Session II

Contextualizing Return – Case Studies

Marieke Kleiboer

Director MPR
International Cooperation Branch
Department of Immigration and Citizenship
Australia
Outline of presentation

1. Context within which Australia operates: key immigration facts
2. Australia’s approach to migration
3. Return management: prevention/response
4. Collaboration with other countries
5. Capacity building: examples
Australia’s unique geographic location
Since 1945:
  – 6 million immigrants
  – 650,000 humanitarian entrants
  – Population has risen from 7 million to around 21 million today

• Population growth of 1.2% - between 23 million and 31 million in 2051

• One in four persons born overseas

• 95% of the Australian population are citizens
Two guiding principles:

• Non-discriminatory universal visa system

• Layered border management system → pushing border management offshore (but remaining responsible)

  - Begins offshore during the visa application process
  - Continues during and after the check-in process
  - Final layer of the border is when the traveller reaches Australia
Layered border management

The Layered Approach to Border Management

- Application Process
  - Entry Documentation Check
  - Advance Passenger Processing System (APP)
  - Australian Passports Database
- Check-In
  - Visa and Passport Databases
  - New Zealand Passports Database
  - Movement System
- After Check-In
  - Movement Alert List (MAL)
  - PACE (Customs' System)
  - TRIPS
- Arrival
  - IRIS
  - RMAS
  - Document Alert List (DAL)
  - Referrals System
  - Safeguards

people our business
How does return fit into Australia’s migration management?

- Returns begin with the first interaction with the Australian border.

- The visa requirement/layered border approach assists returns → it aims to:
  1. Identify clients accurately
  2. Ensure proper documentation

- Crucial: partnerships with other countries and international organisations.
How does Australia collaborate with others?

Prevent return issues via deterring irregular people movement → examples:
• Explore and develop shared agendas with source and transit countries --> tailor made approach
• Implement Displaced Person program in partnership with host countries and international organisations

Respond to unlawful arrival and stay in Australia → examples:
• Encourage countries to accept their nationals back
• Work on strategies for forced and voluntary returns
Capacity Building Projects to prevent irregular movement

- technical officer exchange programs
- document examination and immigration intelligence mentoring and training
- strengthened governance arrangements – including legislation and business processes
- English language training
- other cooperation and training activities as identified by counterpart agencies or according to emerging areas of criminal activity
- financial or technical assistance with border systems
In 2007 – 08:

- Document Examination Training for 20 countries, Equipment to 10 countries
- English Language Training for 11 countries
- Immigration Intelligence training for 10 countries
Identity checking unit - Afghanistan

- Established by Australia, but now funded by other donors (Belgium, Denmark)
- Identity investigations for clients and governments
- 106 clients (Afghans in Australia) have gained a successful outcome and were able to return voluntarily
AliceGhan

A community built human settlement including:
- housing (1200 houses; 9000 people)
- water supply
- roads
- school
- community centre (vocational training centre, health clinic, and sustainable livelihoods training)
Conclusions

- Return management \(\rightarrow\) prevention of irregular movement and responding to unlawful residence

- Capacity building can be an important tool of return management

- Close partnership with receiving countries, international organisations and other donors crucial for its success