Migration policies and regional cooperation

The changing face of contemporary international migration is prompting governments in South and South-West Asia to develop strategies for migration management and responses to migration that are increasingly holistic, integrated and take into account migration trends in the subregion. International migration in South and South-West Asia is characterized by three major trends: contract labour migration to the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), permanent migration to Europe, Australia, North America, and South-East Asia; and cross-border and seasonal migration within the subregion (Khatri 2007).

1 Yuko Hamada, Senior Regional Labour Migration/Migration and Development Specialist, International Organization for Migration

2 The member States of the GCC are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.
Additionally, the subregion must contend with the complexities and dynamics of a migration context involving significant populations of refugees or those in a refugee-like situation, large numbers of irregular migrants and large-scale human trafficking and smuggling. Permanent migration to Europe, Australia and North America has long been a feature in the regional migration context and, despite changing economic conditions in these countries of destination, this pattern continues. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka continue to be primarily countries of origin of migrants in the subregion while every stage of the migration cycle occurs in India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, making them countries of origin and transit in addition to being countries of destination.

Issues related to the protection of migrant workers often differ by destination and the status of migrants in destination countries, which also call for different policies. The movement of workers to GCC countries remains a key feature of the subregional migration context. An estimated 9.5 million temporary contractual workers from South and South-West Asia live and work in Western Asia (Ratha and Shaw 2007, Ratha and Zhimei 2008, Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking 2008).

Since the mid-1970s, migrants from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka have been actively recruited to work overseas in construction, small factories, domestic services and agriculture (Khadria 2005). Most migrant workers from the subregion are low or semi-skilled labourers employed to work in GCC countries or in the manufacturing sector of Malaysia. The financial impact of this labour migration is significant. Remittances from Nepalese workers, for example, which account for 20 per cent of the Nepal gross domestic product (GDP), are the country’s most important source of foreign income, even exceeding export revenue (World Development Indicators 2011).

Another important factor of the subregional migration context is the seasonal intraregional movement of people. Historically, there has been extensive cross-border mobility within the subregion, particularly for migration between India and Nepal, India and Bhutan, and Bhutan and Nepal, where country agreements have allowed citizens to cross borders without passports or visas.

Countries develop strategies to manage migration by designing migration policies that align with national priorities for the movement of people. A comprehensive policy framework for international migration that also considers the protection of migrant workers requires an explicit national policy on migration, a regulatory framework that supports the policy and sufficient capacity to implement and administer the policy.

National migration policies in the subregion generally aim to address six main themes:

- The protection and welfare of migrant workers.
- Limiting ‘brain drain’ by restricting outflows.
- Optimizing the benefits of organized labour migration.
• Regulating the inflow of foreign labour.

• Post-admission management of migrants.

• Measures to prevent or reduce irregular labour migration.

Most countries of South and South-West Asia have developed out-migration policies. Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan enacted legislation pertaining to out-migration in the late 1970s and early 1980s and Nepal followed suit in the early 1990s by promulgating the Labour and Employment Act (Khatri 2007).

Specifically, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have in place laws that promote international labour migration, regulate private recruitment agencies and ensure the rights of migrant workers (Naujoks 2009). Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have mechanisms to regulate private employment agencies through a registration and monitoring system. India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka also have a system of penalties and rewards to encourage ethical recruitment.

Licensing systems in Pakistan and Sri Lanka were set up with a provision that they undergo a periodic evaluation by government. In addition, Sri Lanka has mechanisms for the payment of compensation to migrant workers based on inquiries by an authorized officer (IOM 2005).³

Countries in the subregion face similar problems that may be addressed collectively in international communities. There is an increasing effort to facilitate collaboration on the protection of migrant workers, access to labour markets and the prevention of irregular migration between origin and destination countries. Orderly migration policies consistent with the basic rights of migrant workers are possible only through cooperation between countries of origin and host countries (Wickramasekera 2002). This international cooperation takes place at various levels: multilaterally between many countries, regionally among the countries of the South and South-West Asian subregion, bilaterally between any two countries in the subregion and unilaterally by any single country in the subregion (Khadria 2005).

