

ANNEX B: Major RCPs, Arranged by Degree of Consideration of Migration and Development Issues¹

RCP	ILLUSTRATIVE MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT (M&D) RELATED INITIATIVES				POLICY COHERENCE	
	Research on M&D	M&D Capacity Building	M&D Pilot Projects	Main Recommendations on M&D	Cooperation between Governments and other stakeholders	Cross-fertilization among RCPs and between RCPs and Other Regional and Global Groupings
Group 1: Migration and Development as a Thematic Priority						
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional Consultative Process on migration (IGAD-RCP)***		Technical assistance and training programmes to help build capacity in the multifaceted aspects of migration management represents the main current capacity building objective.	There are on-going M&D pilot projects in some of the IGAD Member States (e.g. Sudan, Ethiopia) to mobilize and utilize skills and resources of the diasporas to achieve their PRSPs and MDGs. Other M&D proposed programmes include intra-regional human resources mobilization of the IGAD Member States to consolidate peace processes (Sudan and Somalia) and to support Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD).	The declaration on the establishment of IGAD-RCP on migration stresses the need to develop and enhance dialogue and cooperation between the IGAD member states as regards the different dimensions of migration by fostering greater understanding and policy coherence in migration as well as strengthening regional institutional and technical capacities to implement the AU's Migration Policy Framework for Africa; the Joint EU-Africa Declaration on Migration and Development and the African Common Position on Migration and Development and other AU and IGAD policies on migration.	The IGAD-RCP establishment process took into context the need for cooperation between all stakeholders including AU, IGAD, IGAD Partners Forum (IPF) members and IOM. While IGAD is the implementer of the activities undertaken under the RCP the outcome will feed into the AU's report on migration.	Follow-up mechanism and regular reporting on implementation of the AU's Migration Policy Framework for Africa, the Joint EU-Africa Declaration on Migration and Development and the African Common Position on Migration and Development might become integral part of future inter-governmental consultations. The IGAD-RCP is the first case where AU has been fully involved in the establishment process.
Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)*	MIDSA Research Series published by SAMP include: 1) The Prospects for Migration Data Harmonisation in the SADC, 2007 2) A Migration Audit of Poverty Reduction Strategies in Southern Africa, 2007	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. 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.		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. Recommendations of the Second MIDSA Forum in 2002 included Technical Cooperation on Migration and expressed the need for individual training and to exchange collaboration on technical co-operation among SADC countries and other regions.	Relevant UN agencies, NGOs and academic institutions as observers and presenters; Participation of Diaspora/migrant association took place once.	Guest speakers invited from 5+5, Puebla and Bali Processes and MIDSA's participation in a Bali Process meeting in November 2006. 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 (for instance through the establishment of annual Ministerial MIDSA workshops) combined with the establishment of a formal Secretariat who would liaise with national RCP focal points, other RCP secretariats and other relevant global forums would be necessary for increased cooperation.

