

ICMPD
International Centre for
Migration Policy Development



**Border management
co-operation to facilitate
labour mobility and
combat illegal migration**

**17th OSCE Economic and
Environmental Forum**

First Preparatory Conference

Prague, 16 and 17 October 2008

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Freedom of Movement

- CSCE/OSCE history linked to this issue
- Persons are free to leave any country including their own and to return to their country
- States are free to restrict
 - access to the country to foreign nationals and
 - access to the labour market to non-resident foreigners

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Managing borders

Objectives of border management:

- ◆ control (persons, goods)
- ◆ facilitation

Borders:

- ◆ Checkpoints (land, harbour, airports)
- ◆ Green/blue border

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Integrated Border Management (IBM)

Agencies cooperate to manage borders jointly

- ◆ Border police / border guards,
- ◆ Customs,
- ◆ Veterinary inspection,
- ◆ Phytosanitary inspection.

Elements

- ◆ joint strategy and work plans
- ◆ institutionalized information sharing and cooperation at all levels
- ◆ Joint Border Crossing Points, joint patrols

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IBM: 3 Levels of Cooperation

Intra-service Cooperation

Inter-agency Cooperation

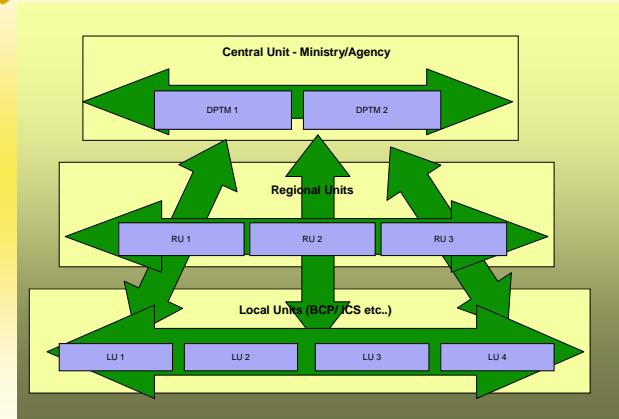
International Cooperation

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Intraservice cooperation

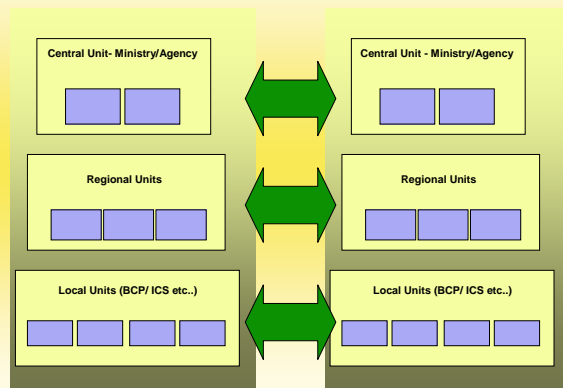


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Inter-agency cooperation



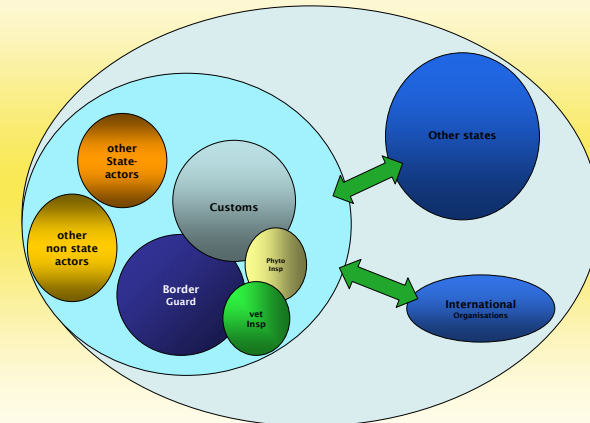
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International Cooperation

See graph



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Related issues

- ◆ Passport and identity documents, based on civil registries
- ◆ Visa systems
- ◆ Data gathering, sharing, processing
- ◆ Biometrics
- ◆ Registered travelers
- ◆ Sharing of intelligence, joint action on transnational smuggling networks
- ◆ Governance issues

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Limits of border management

- ◆ Limits of profiling
- ◆ Balance security and traffic flow
- ◆ Green/blue borders difficult to control
- ◆ Migrants and smugglers are inventive
- ◆ Sea borders: difficulty to deny entry
- ◆ Return: difficulty of identification
- ◆ More comprehensive approach needed

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Elements of a comprehensive approach

Recognition that migrants are stakeholders

- ◆ Capacity building on employment abroad
- ◆ Dialogue with countries of origin and transit
- ◆ Inclusion of civil society, diasporas and migrants

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Impact of ecological and economic challenges

- ◆ Ecological migration: Aral Sea, coastal areas, Sahel – few aid programmes for displaced, no particular legal status given to „ecological refugees“
- ◆ Countries tend to reduce legal migration options in times of crisis

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The need for dialogue with countries of origin and transit

- ♦ Mediterranean Transit Migration
January 2008: APS and EPS Working Document on the Joint Management of Mixed Migration Flows, i-map
- ♦ Budapest Process
Ministerial Conference April 2009; thematic working groups
- ♦ Common understanding can lead to common solutions

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Creating opportunities for legal migration

- ♦ Strengthening capacity in countries of origin on organisation and promotion of employment abroad (role of private sector and Labour Ministries) and protection of migrants rights
- ♦ Meeting the needs of global labour market also means adapting education curricula and negotiating the recognition of diplomas

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Comprehensive approaches include civil society, diasporas

- ♦ Civil society is typically included in counter-trafficking efforts, less in reduction of irregular migration
- ♦ Information campaigns are good, personal advice to migrants on ways to realize freedom of movement and avoid unsuccessful migration would be better
- ♦ Dialogue needed with civil society, diasporas, migrants

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