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MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

**The essential elements for facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration
and mobility of people through planned and well-managed migration policies**

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Introduction

1.   In November 2014, the Director General reported to the Council on the Administration's policy deliberations, including work on a Migration Governance Framework. In advance of the Sixteenth Session of the Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance (SCPF), held on 2 and 3 July 2015, the Administration issued the draft Migration Governance Framework (S/16/9) to inform discussions and seek the views of the Member States. At that meeting, IOM Member States commented on the first draft and provided input that was taken into account to produce the Migration Governance Framework contained in document S/17/4 and the accompanying draft Council resolution, which described how IOM would use the Framework. This updated document was submitted to the SCPF at its Seventeenth Session, held on 28 and 29 October 2015. At that meeting, the SCPF took note of document S/17/4 and recommended that the draft resolution be submitted to the Council for adoption.

Purpose and nature of the Migration Governance Framework

2.   This is an era of unprecedented mobility, and the need to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility is becoming increasingly relevant.[1] Realizing the benefits and full potential of migration requires planned, well managed and well governed approaches to migration and human mobility. That said, migration is a complex and broad field of work, and there is no single convention or framework presenting a coherent, comprehensive and balanced approach[2] to migration governance which is also practical, concrete and concise.

3.   The IOM Migration Governance Framework sets out the essential elements to support planned and well managed migration. IOM is well placed to provide this advice: as the global lead agency on migration, IOM's purpose includes providing advice on migration questions and providing a forum for exchanges of views and experiences on migration and mobility issues.

4.   For the purposes of the Migration Governance Framework, IOM defines governance as the traditions and institutions by which authority on migration, mobility and nationality in a country is exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas. The Migration Governance Framework is based on the understanding that, as the primary actor in migration, mobility and nationality affairs, a State retains the sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in its territory and under what conditions, within the framework of international law. Other actors – citizens, migrants, international organizations, the private sector, unions, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious organizations and academia – contribute to migration governance through their interaction with States and each other.

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[1]   See Target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: "Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies".

[2]   See the 2013 Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

5.   The Migration Governance Framework does not:

(a)   Create new standards or norms. In drafting the Framework, IOM relied on its expertise and analytical work, as well as on existing commitments, non-binding declarations and statements (see the annex).

(b)   Address global migration governance, that is the international architecture for dealing with issues related to migration and human mobility. Instead, the focus is on the governance and management of migration from the point of view of the State as the primary actor.

(c)   Propose one model for all States. The Framework presents a "high road" or ideal version of migration governance, to which States can aspire, and for which IOM can provide support and assistance. That said, a State's historical, economic and social context, and its geography, affect how migration and human mobility should best be governed in that State. The Migration Governance Framework offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that fits its circumstances.

Migration Governance Framework

6.   IOM's view is that a migration system promotes migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and benefits migrants and society:

(a)   When it:

(i)   Adheres to international standards and fulfils migrants' rights;

(ii)   Formulates policy using evidence and a "whole-of government" approach;

(iii)   Engages with partners to address migration and related issues;

(b)   As it seeks to:

(i)   Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society;

(ii)   Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises;

(iii)   Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

7.   The elements listed in subparagraph 6(a) are principles that form the necessary foundation for migration to be well governed. The elements in subparagraph 6(b) offer key objectives for migration and related policy, law and practice. Ideally, they would work together in a balanced way to advance the well-being of migrants and their families, and communities of origin, transit and destination.

8.   The **three principles** and **three objectives** based on the above are described below.

Principle 1: Good migration governance would require adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights

9.   Humane and orderly migration requires compliance with international law. The obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of individuals is paramount and applies to all individuals within a State's territory, regardless of nationality or migration status and without discrimination, in order to preserve their safety, physical integrity, well-being and dignity. Protecting the rights of individuals includes combating xenophobia, racism and

discrimination, ensuring adherence with the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and ensuring access to protection.

10.   Most of the world's migrants travel, stay in the country of migration and return without difficulty or the need for special assistance. That said, there are tens of millions of migrants or displaced people who are vulnerable due to personal characteristics, circumstances or legal status. Good migration governance would require particular efforts to identify and support these individuals, using child-oriented, gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate approaches. A State with forced migrants on its territory would need to provide assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian and human rights principles.