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Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)* <i>(cont.)</i>		Technical assistance/Training such as through the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP): Specialist at Mission with Regional Functions (MRF) Pretoria assists governments.		Regional contribution, including conclusions and recommendations, as well as the summary of proceedings from the 2007 MIDSA Workshop on Human Capital Mobility and Labour Migration was forwarded to the Belgium Presidency of the GFMD for its consideration. Migration / NEPAD - Organization of a high level workshop on common issues on good governance and development, to foster a common SADC approach, with SAMP partnership on research.		
Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)**	Several gatherings took place within MIDWA, where research papers pertaining to M&D issues were presented: Workshop on Migration, Development and Poverty Reduction (Dakar, August 2006); Regional Workshop on Migration and Economic Development in Africa (Dakar, March 2008).	Workshop on Migration, Development and Poverty Reduction (Dakar, August 2006) was organized for West and Central African countries in response to capacity building needs in human resource development, while taking into consideration the importance of the United Nations' High Level Dialogue on Migration and International Development. The workshop brought together various stakeholders (governments, experts, migrants' associations, private sector and African regional organizations) allowing them to exchange best practices and lessons learned and to contribute to the development of new implementing strategies.	ECOWAS recent Common Approach on Migration established a working group on M&D (composed of Niger and Ivory Coast) which is in charge of developing projects to materialize the Common Approach. Threshold 21 model elaborated by the Millennium Institute and presented at the occasion of the 2008 Regional Workshop on Migration and Economic Development in Africa was seen as a powerful tool to address M&D issues in an integrated way.	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. 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.	Dakar Declaration 2000 insists upon collaboration with other regional international organizations, including the UN and the EU. ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration touches upon the importance of involving other stakeholders.	ECOWAS Meeting on Migration and Development, 11 February 2008: follow up to the adoption of the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration and the ongoing political dialogue between the EU and ECOWAS on migration. An EU-ECOWAS Ministerial meeting took place in May 2008 to discuss the new ECOWAS Common Approach. 2005 Regional Workshop on Migration Management in West Africa recognized that the creation of a sustainable dialogue process would be useful to engage dialogue and cooperation with other regional platforms concerned with similar migration issues.

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Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)** <i>(cont.)</i>				ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration 2008 Action Plan proposes to: - Support border populations through development actions geared towards the poorest, most marginalized populations; - Develop good neighbourly relations rooted in realities on the ground among ECOWAS Member countries and between the ECOWAS zone and its neighbours; - Create pilot centers for information, orientation and support for potential migrants, in accordance with employment opportunities in migratory regions, especially Europe, in close collaboration with the diplomatic representatives of the concerned countries.		
Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean (5+5 Dialogue) **				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. 3rd Ministerial Conference, Algiers (2003) recommended the launching of a dialogue between the 5+5 and Sub Saharan African countries on the issue of transit migration and its impact on the development of origin countries.	Exchange of information and networking of national focal points on migration as well as training and seminars for experts of the region.	

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Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean (5+5 Dialogue) ** <i>(cont.)</i>				<p>4th Ministerial Conference, Paris (2005) 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 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 are also important.</p> <p>6th Ministerial Conference, Evora (2008) focused on mobility and circular migration underlining also the added value diasporas represent in the development of the countries of origin. In this regard, the need to introduce measures aimed at improving the migration impact in development (especially through the promotion of swift, safe and inexpensive ways of remittances funds) was underlined.</p>		

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Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin (Colombo Process)*	<p>Publications commissioned under the Colombo Process:</p> <p>1) Labour Migration in Asia: Trends, Challenges and Policy Responses in Countries of Origin; and</p> <p>2) Labour Migration in Asia: Protection of Migrant Workers, Support Services and Enhancing Development Benefits.</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.</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>Workshop on Organizing the association of employment agencies in Asia: moving forward to action on ethical recruitment, April 3-4, 2008, Manila, Philippines.</p>	<p>Migrants' Resource Centres and Information Campaigns: The Colombo Process, through an EC-funded Aeneas project, 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 the first Colombo Process meeting included the facilitation of 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 Consultations in Bali 2005 included an update of measures discussed in Manila regarding remittance flows.</p> <p>Achievements so far at the ministerial and senior official level: identification of common needs and challenges; exchange of information and best practices (e.g. on topics such as overseas employment policies and implementation modalities).</p>	<p>Colombo Process facilitates cooperation with other stakeholders (NGOs, employers and recruitment agencies) without binding obligations for national policy.</p>	<p>The Colombo Process has provided a framework for inter-regional discussions on labour migration issues, involving both countries of origin and destination.</p> <p>In January 2008, the 11 Colombo Process countries met in Abu Dhabi, UAE, with key countries of destination in Asia and the Gulf States (Abu Dhabi Dialogue). This marked a breakthrough both on substance and process, focusing on key partnerships for development around the subject of temporary contractual labor mobility.</p> <p>In April 2008, Colombo Process countries had their first consultations with EU Member States: a two-day meeting bringing together senior labour migration officials from 10 Colombo Process countries and 16 EU member states to exchange experiences and discuss issues of common interest on labour migration from Asia to Europe.</p>

