



APPENDIX I - TRANSNATIONAL DIGITAL GOVERNMENT PROJECT

Desired features of an ideal country system for migration and immigration control

The Inaugural Meeting of the Transnational Digital Government Project sketched out the initial features for an ideal migration and immigration control system. On the basis of these features, as a contribution to the full design of an ideal system, the project's research team will prepare an outline of parts of the system and processes that could benefit from the proposed research, as well as the research perspective and methodology to be employed. In conjunction with participating national agencies and CICAD/OAS, project team members will begin by analyzing information about national infrastructure, social factors, traveler profiles and other data required to design a system that is robust, stable, secure, easy to learn, and useful. Participating countries will be responsible for collaborating in the provision of the necessary information about government infrastructure, current activities and departments and personnel involved.

- a) The desired automated system for ports of entry and remote borders would:
 - make available information on an individual's identity and watch list status, including information related to document falsification and supplementary data such as drivers' license data from non-immigration agencies and border patrol report incidents, for both immigration officials at official ports of entry and other involved enforcement officers;
 - transmit information to a command center for action orders;
 - transmit information to other national agencies and ports of entry in an real time manner;
 - exchange information in real time with relevant transnational agencies, and;
 - be able to do the above upon arrival and departure.

- b) Project technologies to be researched will include: automatic multilingual machine translation of data; use of voice-based or text-based dialogue for data entry and information exchange utilizing various instruments like computers, telephones, etc.; the automatic notification of suspicious events; privacy and security of data and verification of access and; database / networking technology to insure continuous data availability.

- c) Data sharing interactions between countries, and in particular between the Dominican Republic and Belize, to be facilitated would be:
 - on time exchange of travel movements and verification of travel particulars of suspicious persons

- availability of data on suspicious persons arriving and departing
 - availability of data on suspicious persons residing in-country
 - availability of information identifying countries frequented by suspicious persons.
- d) Parts of the process that would provide MEM data and information, and in particular -- through the collection of immigration data -- will facilitate the identification of trends for MEM Indicator # 83 – Displacement, would be:
- recording travel movement and particulars of suspicious persons
 - developing database on numbers of suspicious persons arriving and departing
 - developing database on the numbers of suspicious persons residing illegally in the country
 - developing database identifying countries frequented by suspicious persons.
- e) Data sharing interaction aspects that will facilitate the following trans-agency and transnational relationships would be:
- law enforcement shares “watch list” information on suspicious individuals with immigration;
 - immigration agencies in Belize and the Dominican Republic will;
 - o continuously contribute information to a “shared” database of movements of suspicious individuals,
 - o provide authorized individuals in both countries access to the database,
 - o use trends detected to notify concerned individuals in both countries.
- f) The proposed technology research under the project would help to:
- contribute information continuously to the “shared” database on movement of suspicious individuals through providing
 - o redundancy for unexpected downtimes, and
 - o automatic update upon reboot
 - provide authorized individuals in both countries database access through
 - o subscription (pin, voice technology)
 - o authentication
 - o voice verification, and
 - o logging and monitoring user access patterns
 - use trends detected to notify concerned individuals in both countries (event trigger technology) through
 - o registration of interest
 - o translation of non-fixed format information (e.g. comments)
 - o provision of secured access to databases utilizing
 - § levels of privilege
 - § query information in text message, spoken message
 - § natural language summary of information in response to a query.