Dialogue forums are the first step toward developing governance on international migration. The essence of the dialogue approach is to provide informal settings for countries to discuss issues of migration without requiring a formal commitment. Various international bodies have initiated international forums to promote cooperation. Countries in the subregion are involved in a number of these forums including, among others:

³ For more details on government initiatives related to migration see the labour migration chapter in this report.
The Global Commission on International Migration

Launched by the United Nations Secretary-General and a number of countries in December 2003, the Commission produced a final report in 2005, which contained outcomes from regional hearings, including from those held in Asia and the Pacific. The adoption of a final draft resolution by the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided that in 2006 the high-level dialogue of the General Assembly would be devoted to international migration and development.4

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

Open to all members and observers of the United Nations, this State-led process is informal, voluntary and non-binding. It was created to advance understanding and cooperation between migration and development and to foster practical and action-oriented outcomes.5

The International Dialogue on Migration (IDM)

Established by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), this Dialogue organizes meetings on a regular basis for governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders to discuss migration policy issues, in order to explore and study policy issues of common interest and cooperate in addressing them.6 Countries in the subregion participate in these discussions, particularly prior to global forums on migration, and regional meetings are held to prioritize and position migration issues in the subregion.

In addition, a number of regional forums on migration have been organized by international organizations in the region. For example, the United Nations Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking organized preparatory meetings to the Global Forum on Migration and Development in 2008 and 2010, which was attended by representatives from many of the countries in the subregion. At the 2010 meeting, delegates from countries of destination and origin agreed upon the following set of recommendations to present at the Forum (United Nations Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking 2011):

- Integrate labour migration management strategies into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies, and further develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the area of migration management.

- Mainstream labour, migration, population and development policies that respect international labour standards and protect the rights of all migrant workers.

4 See www.un-ngls.org/ort/international_migration.htm.
6 For more details see www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/lang/en.
particularly women and children, and end the stigmatization and discrimination against migrants.

- Develop minimum standards for health services for migrants and their families, including health financial schemes, health insurance abroad and social protection in health.

Notably, these efforts to realize global governance in migration issues cannot always be deemed as being successful, and outcomes from these multilateral and global discussions do not necessarily bring immediate change at the national level.

The regional consultative process (RCP), a series of non-binding forums that bring together representatives of States, civil society and international organizations in the regional level to discuss migration-related issues in a cooperative manner (Klekowski von Koppenfels 2001) was introduced in the 1990s. It has three key characteristics that contribute to global migration governance:

- **Agenda setting**—establishing a common ground among States that are willing to discuss migration in a regional context. This approach aims to develop a common understanding of the different types of migration and the issues pertaining to them and consequently drawing up a common set of terms and concepts used to understand migration.

- **Consensus building through communication**—developing communication and coordination among States often to the point in which they become ingrained in the governance process and eventually lead to position convergence on a particular aspect of migration, or an issue of particular concern.

- **Introduction of changes in concrete laws, policies or practices** governing how migration is managed at the national and regional level (Hansen 2010).

RCPs have provided positive results for policy makers in participating countries. Examples of processes that are playing key roles in South and South-West Asia are the following:

- **The Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labor for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process);**

- **The Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue);**

- **The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process).**

The Colombo Process has been a key platform for dealing with labour migration issues. The Process, established in 2003 as a ministerial consultation of countries of origin, has 11 member States,\(^7\) of which six are from South and South-West Asia, with Bangladesh serving as the chair (table 1).

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\(^7\) Ten Asian countries of origin of labour migrants took part in that event, namely Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Discussions at the high-level Colombo Process consultations resulted in various trainings, regional meetings and research opportunities. The third consultation was enhanced by the active participation of countries of destination acting as observers, namely Bahrain, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The fourth Colombo Process consultation was held in April 2011 in Bangladesh. The outcome of this conference, the Dhaka Declaration, finalized the recommendations of the Process related to the promotion of rights, welfare and dignity of migrant workers, services and capacity building, emergency response and emerging issues and enhanced dialogue and cooperation between Colombo Process members, countries of transit and countries of destination.