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Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin (Colombo Process)* <i>(cont.)</i>			<p>Facilitating migration to European Union: An initiative founded by the European Commission (EC) under the Aeneas Programme 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>			
Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue) ***			<p>The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is currently in consultations with India and the Philippines to start a pilot project on the full cycle of temporary contractual labour mobility and the roles and responsibilities of each of the stakeholders.</p> <p>The UAE is currently pursuing a regional multilateral framework on temporary contractual labour (preliminary draft to be presented at the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Manila, 2008).</p> <p>Bahrain is also contemplating implementing a pilot project with four other Asian countries of origin.</p>	<p>The Abu Dhabi Declaration of Asian Countries of Origin and Destination outlined four key partnerships for development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) enhancing knowledge in the areas of: labour market trends, skills profiles, temporary contractual workers and remittances policies and flows and their interplay with development in the region; (ii) building capacity for effective matching of labour demand and supply; (iii) preventing illegal recruitment practices and promoting welfare and protection measures for contractual workers, supportive of their well being and preventing their exploitation at origin and destination; and (iv) developing a framework for a comprehensive approach to managing the entire cycle of temporary contractual mobility that fosters the mutual interests of countries of origin and destination. 	<p>The four main partnerships identified by the Abu Dhabi Declaration are all action-oriented and, in addition to governments, will seek to engage other relevant stakeholders for the implementation of initiatives which will take this partnership forward in a spirit of international dialogue and cooperation.</p>	<p>Close interaction with the 11 Colombo countries whose participation is an integral part of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue.</p>

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<p>Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or "Puebla Process")**</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: Government of Mexico presentation on remittances.</p> <p>2002 Guatemala conference: report by the Government 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", Guadalajara.</p> <p>In 2004, RCM member states developed "Guidelines for the Signing of Multi and/or Bilateral Agreements Between Member Countries of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) Regarding the Repatriation of Regional Migrants By Land". This tool became a valuable input for those governments with very active reception and deportation processes.</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 migration. Collects data on migration flows in this region, immigration abroad and remittance flows from abroad.</p> <p>RCM Assistance Fund for the Voluntary Return of Migrants in Highly Vulnerable Situations: begun in 2005 as pilot initiative, at the XI RCM Meeting, held in San Salvador on 2 - 5 May 2006, Vice-Ministers decided that this project will become a permanent RCM fund, with contributions provided by all RCM member countries, assisting highly vulnerable individuals, including the injured, elderly and unaccompanied minors.</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>2007 New Orleans meeting adopted the "Regional Guidelines for the Special Protection in Cases of the Repatriation of Children Victims of Trafficking" as a reference tool for the use of RCM countries to better assist this highly vulnerable group.</p> <p>2008, Honduras. Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the governments of Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras for the safe, orderly and dignified repatriation of Central American migrants by land.</p>	<p>Regional Network for Civil Organizations on Migration (RNCOM): a network of non-governmental organizations located in RCM member countries with which there is an ongoing dialogue and joint cooperation on migration issues and activities.</p> <p>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>The RCM has availed itself of the opportunity to participate (by means of its Presidency Pro-Tempore) in other fora where migration topics are also discussed:</p> <p>(i) GCIM-Regional Hearing for the Americas (Mexico City, 16 - 18 May 2005);</p> <p>(ii) Expert Group Meeting on International Migration and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 30 November to 2 December 2005);</p> <p>(iii) Ibero-American Summit on Migration and Development (Madrid, Spain, 18 and 19 July 2006); and</p> <p>(iv) United Nations' High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (New York, United States, 14 September 2006).</p> <p>Likewise, the Technical Secretariat has participated in relevant meetings, like the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIHR) and the Organization of American States (OAS), in a Special Session of the Working Group that prepared the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and their Families.</p>