11.   Forced labour, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants should be criminalized. However, individuals who are subject to forced labour, trafficked or smuggled should not be criminalized; more generally, neither should irregular migrants. Migrants would need access to justice and legal redress in States of transit and destination, regardless of gender, age or other diversity characteristics. A person should be able to exercise his or her right to leave any country, including his or her own country, and to return to his or her own country at any time.

Principle 2: Migration and related policies are best formulated using evidence and whole-of-government approaches

12.   Migration policy is often the subject of intense political debate and can be based on populist sentiments. Migration policy must be based on facts and a well-founded analysis of the benefits and risks the movement of people poses to the State. To govern migration well, a State would collect, analyse and use credible data and information on, among other things, demographics, cross-border movements, internal displacement, diasporas, labour markets, seasonal trends, education and health. Furthermore, a State would seek to understand migration trends and reflect them in policies, including links with environmental degradation, climate change and crises.

13.   The law and policy affecting the movement of people are not restricted to any single issue, but include travel and temporary mobility, immigration, emigration, nationality, labour markets, economic and social development, industry, commerce, social cohesion, social services, health, education, law enforcement, foreign policy, trade and humanitarian policy. Similarly, the approach to migration law and policy can significantly affect other policy areas. Good migration governance therefore relies on whole-of-government approaches, whereby all ministries with responsibilities touching on the movement of people are implicated. In this way, a State can ensure that migration and mobility policy advances its broader interests.

Principle 3: Good migration governance relies on strong partnerships

14.   By their very nature, migration and mobility implicate multiple actors: States and their neighbours, subnational authorities, local communities, migrants and their families, diasporas, employers and unions. In addition, there are dozens of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations whose mandates touch on migration and humanitarian action. Governing migration well requires partnerships to broaden the understanding of migration, and to develop comprehensive and effective approaches. This means maintaining close partnerships with:

•   Subnational governments, local authorities, cities and municipalities;

- Non-governmental actors at the domestic level, including employers, unions, diasporas, migrant associations, civil society, local community groups, religious organizations and academia, ensuring that the entities consulted are representative of all those in the population concerned; this could include, among others, public–private partnerships;

- Other countries, including immediate neighbours, and countries of origin, transit and destination for nationals and incoming migrants (global and regional consultative processes, such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development and IOM's International Dialogue on Migration, provide essential forums that maintain these relationships);

- International and regional organizations whose mandates touch on migration and migration-related issues and provide humanitarian and development assistance, including members of the Global Migration Group.

Objective 1: Good migration governance and related policy should seek to advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society

15.   Poverty, instability, lack of access to education or other basic services are only some of the factors that can push individuals to migrate. Those who are pushed to migrate – unlike those who choose to migrate – may be more likely to do so under undesirable or dangerous conditions, including by accessing the services of unethical recruiters, smugglers or traffickers. This has negative consequences for migrants and for communities of origin, transit and destination, and undermines other efforts to govern migration well. Governing migration well would therefore mean promoting stability, education and employment opportunities and reducing the drivers of forced migration, including by promoting resilience, thereby enabling individuals to make the choice between staying or migrating.

16.   Even if the drivers of forced migration were eliminated, individuals would still choose to move, for example, to seek different or greater opportunities or to reunite with their families. A State would still normally want to manage migration in a way that advances its domestic interests, including responding to labour market needs, building communities and supporting social and cultural development. To achieve these objectives, migration and related law and policy need to be designed not only to enable migrants to participate in local economies, but also to foster strong socioeconomic outcomes for migrants and communities of origin, transit and destination. This would include:

- Adopting a variety of labour migration approaches, including permanent, temporary and circular migration, for workers of various skill levels;

- Facilitating international student migration and family reunification;

- Ensuring migrants have fair and non-discriminatory access to the labour market, which depends in part on the extent to which migrants can integrate into their new communities – this requires strong, results-focused integration and social cohesion programmes, including for returning migrants or displaced persons, who often need reintegration assistance;

