

Policy memo: Migration and host nations

Migrants are an asset to every country where they bring their labour. Let us give them the dignity they deserve as human beings and the respect they deserve as workers.

-Juan Somavia marking first International Migrants Day (18 December 2001)

Country Ummm

World 1

Executive summary

Tatydvnd (type out executive summary)

“Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. It is part of the social fabric, part of our very make-up as a human family.”

- Ban Ki-moon

What is this memo trying to answer?

1)

2)

3)

What are we facing?

Background of the problem and context

The country of Ummm is geographically adjacent to Kyapera. Thus, it becomes a site for greater influx of migrants. Being an immediate asylum for a large number of Kyapereens, Ummm, it has given humanitarian protection to them with additional supplies. Yet, it does not confer the migrants the right to work.

Country profile

Population	81 million
Economic status	Poor with fast growth (6% growth each year)
Major share of GDP (10 %)	Tourism and remittances from expat population in Ottania
Human rights status	A democracy with relatively stable rights

Kyapera's collapse has suddenly increased the influx of millions of migrants into the nation of Ummm. Ummm's south-west border is prone to earthquake. This further puts danger on the migrants from Kyapera who might enter Ummm.

Hence, Ummm faces following problems:

- Preventing loss of life at border from earthquake
- Lack of adequate services and infrastructure for large influx of migrants
- Securing dignity and liberty of migrants who have just lost their home and are moving into a new culture and country

Stakeholders involved

Stakeholders Rationale behind involvement

Altrippa Treaty Group	The treaty group gives additional funds to aid the support towards migration crisis
The Government of Urmu	The government and concerned ministries coherently work to allow people in, integrate them into culture and economy. More importantly, it attempts to save human lives and provide them with security and human rights to a better livelihood.
Opposition	The opposition to influx of migrants is an important body that points out potential social and economic losses in Urmu due to migrants. They help balance both the sides.
Pressure groups and NGOs	These bodies bring in the urgent data and stories that are crucial for taking policy decisions.
Migrants	The primary focus is ultimately on migrants whose lives we are trying to improve. The greater involvement of migrants in decision making process can be beneficial in coming up with useful policies.
Citizens	The citizens of Urmu are important as they will resist usage of funds for migrants as well as migrants' integration into the social, political as well economic spheres of life in Urmu.

Policy decisions and their outcome

Here, the chosen policy decisions are explained with evidence and reasoning behind those policy decisions. Starting with the political climate of Urmu of en masse humanitarian protection gives a baseline to begin with making policies. The key idea is to achieve objectives of integration of millions of migrants into the economy and the life of Urmu. For the same, the process of successive limited comparison comes into play.

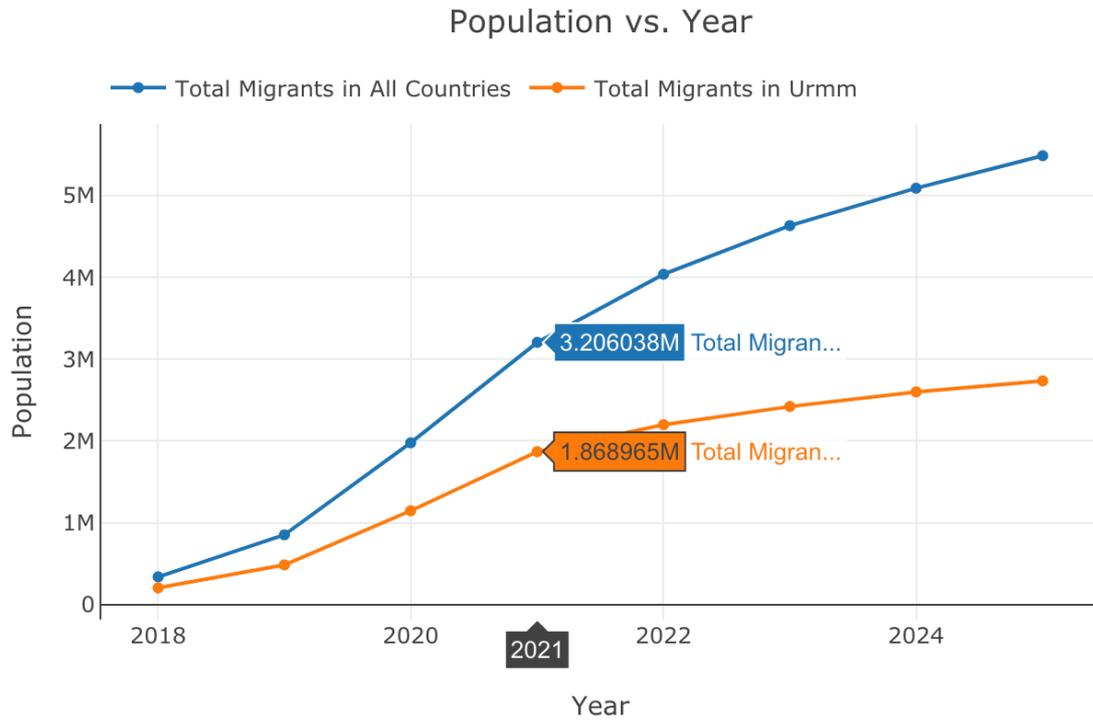
The successive limited comparison (Lindblom & Charles 1959) is a constrained process of determining future policies. Also known as incrementalism, it relies on the state of existing policies to arrive at new alternatives that build on existing framework. Instead of choosing extremely new policies, the alternatives chosen here tweak the existing framework to successively implement new changes with every tweak. Hence, making policy decisions becomes a continuous and evolving process.