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Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or "Puebla Process")** <i>(cont.)</i>		<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.</p> <p>Workshop on Best Practices in the Prosecution of Traffickers and Migrant Smugglers in Manzanillo, Mexico, January 2008.</p> <p>Workshop "Strengthening Regional Cooperation for the Reinsertion of Victims of Trafficking", Managua, July 2008.</p> <p>Workshop on Protection and Durable Solutions Within Mixed Migratory Flows, Costa Rica, August 2008.</p>		<p>2008, Honduras. Vice-Ministers reiterated the importance of protecting the human rights of migrants. They acknowledged that migration can have positive effects for migrants, as well as for countries of origin and destination, and also recognized the links between migration and other issues, such as the fight against poverty, human development, food security, and various types of disasters.</p>	<p>RCM sponsors seminars and workshops as part of its Plan of Action. Many of these are open to researchers and NGOs.</p>	
South American Conference on Migration (SACM)*	<p>In 2007, case study on Migration and Health in the Pñeiro Hospital "Derechos y VIH - Prevención de la Transmisión Vertical" (Rights and HIV - Prevention of vertical transmission).</p>			<p>2002 Quito Declaration requested aid from the international community (i.e. 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>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Cross-fertilization with other multi-lateral mechanisms such as MERCOSUR, particularly with regard to the Migration Forum, and the Andean Community of Nations exists.</p>

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South American Conference on Migration (SACM)* <i>(cont.)</i>				<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>	<p>The attendance of civil society representatives is sought for the further exchange of ideas and viewpoints.</p>	<p>Future cross-fertilization with the European Union would be significant as the regions concerned represent the origin and destination of migratory flows.</p>
Group 2: Migration and Development as an Ad Hoc Priority						
Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC) **		<p>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 United Nations High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development discussed the reduction of cost for the transfer of remittances, as well as the shared responsibility and cooperation needed between country of origin and destination for the reversal of brain drain as part of its thematic discussions.</p>				<p>In 2003 the APC agreed to give observer status to the Pacific Immigration Directors’ Conference (PIDC).</p> <p>At a workshop in August 2007 entitled “Regional Consultative Processes: Insights from the Global Forum on Migration and Development” the APC considered the discussions at the first Global Forum on Migration and Development.</p>

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Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC) ** <i>(cont.)</i>		Workshop entitled "Regional Consultative Processes: Insights from the Global Forum on Migration and Development" took place in August 2007 to discuss how APC could be strengthened, drawing upon the recommendations of the first Global Forum on Migration and Development.				
Budapest Process*	Expert papers for the Working Group meetings on Immigration and Admission on the European experience in managing labour migration.	<p>Issues of circular migration and the linkages between labour market needs of receiving countries and their admission procedures were discussed during the last Working Group meetings on Immigration and Admission policies in Bratislava in December 2006 and in Budapest in June 2008.</p> <p>The Budapest Process Working Group meetings have contributed to the development of migration management capacity over many years of several countries that are today members of the European Union. In this sense, even if the focus on migration and development is rather recent, the Budapest Process has always been relevant for the development of many participating countries.</p>	Currently being considered by donor agency.	<p>Acknowledging the strong inter-linkages between migration and development and vice versa, the Budapest Process advocates dialogue <i>on</i> and cooperation <i>in</i> migration management between governments, emphasizing mutual benefits for sending, receiving and transit countries of international migration flows and benefits for migrants themselves. Particular attention is paid to issues such as circular labour migration, beneficial use of migrant remittances and fair and sustainable return policies.</p> <p>The Budapest Process understands development aspects as a crosscutting area of migration policy, aims at deepening the knowledge base on their implications, and promotes the development of policies, which respond to related opportunities and challenges in a comprehensive manner.</p>	<p>The purpose of the Process is to foster cooperation among States and organizations.</p> <p>Working Group meetings are organized by the Secretariat in very close cooperation with host governments. Occasionally, thematic meetings have been organized with other organizations.</p>	<p>The Budapest Process Secretariat has regular contacts with other RCPs, particularly with the Bali Process, but there is room for more cooperation and cross-fertilization.</p>