Table 1. Participants in the Colombo Process and Abu Dhabi Dialogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY OF PARTICIPATION</th>
<th>NATURE OF COUNTRIES</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Countries of origin of labour migrants</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Host countries for labour migrants</td>
<td>Bahrain, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observers</td>
<td>Host countries for labour migrants in Africa, Europe, East Asia and North America</td>
<td>France, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mauritius, Poland and United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observers</td>
<td>Regional and international organizations</td>
<td>Arab Labor Organization, European Commission, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.colomboprocess.org

The Abu Dhabi Dialogue aims to encourage discussions on the development of a comprehensive and practical framework for the management of temporary contractual labour mobility in Asia. It focuses on promoting the welfare and well-being of workers, developing both origin and destination countries through labour mobility and fostering greater intergovernmental cooperation and collaboration with the active support of international and regional partners.

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8 EU dialogue on Labour Migration was held in February 2011 as part of the Colombo Process initiated events.

The Abu Dhabi Dialogue is notably the first ministerial dialogue that brought together countries and host countries for labour migrants in order to enhance cooperation on contractual labour mobility and migration dialogues in the region. The countries of destination at the meeting included the GCC States and Malaysia, Singapore and Yemen.\(^\text{10}\)

The outcome of the 2008 Abu Dhabi Dialogue\(^\text{11}\) resulted in the establishment of the following four partnerships:\(^\text{12}\)

- **Partnership 1:** Enhancing knowledge in the areas of labour market trends, skills profiles, temporary contractual workers and remittances policies and flows and their interplay with development in the region.

- **Partnership 2:** Building capacity for effectively matching labour demand and supply.

- **Partnership 3:** Preventing illegal recruitment practices and promoting welfare and protection measures for contractual workers supportive of their well-being and preventing them from being exploited in the origin and destination countries.

- **Partnership 4:** Developing a framework for a comprehensive approach to managing the entire cycle of temporary contractual mobility that fosters the mutual interests of countries of origin and destination.

The Bali Process is another ongoing RCP in Asia and the Pacific. Established in 2002, the Process aims to foster cooperation among member States in regulating irregular migration. Its specific objective is to raise awareness, encourage cooperative action and develop practical regional measures to prevent, intercept and disrupt people smuggling, trafficking of persons, and related transnational crime (Köhler 2011). The Bali Process targets law enforcement officials as compared to the Colombo Process which gathers government officials involved in labour migration.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC),\(^\text{13}\) a key subregional body, focuses on economic, technological, social and cultural development. Although SAARC does not have a concrete migration mechanism in its framework, its member States adopted the Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Prostitution in January 2002 at the Kathmandu SAARC Summit.

The Convention came into force in 2006 after it was ratified by all seven member States. Afghanistan subsequently signed the Convention in 2007. Primarily a criminal justice instrument, the Convention aims to 1) ensure that its State

\(^{10}\) See www.colomboprocess.org/.

\(^{11}\) The second Abu Dhabi Dialogue was planned for 2010, but was postponed to 2012.


\(^{13}\) It was established in 1985 with seven member States—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. It was extended to eight members States in 2006 with the addition of Afghanistan.
parties criminalize and punish trafficking offences, and 2) promote subregional law enforcement cooperation to achieve this (ADB and IOM 2009).

Similar to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), SAARC has raised the level of participation among the network of exclusive stakeholders in the subregion, including, among others, civil society, members of the academic community, retired government officials, policy institutes and NGOs, including human rights organizations, in dealing with migration issues. For instance, the South Asia Migration Commission organizes an international conference annually in order to contribute to institutionalizing a regional approach to migration management in the subregion.

Bilateral cooperation agreements are seen as a promising mechanism for ensuring that the potential benefits of migration accrue to both origin and destination countries as well as to migrants themselves (IOM 2010). A number of them have already been set between countries in the subregion. Most of these agreements are in the form of memoranda of understanding (MOUs), which are not legally binding.

