

ANNEX B: RCPs Development and Policy Coherence by Thematic Priority

RCP	DEVELOPMENT RELATED INITIATIVES				POLICY COHERENCE			
	Research	Capacity Building	Pilot Projects	Founding Documents, Plans of Action and other Recommendations	Intra-governmental consultation	Cooperation between Governments and other stakeholders	Cross-fertilization among RCPs and other multi-lateral approaches (i.e., regular meetings)	Link to GFMD
<b>Group 1: Migration and Development as a Thematic Priority</b>								
<i>Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)*</i>	<p>MIDSA Research Series published by SAMP include:</p> <p>1) The Prospects for Migration Data Harmonisation in the SADC, 2007</p> <p>2) A Migration Audit of Poverty Reduction Strategies in Southern Africa, 2007</p>	<p>Exchange of best practice and information at the 2007 MIDSA workshop on Human Capital Mobility and Labour Migration, including the experiences of other RCPs such as Colombo;</p> <p>Exchange of best practice and information at different thematic workshops such as the 2006 MIDSA workshop on Migration and Development/Poverty in the SADC region, 2005 MIDSA workshop on Building Capacity to Manage Migration, and the 2004 MIDSA workshop on Migration and Development in Southern Africa;</p> <p>Technical assistance/Training such as CBMMP. Specialist at MRF Pretoria assists governments.</p>	no example provided	<p>The conclusions of the First MIDSA Forum in 2000 stated that the need for the development of a Comprehensive Migration Policy would be beneficial for Southern Africa. Such a policy would recognize that effective and co-operative boundary management enhances trade, economic cooperation and development, as well as strengthen mutual trust between countries.</p> <p>Recommendations of the Second MIDSA Forum in 2003 included Technical Cooperation on Migration (TCM) - expressed the need for individual training and to exchange collaboration on technical co-operation among SADC countries and other regions. Migration in NEPAD - For IOM to organise a High Level Workshop on common issues on good governance and development.</p>	Expectation of consultation prior to giving statements.	Relevant UN agencies, NGOs and academic institutions as observers and presenters; participation of diaspora/migrant association took place once.	<p>Guest speakers invited from 5+5, Puebla and Bali and MIDSA's participation in the Bali process meeting in November 2006;</p> <p>there are regular meetings among RCPs;</p> <p>representatives from SADC and AU invited;</p> <p>establishment of MoU with SADC Secretariat to ensure formal recognition of the MIDSA Process;</p> <p>more formal/official recognition of the RCP, combined with the establishment of formal Secretariat who will liaise with national RCP focal points, other RCP secretariats and other relevant global forums would be necessary for increased cooperation.</p>	The report and recommendations from MIDSA Workshop in March 2007 will be submitted to the GFMD as an input.
<i>Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)**</i>	no example provided	Regional Workshop on Migration Management in West Africa 2005: to organize in 2006 an expert level meeting on remittances management in conjunction with the expert meeting held in Benin.	no example provided	<p>Dakar Declaration 2000: proposes strengthening relations between migrants and countries of origin by creating favorable conditions for remittances and savings to ensure a more productive use of such resources;</p> <p>The Implementation and Follow Up of the Dakar Declaration 2000: specifies efforts to ensure financial and economic stability to encourage remittances; encourage formal channels to transfer funds; formal recognition of migrants' associations as partners in development; encourage those migrants with economic, social or political influence in the host country to act as mediators; creation of structures in host and origin country to formulate and implement return programmes; develop savings/reinsertion schemes by host and origin country; establish a financial aid system for the migrants' social reintegration and their families; facilitate circular migration of highly skilled.</p>	no response given	2005 Regional Workshop on Migration Management in West Africa discussed the value of sustained regional dialogue on migration as a means of enhancing migration management in the region, promoting peace and security, maximizing the benefits of migration for development and enhancing policy coherence on a national and regional level.	no response given	no response given