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Cross Border Cooperation Process (Söderköping Process or CBCP)*	<p>Regional Research on Labour Migration from Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine in the New EU Member States was completed in 2008.</p> <p>Support of the research on Migration and Remittance Investment in Moldova through Regional Migration Research Network in 2008.</p>	<p>Workshop held from May 31-June 1st 2007 on "Labour Migration, Integration and Remittances".</p>	<p>Migration Research Network: in 2007 the Secretariat organized a coordination meeting with researchers from Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine dealing with migration issues, as a result of which a Regional Migration Research Network was established and small research projects, including on remittances, were supported.</p>		<p>Support to Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova in implementing policies in line with EU and international standards based on experiences of recently acceded EU Member States.</p> <p>Researchers and NGOs are invited to take part in events. Participating governments have recently explored further involvement of NGOs in the Process. A regional NGO network was established in 2007 to enhance cross-border cooperation among NGOs.</p>	<p>Although the Process does not currently meet with other RCPs on a regular basis, there is recurring contact and exchange with the Budapest Process, 1996 Geneva Conference (CIS) follow up, the European-Asian Programme of Forced Displacement and Migration (EAP) as well as General Director's Immigration Services Conference (GDISC).</p>
Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)*		<p>Exchange of information and best practices at the workshop on migration and policy coherence ("whole of government approach") in 2006 including remittances, the role of diasporas and brain drain.</p> <p>The standing working group on Admission, Control and Enforcement has discussed migration management and the importance of addressing root causes.</p> <p>2008 Chair's Thematic Workshop focused on Circular Migration and the role that it may play in fostering development through remittances, skills development and capital flows.</p>			<p>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.</p>	<p>The Puebla Process, Budapest Process and APC consulted IGC on the setting up of its Secretariat as well as its methodology for data collection.</p> <p>IGC had a joint meeting with APC in 2001.</p> <p>IGC senior official meetings and working groups include reports on activities of other RCPs.</p> <p>Interchange with UNHCR, IOM, EC, ICAI, IATA, ILO and UNCTAD through participation in IGC meetings.</p>

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Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM)*	<p>In the future development of the MTM i-Map on irregular migration, research will be conducted mapping the remittances flows linking migration and development in the countries of origin.</p>	<p>The MTM conference "From 'More Development for Less Migration' to 'Better Managed Migration for More Development'" held in Copenhagen in 2005 focused on remittances, brain drain and circular migration issues.</p>	<p>Joint ICMPD-Europol-Frontex project "<i>Towards a Comprehensive Response to Mixed Migration Flows</i>" (2006-2008) resulted in the "<i>Arab and European Working Document on the Joint Management of Mixed Migration Flows</i>" presented at the project closing conference in Geneva in January 2008. The Document presents a set of recommendations and identifies possible ways to improve the links between return and development as well as to enhance co-operation between Arab and European Partner States, with the support of relevant IOs.</p> <p>During the MTM Project Closing Conference held in Geneva in January 2008, there was a broad and firm commitment to target migration and development as a priority for the MTM Dialogue in the short to medium term.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish contact points via Embassies or relevant international representatives to promote information-gathering mechanisms; - Establish a task force to explore ways to take advantage of the impact of return migration on socio-economic development; - Further exchange on, or mutual assist in, the development of tools to assess the success of reintegration programmes; - Involve community groups, NGOs or other relevant actors in programme development and/or assessment; and - Identify capacity building possibilities in the area of migration management that benefit all parties involved. 	<p>Various activities or actions elaborated and implemented under the umbrella of the MTM contributed to an enhanced cooperation between the 37 participating governments. Moreover, the MTM Dialogue is now implementing projects based on large consortia in order to ensure high-quality deliveries to the Partner States (e.g. the partners for the interactive map project are: ICMPD, Europol, Frontex, INTERPOL, UNHCR and UNODC). Co-operation with other stakeholders, such as NGOs, is also ensured (e.g. Odysseus Academic Network).</p>	<p>Since the Secretariats of the Budapest Process and the MTM are hosted by ICMPD, communication and cross-fertilisation among these two RCPs is ensured. ICMPD represents the MTM Secretariat in fora such as the 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean, the Rabat Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development and the AU-EU Tripoli Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development.</p> <p>MTM has regular contacts with other RCPs to exchange views and ways to improve cooperation in the Mediterranean and other regions that other RCPs cover.</p> <p>Cross-fertilisation with other fora is always promoted.</p>