- Ensuring migrants have adequate access to health care, psychosocial support, social services, education, basic public services and housing, regardless of gender, age or other diversity characteristics;

- Making social benefits – including pensions – portable, and ensuring regulations do not hinder, but rather support, employers in ensuring that pension, health and other benefits are portable;

- Ensuring migrants and displaced persons have access to legal recourse, including for land and property claims;

- Facilitating low-cost channels for remittances and supporting opportunities for investment in home communities;

- Taking action against private actors that charge unreasonable fees and regulating recruiters and recruitment agencies in their jurisdictions;

- Regulating employers and inspecting labour conditions so that employers fulfil their obligations to employees.

Objective 2: Good migration governance is based on effective responses to the mobility dimensions of crises

17.   In 2014, almost 60 million individuals were displaced as a result of natural and man-made disasters; a large number of forced migrants remain in protracted displacement situations, including in urban areas. Crises have significant long-term effects on migrants and society. Therefore, concerted action by the international community is required to: prevent and prepare for crisis; support migrants, displaced persons and communities affected by crises in accordance with humanitarian principles; and promote durable solutions to end displacement. Addressing the root causes of crises and associated population movements needs to be part of longer-term approaches towards recovery, transition and sustainable development. In addition, the international community should respond to crises with the understanding that migration is an inevitable consequence, and that recovery and transition efforts require consideration of the needs of migrants and their communities.

18.   Contributions to the humanitarian organizations providing relief, support and protection in support of State actions are essential in order to address effectively the mobility dimensions of crises. This includes financial or in-kind support for life-saving assistance such as shelter, food, health care and other assistance. Effective responses to crises combine traditional humanitarian activities with transition and recovery programmes, as well as migration management activities, as described in the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework.[3] Effective responses would also include the acceptance of refugees and asylum-seekers, including extending resettlement options to alleviate the burden on countries of first refuge, and offering other forms of admission such as humanitarian visas.

19.   A State affected by a crisis would bear responsibility to protect and assist crisis-affected persons residing on its territory, and where appropriate its nationals abroad, in accordance with international humanitarian, refugee and human rights law. This could include allowing unhindered access for humanitarian aid and workers. A State would need to facilitate access to consular services and evacuation assistance for migrants caught in crises on its territory.

20.   Since population flows caused by crisis situations will often spread across borders, a neighbouring country can face particular challenges such as facilitating access to safety and

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[3]   The Migration Crisis Operational Framework identifies 15 sectors of assistance to address the mobility dimensions of crises before, during and after crises. IOM Council Resolution No. 1243 of 27 November 2012 "encourages Member States to utilize the Migration Crisis Operational Framework to enhance their own preparedness and response capacity to migration crises, with support from IOM."

protection for displaced populations (including refugees, in accordance with relevant international instruments). This includes ensuring systems of registration, adequate access to services, and particular attention to any special needs and vulnerabilities.

Objective 3: Migration should take place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner

21.   Migration systems need to be designed to ensure that policy objectives are met and that they operate with efficiency and effectiveness. This includes effective implementation of policies and systems, and access to regular channels for migration, mobility, long-term residency and citizenship, for all individuals regardless of gender, age or other diversity characteristics. It also includes well-administered visa and entry schemes, with limited wait times and reasonable fees; access to dual nationality; timely asylum determination processes; effective identity management practices, including the issuance of reliable identity and travel documents; timely responses to requests for documentation or re-documentation; and acceptance of returning nationals.

22.   Ensuring migration is safe and orderly would also mean mitigating the risks associated with the movement of people. This includes applying effective cross-border health measures and strengthening public health strategies to prevent the spread of disease and protect the health of migrants and society. Maintaining the integrity of migration and mobility schemes requires an ability to detect irregular migration and to prohibit illegal cross-border activity. Migration and border agencies would work with national and international justice and security agencies to collect, analyse and use information intelligence, including to address terrorism, as well as trafficking in persons, smuggling in migrants and other transborder criminal activity.

