve the protection of migrant workers. The ILC took a broad perspective, looking at positive as well as negative effects of migration. The ILC conclusions mentioned the Berne Initiative favourably. The Plan of Action adopted by the conference called for better administration of labour migration flows, tripartite dialogue in cooperation with other institutions, ratification of ILO Conventions 97 & 143, and creation of a better data base on labour migration. Mr. Reinecke emphasized the importance of migration for work in the Americas, and reiterated the support of the ILO to the Berne Initiative.

Mr. Gervais Appave, Director of Migration Policy and Research, IOM, and the head of the Secretariat of the Berne Initiative, introduced the development of the International Agenda for Migration Management. He noted that at these fourth and final regional consultations, among the participants were friends who were at the birth of the Berne Initiative and who have provided advice, encouragement and support throughout.

He observed that each of the regional consultations of the Berne Initiative had been different, interesting, fruitful and constructive. Each had recognized that migration is a fact of modern life, and that all states are faced with the challenge of managing it effectively. Each consultation had also welcomed the central objective of the Berne Initiative in terms of the development of a non-binding set of common understandings and effective practices. He pointed to some questions that needed to be addressed by participants, including the value they placed on cooperation in the field of international migration, and the strategy to be adopted to achieve an International Agenda on Migration Management that reflected the concerns and interests of all shareholders.

General Discussion

In the ensuing discussion, states congratulated Switzerland for promoting genuine dialogue on migration. Until just a few years ago, they observed, migration policy was considered the poor stepchild of such issues as disarmament, trade and the environment. Now, migration has climbed the ladder of the international affairs agenda and is being given much more attention. There is a new and welcome resolve to address migration.

Participants confirmed that cooperation is one of the fundamental elements in migration and is a key tool in effective management. They underlined the need for more work and study on specific aspects of migratory phenomena: there is, for instance, a need for more profound analysis and better understanding of the impact of migration on families.

The comprehensive and balanced nature of the International Agenda for Migration Management was seen as a major asset. It was noted that there are different national and regional visions on migration, as what happens in Latin America on migration is not identical to what happens in Africa or Asia. Therefore, national, bilateral and regional dialogue and work on migration will need to continue in parallel with work at the global level.

Participants took time to discuss what the scope of the International Agenda on Migration Management ought to be. They noted that migration management is related to many other spheres of policy, including trade, development, national security, and health, to mention but a few. If the purview of migration management is described too narrowly, it will result in a disproportionate and limited focus, with concentration on uni-dimensional policies such as asylum, border control or human rights. The International Agenda for Migration Management has tried instead to map out in a comprehensive way all areas of policy relevant to migration. Participants were also comfortable with the notion that the Agenda should point to the linkages with related policy fields such as trade and health.

The question of the role of civil society was raised and it was duly noted that although the Berne Initiative is primarily aimed at governments, it should nonetheless be sensitive to the positions of other interested parties such as NGOs, employers and workers organizations.

Common Understandings

Participants drew from their rich experience in regional consultation mechanisms on migration to highlight not only the importance of developing a common language and understanding of migration but also the heightened possibilities for that today. As all countries are countries of origin, transit and destination in one way or another, greater possibilities exist for identifying commonalities in values and approach. As a result, participants supported the effort to identify Common Understandings on migration and found that the text provided a solid basis for discussion and reflection.

The first day of the Americas consultation was devoted to the task of identifying core values and ideas to guide management of migration at the international level. Through the discussion, it was clear that the Berne Initiative is both innovative and comprehensive. As a whole, it presents a good package, with no major omissions. More work must be done to polish the understandings to remove redundancies, and present the ideas in the clearest and most logical possible way.

Some notions are still slightly blurred and there is a need to review language to have truly common understanding e.g. "benefits" for whom and of what kind; the meaning of *irregular* as opposed to *regular* migration, as well as the place of other related pairs of terms in the migration management lexicon: *legal/illegal, authorised/unauthorised, documented/undocumented*. Participants thought that it would be useful to have a glossary of commonly used concepts and IOM announced that it would publish such a document in the near future. *Integration* was another concept that attracted much discussion. There was a general sense that this concept was changing and that its evolution ought to be tracked to identify what adaptations were needed on the part of migrants and on the part of the host society. Some ambiguities result from the difficulties of translation and it may be possible to remove some areas of uncertainty with a careful textual language scrub. Overall, there was agreement that the Common Understandings could contribute to a better understanding of migration. As migration is an emotional issue, where rational debate is often clouded with emotion, a set of Common Understandings can help reinforce common values and provide a shared foundation for addressing difficult issues.