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	Research on M&D	M&D Capacity Building	M&D Pilot Projects	Main Recommendations on M&D	Cooperation between Governments and other stakeholders	Cross-fertilization among RCPs and between RCPs and Other Regional and Global Groupings
Group 3: Migration Without Attention to Development						
Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process)*		<p>Recognizes that efforts to mitigate irregular migration must be complemented by processes to preserve the positive benefits of regulated and well-managed migration.</p> <p>Workshop on Developing a Co-ordinated Inter-Agency National Action Plan to Eradicate Trafficking in Persons, held in Tokyo, June 2005, to promote an integrated whole-of-government response to trafficking in persons in Bali Process countries.</p> <p>2006 Workshop “Human Trafficking: Victim Support” provided a forum for participants to exchange information on government policy and best practice in assisting the victims of Human Trafficking.</p>		<p>Bali Process Ministerial Conferences in 2002 and 2003 underline:</p> <p>a) how people smugglers and traffickers in persons could undermine the rule of law in States and thus the integrity of institutional frameworks that represents an essential basis for sustainable development; and</p> <p>b) the need to address root causes of irregular movement of people through capacity building programmes to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development.</p>	<p>The Bali Process has led to growing cooperation with IOM and broader recognition and understanding of the range of migration related programming IOM provides.</p> <p>2004 Workshop on Protection, Return and Reintegration of the Victims of Human Trafficking included Indonesian national and local government officials, academics and NGOs.</p>	<p>APC routinely invited.</p> <p>Joint Budapest-Bali Process: May 2004 workshop held on return of unlawful migrants; October 2005 on harmonizing anti-people trafficking.</p> <p>Participation in MIDSA and invitation of MIDSA representatives.</p> <p>Information exchanged regularly among RCPs especially through the website.</p> <p>Participation in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and the Pacific Immigration Directors Conference (PIDC).</p> <p>Sharing of best practice: Presentation on Regional Movement Alert List (RMAL) system being advanced under APEC.</p>

* Please note that the responses for this RCP are predominately based on a questionnaire distributed in 2007. Unanswered questions have been supplemented by further research. Updates since 2007 have primarily been based on public information and correspondence with involved parties.

** Please note that information on this RCP is not based on the questionnaire distributed in 2007, but on primary document(s) for this process such as Joint Communiqués, Declarations and Plans of Action and on correspondence with involved parties.

*** Abu Dhabi Dialogue and IGAD-RCP are newly-founded RCPs. The information provided in the boxes is based on their respective founding declarations as well as ongoing communications with certain involved parties.

ⁱ Although not included in this matrix, other regional groups on migration exist, of various types. Examples include the Cluster Process, the MARRI (Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative) Regional Forum, the Central American Commission of Migration Directors - Comisión Centroamericana de Directores de Migración (OCAM), the Pacific Immigration Directors Conference (PIDC) and the Joint Consultations on Migration (JCMs). This matrix is based on a matrix prepared for the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in Brussels on July 9-11, 2007, and has been updated for the GFMD in Manila on October 27-30, 2008.