<p><b>Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin (Colombo Process)*</b></p>	<p>3 publications commissioned under the Colombo Process:</p> <p>1) Labour Migration in Asia: Trends, Challenges and Policy Responses in Countries of Origin;</p> <p>2) Labour Migration in Asia: Protection of Migrant Workers, Support Services and Enhancing Development Benefits;</p> <p>3) Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination.</p>	<p>Labour Attaché Training Course, 18-20 December 2004, Kuwait City, Kuwait which included migration management and remittances within the program;</p> <p>Labour Administrators Training Course took place in Bangkok 2005 which included migration management and remittances within the program;</p> <p>Administering an Overseas Employment Programme: The role of marketing and labour migration opportunities in EU member states, 17-20 July 2006, Islamabad, Pakistan. Brain drain issues were discussed;</p> <p>Placing Workers in Asia and Europe: Fostering collaboration among employment agencies in Asia and Europe and ethical recruitment, 6-8 February 2007, Manila, Philippines.</p>	<p>Migrants' Resource Centres and Information Campaigns: The Colombo Process has supported the establishment of Migrant Resource Centres to improve migrants' access to information. The centres aim to provide migrants with direct assistance in terms of information and referral. To date, the setting up of three centres has been initiated in coordination with selected governments. They will provide potential migrants with information about safe migration opportunities and procedures;</p> <p>Overseas Employment Market Research Units: To progress the Colombo Process recommendations, activities have been undertaken to facilitate the establishment or enhancement of labour market research units at the national level. The units are labour market monitoring entities responsible for gathering and sharing information on projected labour migration requirements in major labour receiving countries in order to meet demand with matching skills.</p>	<p>A thematic priority of this process includes facilitating the managed movement of labour and optimizing its benefits;</p> <p>the 2nd Ministerial Consultation in Manila 2004 addressed strengthening the relationship with diaspora communities as one of the policy initiatives;</p> <p>the 3rd Ministerial Consultation in Bali 2005 included an update of measures discussed in Manila regarding remittance flow;</p> <p>achievements so far at the ministerial and senior official level: identification of common needs and challenges; exchange of information and best practice.</p>	<p>Lessons learned from other sending countries: Management of Labour Migration in Indonesia changed from Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration;</p> <p>Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration holds inter-departmental meetings (Foreign Affairs, Interior, Immigration, Health, Transportation and Police Department).</p>	<p>Cooperation with other stakeholders but no implication for policy.</p>	<p>Regular meeting among other RCPs working methods/themes at the global or inter-regional levels.</p>	<p>Dialogue activities involving sending and destination countries from different RCPs (North-South; East-West).</p>
			<p>AENEAS Project: Facilitating migration to European Union: An initiative to develop pre-departure training packages for the main EU destination countries to expand labour migration opportunities and reduce irregular migration to the EU. Pilot initiatives have also been launched to place migrants from Asian countries of origin in EU countries. Efforts have also been made to improve collaboration between recruiting agencies in Asian countries of origin and employers in EU destination countries</p>					
<p><b>Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or "Puebla Process")**</b></p>	<p>Research conducted for the 1998 Seminar on International Migration and Development in Central and North America:</p> <p>1) Migration and Development in North and Central America: A Synthetic View</p> <p>2) Reflections of the Relationship between Migration and Development</p> <p>3) Governance, Gender, Development Assistance and Migration</p> <p>All in the Family: Latin America's Most Important International Financial Flow (A report of the Inter-American Dialogue Task Force on Remittances, 2004)</p> <p>Remittances: A Preliminary Research (CIC, CIDA, 2004)</p>	<p>1998 Seminar on "International Migration and Development in Central and North America", Mexico City;</p> <p>1999 El Salvador conference: Guatemala and Mexico gave a presentation on labour migration and border cooperation;</p> <p>2002 Guatemala conference: Govt of Mexico presentation on remittances;</p> <p>2002 Guatemala conference: report by the Govt of the Dominican Republic on the results of the seminar "Modernization of Migration Management and Cross-border Cooperation". One recommendation: cross-border cooperation in infrastructure, development, migration and customs cooperation, constitute a tool for the economic development of border countries;</p> <p>2002 International Workshop on "Migration, Regional Development and the Productivity Potential of Remittances", Qadajalajara;</p>	<p>2004 Panama conference authorized the technical secretariat to gather information regarding policies that facilitate the flow of remittances in participating states according to the terms agreed upon at the Extraordinary Summit of Americas;</p> <p>SIEMMES (Sistema de Informacion Estadistica sobre las Migraciones en Mesoamerica): A statistical information system on migrants. Collects data on migration flows in this region, immigration abroad and remittance flows from abroad.