A number of other specific suggestions were made to help refine and clarify the text, including ensuring that the Effective Practices reflect the many good principles of the Common Understandings and vice versa. These detailed comments will inform the next and final version of the Agenda.

Effective Practices

The objective in reviewing the Effective Practices section of the International Agenda for Migration Management was to confirm that the selection of elements to be included in the field for governmental action on migration is the right one. With respect to each topic, participants were asked: (1) does this topic belong in an IAMM; (2) drawing on your own experience, what are the essential elements of practice in this area for effective migration management; and (3) what use can be made of the Agenda, such as for capacity-building, as a checklist in the development of national policy, as an educational tool?

The participants found that all of the identified topics have a place in the International Agenda for Migration Management. It was pointed out that while the text is good, as these consultations are not negotiations, they do not imply acceptance by all states of every aspect of the text. Rather, they are to be seen as a resource that states can use or adapt to meet their particular needs. While each of the groups chose to work in a slightly different way and chose to offer their reactions to the text differently, they validated the essential structure of the agenda.

Participants provided many specific comments reflecting a great deal of convergence with other regions regarding what ought to be done to improve the text. For example, many participants suggested having another look at the ordering of the topics to put national migration policy before international cooperation, to better track the Common Understandings, and cautioned on the need to be precise with terms, for example on refugees and asylum, to clarify that there are different regimes involved, resulting in separate treatment of refugees. At the same time, these consultations provided some ideas that are particular to this region.

The enclosed matrix provides a synopsis of the many specific, substantive comments provided by the participants in identifying elements of essential practice. These and the other comments provided by the states of North, Central, and South America and the Caribbean will contribute to the further development of the International Agenda for Migration Management and will ensure that the voices of this region are reflected in the final text prepared for the International Conference "Berne II" in Berne on 16-17 December of this year.

Use of an International Agenda for Migration Management

As to the use to which the International Agenda for Migration Management could be put, participants offered many ideas. They highlighted that it can serve as a reference or resource document for the creation of policies and legislation, as well as form the basis for strategic partnerships, such as with other countries and with civil society.

Conclusion of the Consultations

The Berne Initiative Regional Consultations for the Americas were animated, with a constructive and rich debate. Ambassador Langenbacher pointed out that the participants now share a better appreciation of the concerns and priorities of the Americas and Caribbean. He called attention to a few key points emerging from the discussion. The long experience with management of migration and cooperation in this area is of particular note, as is the importance this region attaches to inclusion of civil society as a key stakeholder in migration. In finding an appropriate balance between facilitation and control, the protection of the rights of migrants is of critical importance. Ambassador Langenbacher highlighted two specific issues: first, that the logic and order of the Agenda need to be reviewed to ensure the coherence of the overall approach; and second, given the critical importance of terminology, the glossary of terms that IOM is to publish will assist in the production of the final version of the International Agenda for Migration Management.

Input received from each of the four regional consultations does not affect the fundamental structure of the Agenda but helps to refine and clarify. Where there are differences among the regions, efforts will be made to find the best possible fit to reconcile the differences and reach a point of comfort. The revised text will be circulated ahead of "Berne II", but will not be negotiated at this conference, as it is not formal or binding. Rather, participants will provide direction and guidance to continue the development of the International Agenda for Migration Management and the Berne Initiative process. Ambassador Langenbacher noted that IOM's work is of the essence of making "Berne II" a success – before, during and after the regional consultations and "Berne II".

He stressed that the Berne Initiative is a complementary and comprehensive tool at the international level to the excellent work taking place on migration at the regional level in the Americas. The field of migration has become of such an interest to the international community that there has been a proliferation of efforts at the bilateral, regional and global level on migration. A number of states asked about the relationship between the Berne Initiative, the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) and other inter-state efforts. In brief, the GCIM is designed to raise public awareness about migration with all stakeholders and to inform debate in the United Nations; the regional consultative processes take a problem-solving approach; and the Berne Initiative assists governments to develop national legislation and policy and provides a basis for cooperation between states. Special care will be taken to avoid needless duplication of effort with the GCIM. Ambassador Langenbacher advised that the results of "Berne II" together with the International Agenda for Migration Management would be made available to the GCIM. It is in the interest of all governments to keep themselves closely informed of developments likely over the next few years.

