MANAGE BORDERS IN AN INTEGRATED, SECURE AND COORDINATED MANNER

11 MANAGE BORDERS

Associated actions

a. **Enhance international, regional and cross-regional border management cooperation,** taking into consideration the particular situation of countries of transit, on proper identification, timely and efficient referral, assistance and appropriate protection of migrants in situations of vulnerability at or near international borders, in compliance with international human rights law, by adopting whole-of-government approaches, implementing joint cross-border trainings, and fostering capacity-building measures

b. **Establish appropriate structures and mechanisms for effective integrated border management** by ensuring comprehensive and efficient border crossing procedures, including through pre-screening of arriving persons, pre-reporting by carriers of passengers, and use of information and communication technology, while upholding the principle of non-discrimination, respecting the right to privacy and protecting personal data

c. **Review and revise relevant national procedures for border screening, individual assessment and interview processes** to ensure due process at international

Manage borders

borders and that all migrants are treated in accordance with international human rights law, including through cooperation with National Human Rights Institutions and other relevant stakeholders

d. **Develop technical cooperation agreements** that enable States to request and offer assets, equipment and other technical assistance to strengthen border management, particularly in the area of search and rescue as well as other emergency situations

e. **Ensure that child protection authorities are promptly informed and assigned to participate in procedures** for the determination of the best interests of the child once an unaccompanied or separated child crosses an international border, in accordance with international law, including by training border officials in the rights of the child and child-sensitive procedures, such as those that prevent family separation and reunite families when family separation occurs

f. **Review and revise relevant laws and regulations** to determine whether sanctions are appropriate to address irregular entry or stay and, if so, to ensure that they are proportionate, equitable, non-discriminatory, and fully consistent with due process and other obligations under international law

g. **Improve cross-border collaboration among neighbouring and other States** relating to the treatment given to persons crossing or seeking to cross international borders, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from the OHCHR Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders when identifying best practices

Manage borders

Example practices
For more practices, visit the Migration
Network Hub's **Repository of Practices**

West African Network for the Protection of Children

The West African Network for the Protection of Children (WAN) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) allows for the coordination between national child protection systems in ECOWAS states. WAN's specific interventions include identifying children in vulnerable situations, carrying out family tracing and conducting a social evaluation. If return must be facilitated by WAN, it is done using an agreed-upon case management tool. In 2011, WAN was strengthened following the launch of the ECOWAS *Support Procedures and Standards for the Protection and Reintegration of Vulnerable Children on the Move and Young Migrants.* These procedures and standards lay out eight key areas of protection for uprooted children. Some of the areas outlined were identification, alternative care, emergency support and family assessment (UNICEF, 2017).

Training public officials on migration and trafficking in persons

Azerbaijan and Bosnia and Herzegovina have undertaken various initiatives for training public officials on migration and trafficking in persons, including on the application of the provisions of the international human rights framework (OHCHR, 2018).

Manage borders

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African Union Border Programme

In June 2007, the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) promoting regional cross-border cooperation on border management was adopted by the 1st Conference on African Ministers in Charge of Border Issues. The objectives of AUBP are to finalize the demarcation and delimitation of African borders, to facilitate and encourage cross-border cooperation through joint planning and developing shared cross-border areas, and to increase Member States' border management capacity. Subsequent conferences led to the adoption of additional border management-related mechanisms. For example, the 3rd Ministerial Conference, held in May 2012, resulted in the African Union Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation, which was adopted in June 2014 at the 23rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union (African Union Commission, n.d.).

Relevant sustainable development goals

SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

▪**9.1:** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

▪**9.a**: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial,

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Manage borders

technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

▪**10.7:** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

▪**16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

▪**17.16:** Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

▪**17.18:** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

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