</p>	<p>1999 El Salvador conference highlighted the impact of migration caused by Hurricane Mitch. Efforts to ensure that the migration variable is incorporated in reconstruction and development projects that were presented to various international financial institutions;</p> <p>2004 Panama Plan of Action included sharing of best practice in the flow of family remittances. Exchange of practice between sending countries (US, Canada) and recipients of remittances (Guatemala; El Salvador) during the RCGM, December 2004, Panama;</p> <p>2006 San Salvador meeting chose the theme "Linking" Communities" to highlight the links that migrants establish with the communities of origin.</p>	<p>no response given</p>	<p>Regional Network for Civil Organizations on Migration (RNCOM): a network of non-governmental organizations located in RCM member countries with whom there is an ongoing dialogue and joint cooperation on migration issues and activities. RNCOM shall continue to have a space on the agenda of the Regional Consultation Group on Migration and of the Vice-Ministerial meetings;</p> <p>Liaison Officer Network to Combat Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking and Liaison Officer Network for Consular Protection: established networks of officials from RCM member countries who exchange information (usually by means of the Virtual Secretariat), organize and participate in coordinated activities, and formulate recommendations to the RCGM on courses of action regarding these two key issues for consideration by the Vice-Ministers;</p>	<p>no response given</p>	<p>no response given</p>

		2006 Seminar on the "Role of the private sector in facing the challenges and opportunities of the migration phenomena. Presentation by Amb. Margarita Escobar, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador and incumbent Presidency Pro-Témpore (PPT) of the Regional Conference on Migration on "The positive link between the private sector and migration and development", El Salvador.				RCM sponsors seminars and workshops as part of its Plan of Action. Many of these are open to researchers and NGOs.		
<b>South American Conference on Migration (SACM)*</b>	no example provided	no example provided	no example provided	<p>2002 Quito Declaration requested aid from the international community (ie, the Inter-American Development Bank) for studies on cost reduction and guaranteed transfer of remittances; recognizes that both the country of origin and destination are key in the migratory process, especially the need for compensation for the loss of human resources; requested governments to recognize the process of migration as part of the regional integration process;</p> <p>V Conference in Montevideo in 2003: government representatives ratified the will to consolidate the SACM "as the political space of the region, whose purpose is to generate and coordinate initiatives and programmes seeking to promote and develop policies about international migration and its link to regional development and integration";</p> <p>VI South American Conference in Paraguay 2006, emphasized the need to incorporate migration aspects related to issues influencing the causes of population movements, such as international trade, human development, the use of technologies, and international cooperation for co-development, health, and labour.</p>	In most countries, meetings are held in preparation for RCP meetings. Some have included the RCP issues as part of the agenda of inter-governmental bodies or inter-ministerial commissions on migration policies.	International organizations and extra-regional governments (UNHCR, CEPAL, CAN, ILO, Australia, Canada, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United States) which participate as observers in the process take part in different activities but are not allowed to intervene in the formulation of recommendations or commitments.  The attendance of civil society representatives is sought for the further exchange of ideas and viewpoints.	SACM formally participates in the meetings of the Puebla Process, but there are no other areas of cross-fertilization with other RCPs at the present time. Potential cross-fertilization may arise with RCPs in migrant destination regions;  Cross-fertilization with other multi-lateral mechanisms such as MERCOSUR, particularly with regard to the Migration Forum, and the Andean Community of Nations exists;  Future cross-fertilization with the European Union would be significant as the regions concerned represent the origin and destination of migratory flows.	no response given