On behalf of the Government of Chile, Nicolas Torrealba thanked the Berne Initiative and the Government of Switzerland for the impulse that they have given to multilateral efforts to manage migration, and thanked IOM for all of its support to migration. He noted that over the course of two days, participants discussed all the major themes of migration -- economic, security, political – with a confluence in vision and common intentions. He reiterated that this region had been receiving migrants for the last 50 years while sending out large numbers of migrants to other continents. Through the Berne Initiative, the region had taken another important step towards more effective consultation and cooperation. This would ultimately strengthen the consultative foras of the Americas – the Regional Conference on Migration and the South American Conference on Migration – as well as dialogue between MERCOSUR and the Andean Community.

October 2004

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Santiago de Chile
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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	♦ International co-operation in migration is essential; it involves information exchange, technical assistance, harmonization in legal and other areas that are related to migration, e.g. social ramifications (family, health, education, fighting against smuggling and trafficking) ♦ Common terminology important ♦ Co-operation between States requires searching for goals and mechanisms that are realistic, practical, and beneficial for all participants ♦ The key aspect is finding areas of mutual concern (i.e. trafficking) and putting aside bilateral issues ♦ Recognition of the importance of establishing spaces for open and frank dialogue ♦ Expanding regional work into global; there is no need to push, consensus will be reached with time; time needed for dialogue and building confidence ♦ Two levels needed: regional for immediate needs and global for longer-term issues of common concern ♦ Dialogue on the regional level can be more operational than on the global level ♦ Dialogue on the global level needs to be well-structured and practical plan needed for States ♦ Some States support regional but not global co-operation ♦ Building partnerships – not just between governments but with all of the stakeholders is important, e.g. civil society, migrant associations, international organizations, etc. ♦ IOM as an implementer of many important regional plans because it possesses critical expertise (e.g., CIMES statistical system)

National Migration Policy Including Interrelationships with other Policy Domains, Components of a Comprehensive National	**Yes**	♦ Recognition of the necessity to take into account integral national migration policies and that relate to a broad spectrum of interconnected issues ♦ Interrelation and convergence of national migration policies with regional and interregional migratory processes ♦ Emphasis should be placed on better co-operation in consular matters ♦ Promotion of coherent national migration policies through inter-institutional coordination and creation of national coordination fora ♦ Recognition of the necessity of fostering the establishment of national and regional migration observatories to ♦ Increasing social awareness about the beneficial effects of migration policies ♦ Involvement of civil society in the formulation of migration policies ♦ Dissemination of the information to society about migration policies ♦ Promotion of better and more widespread data collection in the area of migration
Management of Entry and Stay Including Visa Requirements, Border Control, Residence	**Yes**	♦ National level approach to entry and stay is related to sovereignty; clear, not ad hoc, procedures needed ♦ Identification and sharing of best practices on visa and residence requirements more appropriate perspective than harmonization as these requirements depend on the conditions and needs of each country; harmonization may be more possible on the sub-regional level as seen in the Central American context ♦ Dissemination of information important ♦ Clarification needed regarding national level practices and international co-operation – best practice approach to national level practices
Regular Migration (Temporary Migration) Including Migration for Educational or Training Purposes, Business Visitors, Family Visits, Temporary Labour Migrants	**Yes**	♦ Since regular temporary migration is promoted through consular offices in receiving countries, governments should be kept informed on concentrations of nationals ♦ Need to simplify requirements, e.g. visas ♦ Guarantee of social protection, for temporary and permanent migrants ♦ Need to ensure a correct application of laws relating to temporary migration programmes
Regular Migration (Permanent Migration) Including Immigration Programmes, Family Reunification, Humanitarian Resettlement	**Yes**	♦ Countries of destination should facilitate the implementation of immigration programmes and family reunification ♦ Practices regarding family units need to be clarified ♦ Importance of promotion of policies and legislation that facilitate family reunion

Labour Migration Including Labour Market Needs, Regulation of Labour Flows, Conditions for Migrant Workers, Access to Labour Markets	**Yes**	♦ To foster agreements that allow migrants to dispose of their savings through the system of social security that caters to migrants, both in countries of origin and countries of destination ♦ Consideration of developing national measures that regulate supply and demand for human resources and are linked to bilateral and multilateral efforts ♦ Ensuring that migrants have the possibility of contacting consular officials in their countries ♦ To promote the creation of Programmes for migrants workers of bilateral nature with the support of international organizations
Irregular Migration Including Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons	**Yes**	♦ Strengthen efforts to raise **awareness** at all levels, including through public information campaigns, dissemination, and publicising the adverse effects of irregular migration, smuggling, trafficking and related abuse, and available assistance to victims of trafficking to discourage those considering irregular movement and to warn those susceptible to trafficking, particularly women and children. (English version)