IOM's contribution to migration governance

23.   The documents on which IOM relied to draft the Migration Governance Framework included its Constitution, the IOM Strategy and other relevant Council documents. IOM contributes to effective, responsible migration governance when it acts in accordance with all the relevant documents defining its role. As described in the Strategy, IOM supports the development and implementation of migration and related policy that maximizes migration's benefits; enhances the humane and orderly management of migration; supports efforts to address irregular migration and root causes; and provides research, analysis and expert advice. IOM also provides capacity-building, services and innovative approaches to migration challenges. It participates in coordinated humanitarian responses and assists in returning and reintegrating migrants and displaced persons. IOM assists States, acts directly with migrants and works with a large variety of partners, including other intergovernmental organizations, civil society, academics, the media, the private sector and diaspora groups. Examples of the specific areas of IOM activity as contained in the Strategy for each of the principles and objectives are set out in the annex.

How IOM will use the Migration Governance Framework

24.   IOM will use the Migration Governance Framework to guide its work in capacity-building, providing policy advice and developing specific programmes. This could include training, tools and assessment models. The Organization will also use the Framework to facilitate planning and reporting on how IOM contributes to migration governance, with a focus on results that are measurable and concrete. This will improve IOM's ability to give focus to its work, and to measure and communicate its impact.

Annex

Basis for the Migration Governance Framework

Although there is no single document addressing all issues relevant to migration, there has been significant thinking and analysis on migration governance, including commitments and statements by States and others in international forums. To draft the Migration Governance Framework, IOM relied on accumulated expertise within the Organization, as well as on existing binding commitments negotiated by States in conventions; non-binding declarations and statements negotiated among States; the IOM Constitution, the IOM Strategy and relevant Council resolutions, negotiated among Member States; and IOM documents and analysis, including the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and other documents that were reviewed by the IOM governing bodies. In particular, IOM sought guidance and inspiration from:

- The body of international migration law that encompasses, inter alia, obligations under human rights, refugee, labour, humanitarian, maritime and transnational criminal law, particularly those instruments with specific references to migrants;

- Statements made in advance of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UNSG) (an eight-point agenda for action to make migration work for all) and civil society organizations (CSOs) (five-year eight-point action plan);

- The declaration at the conclusion of HLD 2013 setting out key issues related to migration and development;

- A set of common understandings on migration management to which participating States agreed as part of the Berne Initiative's International Agenda for Migration Management;

- The IOM Constitution and the IOM Strategy (and its 12 points), which provides guidance on the areas of work IOM members consider important for pursing IOM's commitment to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society;

- IOM position papers and contributions of analytical work on migration; for example, MCOF and IOM's position papers in advance of HLD 2013 and the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS);

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

Below is a list of source documents and their relevant sections that inspired the principles and objectives of the Migration Governance Framework, as well as an illustrative list of the kinds of actions that should be taken to fulfil and achieve the principles and objectives of the Framework.

Principle 1: Good migration governance would require adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights

Key themes:

- Compliance with international migration law, including, inter alia, the nine core human rights treaties, the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions and recommendations, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Refugee

Convention), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) and its protocols, as well as relevant regional instruments, in particular those with specific references to migrants and discrimination;

- Combat xenophobia, racism and discrimination, and ensure adherence to the principles of equality and non-discrimination, including by non-State actors and subnational governments;

- Abide by humanitarian principles when providing assistance and protection to forced migrants on national territory;

- Enactment of policies and programmes that bring no harm and alleviate migrant vulnerability, including early identification and support for migrants or displaced people who are vulnerable owing to personal characteristics (e.g. age, gender, sexual orientation), circumstances (e.g. victim of trafficking or other violence, extreme poverty, refugee, separated from family, stranded) or legal status (e.g. regular, undocumented, irregular, dependent);

- Pursue international cooperation to protect and uphold migrant rights throughout the migration cycle, including by combating rights violations resulting from unfair and unethical international recruitment practices;

- Incorporate child-oriented and gender perspectives into policies and programmes;

- Decriminalize irregular migrants;

- Provide access to timely status determination processes, justice and legal redress, regardless of gender, age or other diversity characteristics;

- Criminalize forced labour, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants;

- Enable a person to exercise his or her right to leave any country, including his or her own country, and to return to his or her own country, at any time.