Many countries of South and South-West Asia have also signed bilateral labour mobility agreements with countries outside the subregion. Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Turkey have signed MOUs with destination countries in East Asia, Europe, South-East Asia and Western Asia, with the majority of them made with GCC countries, the area that has the largest concentration of migrant workers from South and South-West Asia. India has signed MOUs with more than 17 countries, including numerous European countries. Nepal has so far signed bilateral agreements with three destination countries, Qatar, the Republic of Korea and the United Arab Emirates, and is considering agreements with Bahrain, Israel, and Malaysia. Turkey has signed a number of bilateral labour arrangements with European countries. Following an agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany in 1961, it inked agreements with Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands in 1964, France in 1965 and with Sweden in 1967 (Hecker 2006).

Generally, bilateral labour arrangements aim to match supply with demand, promote friendly relations among States by encouraging orderly movements of labour and prevent the ‘brain drain’ phenomenon. In reality, the terms and conditions tend to favour the host countries because they are in a stronger position to enforce the arrangements agreed upon. The countries of origin in the subregion often struggle with political pressure from destination countries, which make it difficult to ensure protection of the migrants as set in the agreements.

As in South-East Asia, one of the challenges in negotiating a bilateral labour arrangement for countries in the subregion is the reluctance of host countries to enter into any formal agreement that stipulates that foreign workers be subject to the same laws and regulations as nationals. Consequently, greater focus must be made in this area when negotiating these arrangements (Go 2007).
Migration policies in the subregion generally aim to provide legal options for labour migration, usually through MOUs. In recent years, these policies have been set in response to the emerging challenges described below:

**Protection of the basic rights of migrant workers.** Many migrants work under difficult and dangerous conditions with less than minimum salaries. The challenge is to secure decent wages and ensure the provision of basic protection and access to social and health services. To this end, countries need policies, legislation and mechanisms that provide their citizens with protection and support from abuse in the labour migration process (Go 2007).

**Improving protection mechanisms specifically for female migrants.** The number of women migrants from some countries in the subregion is rising. Women are often more vulnerable to abuse due to the nature of their jobs, such as domestic work, which tend not to be covered by labour laws in many destination countries. Consequently, countries have to put in place specific protection mechanisms, such as a monitoring system for women migrants during their employment. Nevertheless, additional measures should be taken, particularly with regard to women engaged in domestic work.

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**Table 2.**

**Selected bilateral labour arrangements in South and South-West Asia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afghanistan</th>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Iran, Islamic Republic of</th>
<th>Maldives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td></td>
<td>MOU on cooperation in labour-related areas</td>
<td>MOU on the improvement and consolidation of cooperation on labour and social affairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td></td>
<td>MOU on cooperation in labour-related areas</td>
<td>Agreement on forming a joint working group on fisheries and livestock</td>
<td>MOU concerning placement of manpower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>MOU on cooperation in labour-related areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>MOU concerning placement of manpower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** IOM (no date).
### Table 3. Selected bilateral labour arrangements of countries in the subregion with countries outside the subregion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Nepal</th>
<th>Pakistan</th>
<th>Sri Lanka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td></td>
<td>MOU on labour and manpower development</td>
<td>MOU in the areas of labour and occupational training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reciprocal regulations for mutually transferred social security entitlements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MOU on vocational training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td>MOU on labour mobility partnership agreement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agreement on exchange of labour force</td>
<td>MOU on employment contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>MOU on sending of workers to the Republic of Korea under employment permit system (EPS)</td>
<td>MOU on the sending of workers to the Republic of Korea under the employment permit system</td>
<td>MOU on the sending of workers to the Republic of Korea under the employment permit system</td>
<td>MOU to dispatch manpower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>MOU on labour, employment and manpower development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>MOU in the field of manpower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>Manpower agreement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MOU of cooperation in the field of employment</td>
<td>MOU on employment contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>MOU on the recruitment of Bangladeshi workers</td>
<td>MOU on the employment of workers</td>
<td>MOU in fields of employment</td>
<td>MOU on the recruitment of Pakistani workers</td>
<td>MOU on the recruitment of Sri Lankan workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>Agreement on Manpower Cooperation</td>
<td>MOU on labour, employment, and manpower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Agreement on organization of manpower employment</td>
<td>Agreement concerning the organization of Manpower</td>
<td>Agreement concerning the organization of Nepalese manpower employment in Qatar</td>
<td>MOU on employment contracts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>MOU in the field of manpower</td>
<td>MOU in the field of manpower</td>
<td>MOU in the field of manpower</td>
<td>MOU in the field of manpower</td>
<td>MOU on employment contracts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IOM (no date).