Human Rights of Migrants Including Basic Human Rights, Principle of Non-Discrimination, Principle of *Non-Refoulement*, Internally Displaced Persons	**Yes**	♦ Adoption and implementation of measures to prevent violations of human rights of migrants, **particularly of women and children**, as well as their exploitation and to ensure that their basic human rights are protected in all stages of the migration process, including expulsion (English version) ♦ Adoption of measures that guarantee the protection of human rights ♦ **Distribution** of information regarding the human rights of migrants (English version) ♦ Promotion of respect for the obligation of competent authorities of a State where a foreign national is detained to immediately notify the nearest consular officer of the detainee's country of origin and promotion of measures to **enable the consular officer to visit the detainee and provide him**/her with relevant legal and humanitarian assistance (English version) ♦ To promote coordination of actions between States, international organizations and those civil society organizations that work on promoting respect and protection of migrants ♦ Implementation of practices that ensure the **appropriate treatment** of migrants, regardless of their status, and to prevent racist or xenophobic actions and policies and to eliminate discriminatory practices against migrants (English version) ♦ Implementation of measures to ensure that the non-nationals, like nationals, are protected against discrimination based on race, religion, sex, national origin and other **protected grounds** (English version) ♦ Adoption of measures to ensure that the physical integrity, dignity, religious **practices** and cultural values of migrants and their families are respected. ♦ Promotion, in particular, of the protection of persons belonging to minorities against unjustified discriminatory treatment (Durban Conference) ♦ To provide consular services with sufficient human and juridical resources that would allow to offer effective and efficient assistance to the nationals inside and outside the country ♦ To promote mechanisms of international co-operation that would help to the governmental efforts to offer humanitarian assistance to the migrants outside the country
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	♦ It is necessary to make the terms pertaining to refugees and asylum seekers more precise. What is a refugee? What is an asylum seeker? Urge more explicit commitments by States (separate treatment of refugees and exiles), need to know regimes involved

Integration Including Integration of Migrants, Social and Economic Rights, Access to Employment, Access to Health and Educational Services	**Yes**	♦ In some cases speak of "insertion" of migrants – question of adaptation to societies and of maintaining fundamental rights and cultural identity ♦ Citizenship should not be purchased but acquired through contribution (economic, cultural, etc. development) ♦ Migrants do not have a "right" to long-term residence but may be eligible ♦ There is no distinction in section between regular and irregular, and policies may differ ♦ There is a need to include integration of irregular migrants through incentives such as recognition of labour rights, educational system to formalize migratory situation where to stay ♦ All countries would like to know who is in their country (periodic regularization); amnesties also have the effect of opening floodgates ♦ Migrants should have access to education and health system without regard to their legal status ♦ Migrants should equal rights with citizens, except voting privileges ♦ Migrants´ integration into the legal system ♦ Consideration of integration of migrants and their families is linked to citizenship and there is a need to link inter-governmental measures (e.g. inter-American citizenship) ♦ Integration is an extension of citizenship ♦ Coordination between countries or origin and destination (???) ♦ Strengthen integrity of migrants´ rights for multiple generations ♦ Education of population on multiculturalism to limit xenophobic attitudes ♦ Potential benefits to be drawn from States ratifying and enforcing international conventions (important for fourth and fifth generations) ♦ States have a national identity which is a value to be promoted and accepted by migrants; migrants, on the other hand, have fundamental rights which should be acknowledged by all States ♦ Integration is a dynamic process requiring adaptation by migrants and societies; it should begin before the move and it always continues for a long time after the move
Naturalisation and Citizenship Including Naturalization Procedures, Linkage with Immigration Programmes	**Yes**	♦ Measures to allow return to country of origin ♦ Consider revising the paragraph referring to legislative and administrative measures vis-à-vis the stateless ♦ States should facilitate internal procedures regarding renouncing and recuperating citizenship ♦ Adoption of measures that allow return to countries of origin of migrants that have become citizens in countries of destination
Return Including Return Policy, Voluntary Return, Temporary Return, **Reintegration**, Mandatory Return	**Yes**	♦ In order to reinforce co-operation, return should be channelled to foster bilateral agreements which will facilitate return, including those migrants that are qualified as inadmissible by receiving countries ♦ To promote measures of readmission in countries of origin in cases of compulsory return ♦ To promote voluntary return