Basis:

- IOM Strategy points: 2, 3, 11

- MCOF sectors of assistance: All 15

- IOM position paper on HLD 2013: Policy recommendations: 3

- IOM high-road scenario: 2

- IOM position paper on WHS 2016: Policy recommendations: 1, 2

- UNSG eight-point agenda: 1, 3

- CSO five-year eight-point action plan: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

- HLD declaration points: 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 24

- Berne Initiative Common Understandings: 3, 4, 7, 8, 15, 16

- Key conventions (inter alia): the nine core human rights treaties; ILO conventions and recommendations; Refugee Convention; UNCTOC protocols on trafficking and smuggling.

Principle 2: Migration and related policies are best formulated using evidence and whole-of-government approaches

Key themes:

- Collect, analyse, use and disseminate credible sex- and age-disaggregated data on population and displacement movements, both internally and across national borders, as well as on diasporas, labour markets, demographics, seasonal trends, education and health – in order to inform policy;

- Use a whole-of-government approach including all ministries with responsibilities touching on the movement of people, such as labour, education, agriculture, commerce, industry, security, social services, health, gender, women, youth, defence, law enforcement, foreign policy, trade policy, economic development and growth;

- Reflect in policies migration trends and links with climate change, crises and demographics, taking into account the different impacts and needs of men, women, boys and girls.

Basis:

- IOM Strategy points: 3, 5, 6
- MCOF sectors of assistance: All 15
- IOM position paper on HLD 2013: Policy recommendations: 1, 2, 5, 6
- IOM high-road scenario: 1, 3
- IOM position paper on WHS 2016: Policy recommendations: 5
- UNSG eight-point agenda: 6, 7
- CSO five-year eight-point action plan: 1
- HLD declaration points: 3, 6, 22, 25, 28
- Berne Initiative Common Understandings: 6, 11, 19, 20
- Key conventions: The nine core human rights treaties; UNCTOC and its protocols; ILO conventions and recommendations; Refugee Convention.

Principle 3: Good migration governance relies on strong partnerships

Key themes:

- Use partnerships to broaden understanding and develop comprehensive approaches to migration;

- Maintain close international partnerships with other countries, including: immediate neighbours; significant countries of origin, transit and destination for nationals or for arriving migrants; countries which are home to the diaspora; other countries in regional trading blocs;

- Maintain close partnerships with governments and authorities at the subnational level, including city authorities;

- Maintain close partnerships with international organizations whose mandates touch on migration and migration-related issues, including those providing humanitarian and development assistance;

- Engage in regional consultative processes with other countries and international organizations;

- Engage all partners at the subnational, national, international and regional level (government agencies, international organizations, CSOs, non-governmental organizations, employers, unions, diasporas, migrant associations, academia), ensuring that those entities consulted are representative of the entire population concerned.

Basis:

- IOM Strategy points: All 12
- MCOF sectors of assistance: All 15
- IOM position paper on HLD 2013: Policy recommendations: 1, 2, 6
- IOM high-road scenario: 1, 3, 4
- IOM position paper on WHS 2016: Policy recommendations: 3, 5
- UNSG eight-point agenda: 4, 8
- CSO five-year eight-point action plan: 2, 5, 6
- HLD declaration points: 3, 5, 6, 7, 18, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31, 32
- Berne Initiative Common Understandings: 5, 7, 9, 10
- Key conventions: The nine core human rights treaties; UNCTOC and its protocols.

Objective 1: Good migration governance and related policy should seek to advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society

Key themes:

- Ensure that non-national residents can have the same access as nationals to health care, social services, education and housing, regardless of gender, age or other diversity characteristics;
- Promote cross-border labour market matching and trade in services;
- Adopt a variety of gender-sensitive labour migration approaches, including permanent, temporary and circular migration, at various skill levels;
- Promote stability and reduce drivers of forced migration, including by promoting resilience and reducing risk;
- Implement regular lower-cost channels for remittance transfers, promote financial literacy among remittance-receiving households, and increase opportunities for diaspora investment in home communities;
- Maintain strong, results-focused integration, reintegration and social cohesion programmes, including post-arrival reintegration assistance and assisted voluntary returns;
- Communicate to the public and stakeholders the domestic value of migration and mobility;
- Provide information on regular migration channels;
- Facilitate international student migration;
- Facilitate family reunification;
- Ensure that social benefits – including pensions – are portable and that the approach to international taxes is fair and does not discriminate on the basis of migration or residence status;
- Provide access to legal recourse, including for land and property claims;
- Support socioeconomic development via strengthened diaspora engagement, through skill and financial transfer programming, migrant entrepreneurship and innovation.