*As noted, Turkey has a number of bilateral arrangements with European countries.*
Decreasing cost of migration. The recruitment of labour migrants in South and South-West Asia is largely facilitated by private recruitment agencies, which often charge fees excessive to the direct costs associated with the recruitment process, such as visa applications (IOM 2006). In line with the global trend to combat this problem by designing policies to regulate private recruitment agencies, many countries in the subregion have introduced licensing systems and set penalties for unethical conduct to regulate these agencies while others, such as Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, have even established public recruitment facilities and regulations to control private agencies. However, in addition to the complexities of regulating this part of the migration process, these policies face challenges due to the sheer number of these types of agencies active in the subregion.

Mitigating social costs of migration. Temporary labour migration is the norm in the subregion, and most of those migrating leave family members behind. Separation of families can have negative impacts on family cohesion and the well-being of children, especially in cases in which the mother has migrated. The policy challenge lies in considering the welfare of the whole family in the formulation of migration policies.

Encouraging remittances through official channels. Large proportions of remittances are sent to the subregion through informal channels, with the hawala or hundi systems being the most prominent. Notably, remittances transferred through these informal channels are lost as a source of foreign-income earnings to governments highly dependent on these flows. Furthermore, there are concerns that these informal channels could be used for money laundering.

Reducing 'brain drain' and harnessing circular migration. In many South and South-West Asian countries, highly educated, skilled and qualified persons seek opportunities abroad while simultaneously, the subregion is experiencing a shortage of skilled persons in various areas, including health and education. As a consequence, countries often adopt policies to mitigate the negative impact of the out-migration of skilled workers (IOM 2006). Another approach for dealing with the 'brain drain' would be to encourage circular migration by giving special incentives to return migrants, which allows countries of origin to harness the skills that migrants acquire while working abroad.

Increasing preparedness in emergencies. The sudden political crisis in Northern Africa in 2011 forced many governments to scramble to evacuate migrant workers from their countries that had been working in the subregion. As of 27 November 2011, a total of 778,981 migrants had fled violence in Libya. Among them were an estimated 35,600 Asians of which a majority of them were from South and South-West Asia. Many of those returning migrants are now unemployed and are concerned about their future. Collaborative mechanisms are essential in formulating more effective responses to emergencies of this nature.

Increasing ratification and implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and other international instruments related to international migration. As mentioned above, ratification of the Convention is very low in Asia, including South-West Asia, even though the subregion contains many key countries of origin. Ratification (and implementation) of the Convention would guarantee minimum universal human rights standards for all migrant workers. Despite the reluctance
of destination countries to ratify the Convention, migrant workers would still benefit if their county of origin affirmed it. For example, the Government of Sri Lanka increased protection of overseas migrant workers and enhanced the regulation of recruitment agencies after it ratified the Convention.

Strategic international cooperation within the subregion is required to overcome these challenges. Various migration initiatives have provided forums for discussion and a platform to propose suggestions for solutions to these issues. This has led to several positive examples of sharing of good practices and lessons learned within the subregion.

For instance, the Bangkok Statement on Migration and Development spells out 18 recommendations compiled from 31 government representatives from the Asia-Pacific region. These recommendations cover key thematic areas of international migration such as 'migration and health', 'gender and families', 'partnership for more regular and protected migration and strategies to address irregular migration' and 'linking migration and development' (Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking 2010).

Similarly, the Dhaka Declaration is the culmination of a series of consultations at the expert level among Colombo Process member States. The Declaration includes recommendations related to promotion of rights, the welfare and dignity of migrant workers, to services and capacity building, emergency response, emerging issues and enhanced dialogue and cooperation between Colombo Process Member States, and countries of transit and destination.

It is up to individual countries to reflect on these recommendations and include them in their own national policy, taking into account sovereign needs and issues. The ongoing success of these policies lies in the ability to take on policy recommendations and increase institutional capacity to implement and administer migration policies, and in the quality of national implementation of migration policies.

References