Hence, the policy decisions were taken to achieve following established objectives:

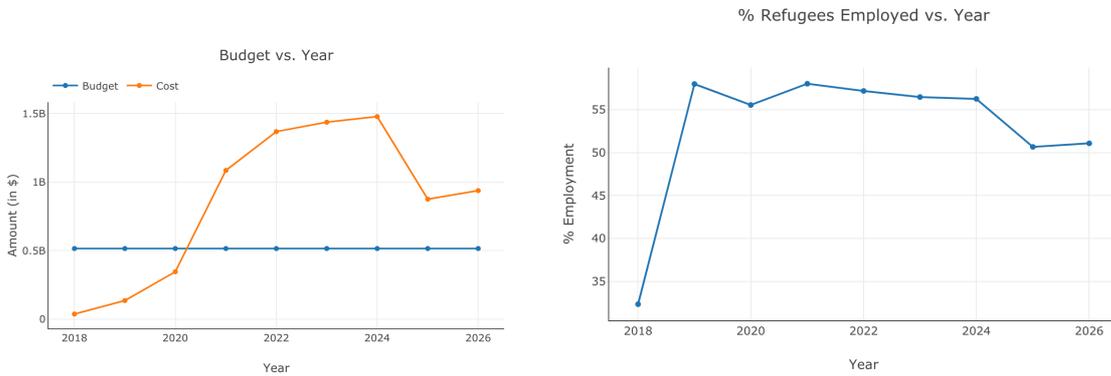
Objectives
1) Social integration by protecting human rights of migrants
2) Preventing death from natural disasters at borders
3) Economic integration via employment and promote local economy
4) Providing immediate aid like health services, housing
5) Long term goal of providing greater access to education and public systems of Urmu

An analysis of the policy outcomes and decisions in terms of established goals. Urmu started with 100% humanitarian protection. But this short lived provision isn't adequate to improve conditions. So, incrementally, the policy decisions are shifting towards refugees and subsidiary protection to have better changes over time.

Time span of policy decisions	Policy interventions taken
2018-2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Immediate work permits 2) Providing emergency housing 3) Providing access to education to refugees 4) Basic access of healthcare 5) Decreasing the denial rate of refugees
2022-2026	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Providing housing with cash assistance to refugees and subsidiary protection 2) Making a shift from humanitarian to refugees and subsidiary provisions 3) Further integration into the economy and society



Graph 1 shows that Urm has housed half the population of total refugees in the Altrippa world.



Graph 2 WE ARE SPENDING MORE FOR REFUGEE EMPLOYMENT SO THAT THEY INTEGRATE BETTER BUT SUBSEQUENTLY BUDGET HAS ALSO INCREASED

Recommendation for future policymakers

In addition to the policy decisions taken to manage the influx and existing migrants in Urm, there are more approaches that can help future policymakers to deal with migration crisis in future.

Conventions from the past such as Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) as well as the Convention Against Torture (1984) propagate the principle of non-refoulement. It prevents the signatory nations from forcefully expelling people from the country. The primary goal and agenda of all countries needs to be to achieve protection of refugees, provide dignified rights and social and economic protection status.

What all the nations need to exactly do?

The nationals of the host country and the incoming refugees must be given equal status of treatment primarily to avoid mental distress and social upliftment.

Rights of the refugees must be in co-existence to entitlements. The countries must reduce political unrest and create a viable environment which provides freedoms of choice thereby laying foundation of development of the persons. Human services like social security, right to form other associations and unions to enable collective bargaining, practice of liberal professions, create avenues to expand and include elementary education into the ambit of social and economic development.

Countries need to formulate laws, develop policies and raft conventions which reach an implementation stage in terms of Protection and Employment.

Policy lens and recommendations for Urm

- preparing for longer stay of migrants in Urm
- measures to minimize potential negative consequences, maximize benefits need to be introduced.
- Immigration policy that prevents a reaction from local communities
- Social integration problem- improve receptivity of the host community- holistic policy covering education, working conditions, accommodation, social services,
- If effective, refugees might contribute to the diversity and development of a multicultural structure in Urm in the long run.
- Strengthen bonds with neighbors, economic and political cooperation in the future.
- Tactical measures:
 - o Officially registering all migrants,
 - o Increasing capacity of hospitals and educational facilities
 - o Facilitating work permits, for integration
 - o More authority to local administrations.
 - o Co-ordinating between local and central authorities, generating extra capacity and budget for municipalities
 - o increasing international aid, increasing border security
 - o Fairly sharing or distributing the refugee burden
 - o developing programs for Urmish people to accept refugees, correcting the stereotype against Kyaperians

- o preventing begging, and
- o bolstering the efficiency in law and order

References

Lindblom, Charles. 1959. *"The Science of Muddling Through."* *Public Administration Review* 19, no. 2: 79-88.