Basis:

- IOM Strategy points: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12
- MCOF sectors of assistance: 3, 6, 7, 9, 13
- IOM position paper on HLD 2013: Policy recommendations: 1, 3, 6
- IOM high-road scenario: 1, 2, 4
- IOM position paper on WHS 2016: Policy recommendations: 2, 5
- UNSG eight-point agenda: 2, 5
- CSO five-year eight-point action plan: 2, 8
- HLD declaration points: 2, 9, 12, 13, 18, 21, 23, 26, 27
- Berne Initiative Common Understandings: 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18
- Key conventions: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; UNCTOC and its protocols; ILO conventions and recommendations.

Objective 2: Good migration governance is based on effective responses to the mobility dimensions of crises

Key themes:

- Work in concert with international partners to provide support and assistance to people affected by crises on the basis of humanitarian principles, including through voluntary contributions to international organizations (intergovernmental and non-governmental);
- Facilitate access to safety and protection for displaced populations, and accept refugees and asylum-seekers, including through resettlement and other forms of humanitarian admission;
- Facilitate access to consular services and evacuation assistance for nationals abroad affected by crises;
- Allow unhindered access for humanitarian aid and workers;
- Register displaced persons and ensure they can access services, and that special needs and vulnerabilities are adequately addressed, in an equal and non-discriminatory manner;
- Support sensitization and participatory campaigns to provide information to affected populations and others, and to receive feedback;
- Support early transition and post-crisis recovery efforts, including the provision of durable solutions to displacement, for example livelihood support and access to basic services.

Basis:

- IOM Strategy points: 1, 3, 9, 10
- MCOF sectors of assistance: All 15
- IOM position paper on HLD 2013: Policy recommendations: 4
- IOM high-road scenario: 1
- IOM position paper on WHS 2016: Policy recommendations: 2, 3, 4

- UNSG eight-point agenda: 4
- CSO five-year eight-point action plan: 3
- HLD declaration points: 23
- Berne Initiative Common Understandings: 8
- Key conventions: The nine core human rights treaties; Fourth Geneva Convention and Additional Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions; UNCTOC and its protocols; Refugee Convention; Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

Objective 3: Migration should take place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner

Key themes:

- Provide access to adequate and regular channels for migration, mobility, residence and citizenship, for all individuals regardless of gender, age, or other diversity characteristics;
- Facilitate regular travel and migration, detect irregular migration, prohibit illegal cross-border activity, identify and refer those in need of assistance and protection, and implement timely asylum determination processes;
- Implement efficient and well-operating visa, entry, stay and residency schemes, with limited wait times and reasonable fees;
- Respond in a timely manner to requests for documentation/re-documentation and accept returning nationals;
- Maintain effective identity management, including through reliable passports and responsible use of biometrics;
- Work with national and international border, immigration, justice and security agencies to collect, analyse and use intelligence, including to address transborder criminal activity (e.g. trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants) and terrorism.

Basis:

- IOM Strategy points: 1, 3, 5, 11
- MCOF sectors of assistance: 10, 11, 12
- IOM position paper on HLD 2013: Policy recommendations: 6
- IOM high-road scenario: 1, 2
- IOM position paper on WHS 2016: Policy recommendations: 2
- UNSG eight-point agenda: 3
- CSO five-year eight-point action plan: 5
- HLD declaration points: 5, 11, 17, 24
- Berne Initiative Common Understandings: 13, 14, 15
- Key conventions: The nine core human rights treaties; Refugee Convention; Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; UNCTOC and its protocols.