<b>Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean (5+5 Dialogue) **</b>	no response given	no response given	no response given	<p>The Tunis Declaration 2002 under its section on "Migration and Co-Development" mentions the need to examine the causes of migration flows with and supporting the comprehensive development efforts undertaken by countries of the South in depressed areas with a high migration potential, so as to take preventive action against illegal migration by deterring potential candidates to migration;</p> <p>Ministerial Conference Rabat 2003: the first of several of its key issues included joint management of the movement of people, strengthening human exchanges and the fight against migrant trafficking by combating smuggling networks and illegal migration more generally;</p>	no response given	Exchange of information and networking of national focal points on migration as well as training and seminars for experts of the region.	no response given	no response given
				<p>4th Ministerial Conference, Paris 2005's action plan for 2005-2006 included improving ways to facilitate the transfer of remittances through lowering costs and receipt guarantees, mobilization of the diaspora and the importance of vocational training which can be adapted to the needs of the country of origin;</p> <p>5th Ministerial Conference Algeciras 2006 highlighted the that temporary and circular migration can have positive development impacts through the transfer of new skills and competencies to the labour market in the country of origin. Voluntary return and reintegration projects are also important.</p>				
<b>Group 2: Migration and Development as an Ad Hoc Priority</b>								

<b>Cross Border Cooperation Process (Söderköping Process)*</b>	no example provided	Workshop held from May 31- June 1st on "Labour Migration, Integration and Remittances"	Migration Research Network: On 20 February the Secretariat organized a coordination meeting with researchers from Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine dealing with migration issues in Kiev at the IOM office. Overall objective: To enhance capacity of research institutions dealing with migration issues in the Soderköping beneficiary countries including Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova through the establishment of the migration regional network of national researchers.		No response given	Support to Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova in implementing policies in line with EU and international standards and based on experience gained by the newly acceded EU Member States.	Potential cross-fertilization with MARRI, the Budapest Process and the 1996 Geneva Conference (CIS) follow up;  No regular meetings among RCPs.	GFMD as a mechanism for linking RCPs and a broader platform for exchange of information and best practice.
<b>Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Migration and Refugee Policies (IGC)*</b>	no example provided	Exchange of information and best practices at the workshop on migration and policy coherence in 2006 including remittances, diaspora and brain drain;  Standing working group on Smuggling, Admission, Control and Enforcement have discussed migration management/root cause approach.	no example provided		Vertical and horizontal co-ordination: IGC focal points in participating state dispatch information to relevant ministries;  mailing list to cover all branches of government;  regular inter-ministerial/departmental meetings concerning IGC;  semi-annual steering group meetings with senior officials.	The IGC was established as a "Forum for like-minded states to exchange information on asylum, refugees and migration issues"; information exchange over the years has led to de facto harmonization of policies and practices.	Puebla, Budapest, APC consulted IGC on setting up the Secretariat as well as the methodology for data collection;  IGC meeting with APC in 2001;  IGC senior official meetings and working groups include reports on activities of other RCPs;  interchange with UNHCR, IOM and ICMI, IATA;  according to the IGC, its secure website makes it difficult to link IGC to more open regional and political frameworks.	No link envisaged
<b>Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM)*</b>	no example provided	During the preparation and follow up to the MTM conference in Copenhagen, "From 'More Development for Less Migration' to 'Better Managed Migration for More Development'" remittance, brain drain and circular migration issues were tackled though no current actions or activities are directly focusing on this.	ICMPD, EUROPOL and FRONTEX joined forces in 2006 to carry out the project <i>Towards a Comprehensive Response to Mixed Migration Flows</i> implemented under the umbrella of the MTM Dialogue. The project aims at the elaboration of the <i>MTM Guidelines for the Management of Mixed Migration Flows</i> ;  <i>ICMPD, EUROPOL and FRONTEX also jointly elaborated the MTM Map on African and Mediterranean Irregular Migration Routes and the MTM Assessment on Irregular Migration Flows in Africa and the Mediterranean Region.