## ANNEX B: RCPs Development and Policy Coherence by Thematic Priority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCP</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT RELATED INITIATIVES</th>
<th>POLICY COHERENCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Intra-governmental consultation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Capacity Building</td>
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<td>Pilot Projects</td>
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<td>Founding Documents, Plans of Action and other Recommendations</td>
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### Group 1: Migration and Development as a Thematic Priority

#### Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)*

- **MIDSA Workshop on Building Capacity to Manage Migration, and the SADC-MIDSA Workshop on Migration and Development in Southern Africa**: 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
- **Technical assistance/Training such as CBMMP**: Specialist at MRF Pretoria assists governments

- 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 co-operative boundary management enhances trade, economic cooperation and development, as well as strengthens mutual trust between countries.
- 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.

- Guest speakers invited from 5+5, Puebla and Bali and MIDSA’s participation in the Bali process meeting in November 2006;
- There are regular meetings among RCPs;
- Representatives from SADC and AU invited;
- establishment of MoU with SADC Secretariat to ensure formal recognition of the MIDSA Process;
- 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.

- The report and recommendations from MIDSA Workshop in March 2007 will be submitted to the GFMD as an input.

#### Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)**

- **Regional Workshop on Migration Management (West Africa) 2005**: In 2005 an expert level meeting on remittances management in conjunction with the expert meeting held in Benin.
- **Special 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.

- Dakar Declaration 2000: proposes strengthening relations between migrants and countries of origin by creating favorable conditions for remittances and earnings to ensure a more productive use of such resources;
- 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 these migrants with economic, social or political influence in the host country to act as mediators; creation of structures in host and origin country to formalize and implement future programmes; develop savings/investment 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.

- In 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 information 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.

- In response given.
- In response given.
- In response given.
Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin (Colombo Process)*

- Labour Migration in Asia: Trends, Challenges and Policy Responses in Countries of Origin
  - Labour-Migration Training Courses, 18-20 December 2004, Karachi, Pakistan: which included migration management and awareness within the program
  - Labour Administrators Training Course took place in Bangkok 2005 which included migration management and awareness within the program
  - 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
  - Protecting Workers in Asia and Europe: Fostering collaboration among employment agencies in Asia and Europe and orthodoxy accreditation, 6 February 2007, Manila, Philippines.

Migrants’ Resource Centres and Information Campaigns: The Colombo Process has supported the establishment of Migrant Resource Centres to improve migrant access to information. The centres aim to provide migrants with legal assistance in some of the following forms:

- Developing information about informal opportunities and processes
- Strengthening the relationship with diaspora communities as one of the policy initiatives

The 3rd Ministerial Consultation in Bali 2005 included an update of measures discussed in Manila regarding remittance flows, identification of current needs and challenges, exchange of information and best practices.

- Migration and Development in North and Central America: A Synthetic View
- Reflections of the Relationship between Migration and Development
- Governance, Gender, Development Assistance and Migration


- 1999 El Salvador conference: Guatemalan and Mexico give a presentation on labour migration and border cooperation
- 2002 Guatemala conference: Guatemalan presentation on remittances
- 2002 Guatemala conference: report by the IOM 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, constitutes a tool for the economic development of border countries
- 2002 International Workshop on “Migration, Regional Development and the Productivity Potential of Remittances,” Quilalí, El Salvador
- 2003 Panama conference highlighted the significant potential of remittances, which could be harnessed to finance local development projects
- 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
- 2006 El Salvador meeting focused on the theme “Linking Communities” to highlight the links that remittances establish with the communities of origin

Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or “Puebla Process”)**

- 1998 Seminar on International Migration and Development in Central and North America: Mexico City
- 2002 Guatemala conference: Govt of Mexico presentation on remittances
- 2002 Guatemala conference: report by the IOM 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, constitutes a tool for the economic development of border countries
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In response go: Regional Network for Employment (RNEM)

No other networks.
In most countries, meeting 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.

| South American Conference on Migration (SACM)* | 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; recognized that both the country of origin and destination are key in the migratory process, especially the need for compensation for the cost of human resources, required governments to recognize the process of migration as part of the regional integration process; V Conference in Montevideo in 2003: government representatives reaffirmed 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”;
| 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 multilateral mechanisms such as MERCOSUR, particularly with regard to the Migration Forum, and the Andean Community of Nations exists;

| Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean (5+5 Dialogue) ** | 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 to depressed areas with a high migration potential, so as to take preventive action against illegal migration by deterring potential candidates to migration;
| 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;

| Group 2: Migration and Development as and Hoc Priority | No response given

"Ad Hoc Priority" indicates the need to examine the causes of migration flows with and supporting the comprehensive development efforts undertaken by countries of the South to depressed areas with a high migration potential, so as to take preventive action against illegal migration by deterring potential candidates to migration;
### Cross Border Cooperation Process (Söderköping Process)*

No example provided. Workshop held from May 31 - June 1st on "Labour Migration, Integration and Remittances". Participants from Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine shared migration issues in focus at the IOM offices. Overall objectives: To enhance capacity of research institutions dealing with migration issues in the developing beneficiary countries including Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova through the establishment of the migration regional network of national researchers.

Potential cross-fertilization with MARRI, the Budapest Process and the 1996 Geneva Conference (CIS) follow-up; No regular meetings among RCPs.

### Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Migration and Refugee Policies (IGC)*

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.

IGC Secretariat established as a "Forum for like-minded states to exchange information on asylum, refugees and migration issues"; Vertical and horizontal co-ordination: IGC focal points in participating states disseminate information to relevant ministries; Regular intra-ministerial and inter-ministerial meetings among IGC focal points; semi-annual steering group meetings with senior officials; No regular meetings among RCPs; Cross-fertilization with MARRI, the Budapest Process and the 1996 Geneva Conference (CIS) follow-up; No link envisaged.

### Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM)*

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" conference, IOM, Europol and Frontex joined forces in 2006 to carry out the project "Towards a Comprehensive Response to Mixed Migration Flows" implemented under the umbrella of the MTM Dialogue. The project aims at the elaboration of the MTM Guidelines for the Management of Mixed Migration Flows.

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.

### Group 3: Migration Without Development

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.
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<th>Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process)*</th>
<th>no example provided</th>
<th>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.</th>
<th>The Bali Process has led to growing cooperation with IOM and broader recognition and understanding of the range of migration related programming IOM provides.</th>
<th>A potential link could involve the exchange of information and best practice.</th>
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<td>Budapest Process*</td>
<td>no response given</td>
<td>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 activity involving those countries in the Working Groups of the process</td>
<td>The process 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</td>
<td>A potential link could involve cross-fertilization between the Budapest Process and other RCPs. Joint meetings with the Bali process are already regularly organised.</td>
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<td>Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC) **</td>
<td>no response given</td>
<td>Workshop on the Implications of the Report of the Global Commission on International Migration on the Asia-Pacific Region 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.</td>
<td>A workshop will be held in August 2007 after the GFMD to examine the implications of the Global Forum for the Asia-Pacific region.</td>
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* 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, 5+5 Dialogue, and MEDWA are not based on the IOM questionnaire, but on primary sources related to these processes such as Joint Communiques, Declarations and Plans of Action thus some information may be incomplete.