Migration and Development Including Development Co-operation, "Brain Drain" or "Brain Gain", Remittances, Diaspora Support	**Yes**	♦ To facilitate the transfer of remittances and to avoid measures that inhibit transfer ♦ Participation of private enterprises in the development of lucrative migration initiatives ♦ Finding ways to make remittances beneficial four countries of origin and destination ♦ Promotion of mechanisms that foster productive investment of remittances through state and migrant participation ♦ Those migrants who are the poorest are not always the beneficiaries
Migration and Trade Including temporary movement of persons as service providers, trade and investment opportunities for migrants, process of globalization	**Yes**	♦ There is a need of striking the ideal balance – how to facilitate trade without creating a burden ♦ Promoting dialogue between trade and migration specialists and regulators ♦ It is essential that trade specialists understand issues of security, control, return, etc. ♦ Creation of multiple visa ♦ Many short-term labourers are coming as tourists ♦ Freer movement of service providers ♦ Sensitive labour markets need to be considered ♦ Bringing together trade, labour, and migration officials at national level as well as at international level is essential for effective dialogue on the linkage between migration and trade.
Migration Health Including Individual Health, Public Health, Research and Data Collection on Health, Health Assessment Procedures	**Yes**	♦ Strengthening collaboration between States, in particular, countries of **transit, origin, and destination, on migrants´** health issues including sharing of information, data, technical expertise and materials while addressing concerns about the migrant's right to privacy ♦ Medical examinations of migrants should be fair and transparent, before and after reaching the country of destination
Migration and Environment Including Protection of National Resources, Disaster Reduction, Environmental Management	**Yes**	♦ There is a need for political action, as there is a close relationship between rich and poor countries in terms of natural resources, natural disasters ♦ Need for protection of plant and animal species, as there is a danger that when people from these regions migrate, they take the knowledge with them
Migration and International and National Security Including Political, Social and Economic Security and Stability	**Yes**	♦ The recent terrorist attacks and new modalities of international terrorism have highlighted security concerns associated with migration. ♦ Tightened national security should not lead to problems for regular migrants and migrant discrimination ♦ Enhance information and awareness campaigns to avoid "scapegoating" of migrants and unleashing of xenophobic tendencies

Public Information Including Information Campaigns	**Yes**	♦ Relevance to sending and receiving States ♦ Educating population about the dangers of irregular migration through advertising, information campaigns, etc. ♦ Public information is vital for migratory processes – through information to people, through guidance and assistance centres, and through civil society ♦ Information regarding rights and procedures in destination countries to help make expectations realistic and limit risks of trafficking ♦ The meaning of migration and its effects on labour markets, ♦ Curbing xenophobia ♦ Traffickers promulgate a great deal of misinformation; countries have a responsibility to counter this (e.g. IOM documentaries) ♦ There needs to be a legislation to prosecute traffickers and the fact that trafficking is a crime should be publicized ♦ Public information plays a preventive role as well as promotes integration through legal avenues/rights and emphasises the positive contributions of migrants and limit xenophobia ♦ Information on the web ♦ Information campaigns are helpful for countries of origin and destination alike - Information on where to seek help, what rights, options for return and integration migrants possess
Research and Data Including Research, Collection and Analysis of Data, Exchange of Information, Data Protection	**Yes**	♦ There is a need for more information exchange ♦ Bilateral and regional research ♦ Comparative studies ♦ Research on issues that must be addressed by both source and destination countries
Capacity Building Including Cooperative Measures for Capacity Building	**Yes**	♦ Promotion of measures **enhancing** the capacity of countries to manage movements of people in order to realise the benefits of regular migration and reduce the costs of irregular migration ♦ Promote cooperation and technical assistance in order to mobilize resources that contribute to a better migration management ♦ To develop and turn into practice capacity building programmes aimed at educating migration officials about managing migration on the local, national, and international levels in order to enable these officials to implement legislative and administrative norms in a professional and effective way
Other Policy Linkage Including Conflict Resolution, Conflict Prevention, Poverty Alleviation, Training of Government Officials	**Yes**	♦ In order to have effective migration policy, it is important to keep in mind that international migration is a phenomenon that goes back into history and that migration is closely linked to political, social, and economic aspirations of each individual state and region. States recognize more and more that migration not only has to be confronted in a balanced way in economic, social, and development domains, but migration policies have to be accompanied by pertinent political measures ♦ Need for protection of plant and animal species, as there is a danger that when people from these regions migrate, they take the knowledge with them