</i>		In several countries inter-departmental preparatory consultations prior to a MTM Meetings are held in order to determine relevant participation and to coordinate contributions between the various departments concerned.	Various activities or actions elaborated and implemented under the umbrella of the MTM Dialogue contributed to an enhanced cooperation between governments and other stakeholders, such as Europol, ICMPD, Frontex.	Since the Secretariats of the Budapest Process and the MTM Dialogue are hosted by ICMPD communication cross-fertilization is ensured. ICMPD represents the MTM Secretariat in fora such as the 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean;  MTM Dialogue is a RCP which has regular contacts with other RCPs to exchange views and ways to improve cooperation in the Mediterranean and other regions that other RCPs cover. However, regular meetings between RCP Secretariats may prove useful to exchange information, methods and means;  cross-fertilization with other fora is always promoted.	no response given
<b>Group 3: Migration Without Development</b>								

<b>Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process)*</b>	no example provided	Activities carried out: Exchange of best practice and information; promotion of cooperation between developed and less developed countries; technical assistance, e.g. provision of document fraud forensic kits, model legislation.	Recognizes that efforts to mitigate irregular migration must be complemented by processes to preserve the positive benefits of regulated and well-managed migration.		RCP is a permanent fixture on the agenda in Australia's Inter-departmental coordination meeting on smuggling and trafficking;  New Zealand, Japan and Thailand have nominated focal points for dissemination of information.	The Bali Process has led to growing cooperation with IOM and broader recognition and understanding of the range of migration related programming IOM provides.	APC routinely invited;  Joint Budapest-Bali Process: May 2004 workshop held on return of unlawful migrants; October 2005 on harmonizing anti-people trafficking;  participation in MDSA and invitation of MDSA representatives;  information exchanged regularly among RCPs especially through the website;  participation in APEC, ASEAN, SAARC, PIDC;  sharing of best practice: Presentation on Regional Movement Alert List (RMAL) system being advanced under APEC.	A potential link could involve the exchange of information and best practice.
<b>Budapest Process*</b>	no example provided	The issue of circular labour migration has been touched upon in the Working Group on Immigration and Admission policies, the last meeting was held in Bratislava 18-19 December 2006  The process continues to support the strengthening of migration governance capacities and capacities to manage migration flows in the CIS countries and in the Western Balkans through actively involving these countries in the Working Groups of the process	no example provided		This takes place for Ministerial Meetings and Friends of the Chair, before the Senior Officials meeting. The need for inter-departmental meetings depends on the topic of the working group	The purpose of the Process is to foster cooperation among States and organizations	There is potential for cross-fertilization between the Budapest Process and other RCPs. Joint meetings with the Bali process are already regularly organised.  The Secretariat takes part in the Bali process, the MTM Dialogue, the Söderköping Process  Cross-fertilization with the Euro-Asian Technical Consultations. Cross-fertilization is considered beneficial due to migration routes through the Middle East and the migration routes in South Asia all the way to Turkey and Europe	BP Secretariat is prepared to contribute its expertise and experience collected throughout the years of the process
<b>Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC) **</b>	no response given	<i>Workshop on the Implications of the Report of the Global Commission on International Migration on the Asia-Pacific Region</i> , held in 2006 in preparation for the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development discussed the reduction of cost for the transfer of remittances, the shared responsibility and cooperation needed between country of origin and destination for the reversal of brain drain as part of its thematic discussions.	no response given		no response given	no response given	no response given	A workshop will be held in August 2007 after the GFMD to examine the implications of the Global Forum for the Asia-Pacific region.

\* Please note that the responses are predominately based on IOM's questionnaire. Not all questions may have been answered by the respondent and may have been supplemented by further research

\*\* Please note that information on the Puebla Process, APC, 5x5 Dialogue, and MIDWA are not based on the IOM questionnaires, but on primary sources related to these processes such as Joint Communiqués, Declarations and Plans of Action thus some information may be incomplete