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Roundtable 3

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Civil Society Days (CSD)
3rd Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)
Athens, 2-3 November 2009

Roundtable 3: Policy and Institutional Coherence and Partnerships

Session 3.1: Policy and Institutional Coherence: latest data and research findings

A PERSPECTIVE FROM ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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SUMMARY

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL COHERENCE IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES

The dimensions of a lack of policy coherence in Asia-Pacific countries, which send migrants to other countries, include the following:

- Lack of articulation between migration and development plans and strategies

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- Dispersal of migration policy and practice among several government departments – labour, immigration, foreign affairs, security, etc.
- Lack of the development of a cadre of career public servants with continuing skills, experience and background in migration let alone migration and development.
- This situation is exacerbated by a lack of relevant data to quantify the scale, composition and impact of permanent, and especially temporary, migration from these low income countries. This is partly because of a universal bias toward collecting information on *immigrants and not emigrants*. No country in the region includes questions on emigration in their census while most include birthplace (immigration) questions while only a handful of nations collect and analyse information on persons departing the country. Seeking information and understanding on how migration influences development in origin countries is hampered by the destination bias in data collection.

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL COHERENCE IN HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES

Most of the discourse and policy attention on migration and development has centred on how origin nations can use policy intervention to maximise the development benefits of migration. Nevertheless, in the Asia-Pacific region it could be argued that there has been a failure in many destination countries to realise the benefits which migration could deliver for development. This failure has been in two areas. Firstly in a number of destinations there has been a failure to recognise that migration is a crucial structural part of local economies and is necessary for the maintenance and enhancement of their prosperity. Secondly there has not been a widespread realisation that coherence of migration and development assistance policies can be achieved so as to deliver development dividends to both origin and destination countries and communities.

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL COHERENCE BETWEEN ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

In the Asia-Pacific region there has been little dialogue on migration between pairs of origin/destination countries or at a regional or subregional level. Regional governance of migration remains weak and in its earliest stages. In fact a decade ago there were virtually no regional fora for discussion of migration issues, let alone development of coherent regional migration policies and institutions within the Asia-Pacific region. Coherence in international migration and

development policy requires not only integration and harmonisation relating to migration and development activity and policy within nations but also *between* nations, especially pairs of origin/destination countries.

There are some promising developments including the beginnings of a dialogue on migration and development in regional bodies like ASEAN and APEC and the growth of regional migration consultative processes. There are also growing indications of bilateral negotiation and agreement being a useful first step in gaining better migration outcomes. However where discussion has occurred it has overwhelmingly been of higher skilled migrants and little dialogue is evident regarding low skilled migrants.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations made regarding three issues.

Capacity Building

Effective development and management of migration and development policy requires considerable capacity and infrastructure, including the following:

- A well trained cadre of migration officials who are not general public servants but have specific background and experience across the full range of migration activities.
- Integration and harmonisation of all of the government activities concerned with migration – customs, police, labour, border officials.
- Appropriate migration management systems.
- Setting up an appropriate information system.
- A body of policy-relevant research.

In particular it is recommended that a formal training program is set up at Masters level which aims to train a cadre of government officials and researchers in the whole area of migration (its measurement, nature and theory) and its potential effects on poverty reduction and development.

Compilation and Exchange of Better Information on Migration and Development

1. Improving Migration Data Collection

- improving border statistics collection on in- and out-movement;
 - improving census data collection;
 - better utilisation of existing national surveys.
2. Making Better Use of Existing Migration Data:
- ensuring coding and analysis plans of national censuses include comprehensive tabulations relating to international migration;
 - setting up a Diaspora Census Program (DCP) for the 2010 round of censuses which would involve for each major country sending out migrants assembling unit records of their nationals in all destination countries to synthesis them into a Diaspora Census to complement the National Census of each country.

Linking Research and Policy

In the Asia-Pacific region, as elsewhere, the linkages between the migration research community and those engaged in policy and practice are weak and underdeveloped. On the one hand there are few mechanisms whereby the knowledge needs of policy makers can be transmitted to the research community; and on the other, the results of research are conveyed in a timely and understandable way to the relevant government and semi-government agencies. Two strategies of facilitating two way communication which need to be considered are:

- One model involves the setting up of a Bureau of Immigration Research (Fincher 2001) which as part of its structure involves a close connection between researchers and policy makers. Models could operate at both regional and national levels.
- Involving the NGO sector in a tripartite linkage with policy makers and researchers is also suggested as a means to encourage timely and effective interchanges.

References

Fincher, R., 2001. Immigration Research in the Politics of an Anxious Nation, *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 19, pp. 25-42.

1. CHINESE DIASPORA POLICY: An Example of an Origin Country

China has also become very active in using its skilled diaspora as a source of expertise to assist in its development efforts and in effect encouraging 'virtual return migration' among its diaspora. In the 1980s and 1990s China's main policy direction toward its skilled expatriates who had remained overseas after graduation was '*huiguo fuwu*' or exhorting them to return and serve the motherland. This is the concept encapsulated in the commonly used analogy of 'turtles eventually returning to their birthplace'. At the turn of the century however there was an important change in policy direction which is articulated in the term '*weiguo fuwu*' which encourages 'flexibility mobility' rather than permanent return. Chinese Government and other agencies now do not necessarily advocate that skilled Chinese return home but that they maintain and develop a range of affiliations, linkages and relationships with counterparts and relevant institutions in China from their base in a foreign country. Moreover it involves regular moving back and forth between China and the destination country in a pattern of '*rouxing liudong*' or flexible mobility. There is a double benefit for China in that its expatriates maintain their affiliations in the destination and hence are at the forefront of innovation and change and they also immediately transmit that into practice in China.

2. NEW ZEALAND'S RSE POLICY: An Example of a Destination Country

New Zealand has introduced a scheme to bring in Pacific Island agricultural workers for a period of up to seven months. This scheme has the twin objectives of filling labour market needs in New Zealand and reducing poverty and facilitating development in origin countries. To this end it has involved intensive cooperation between New Zealand and Pacific Island countries and in New Zealand a range of government instrumentalities including migration, labour, development, agricultural and social service agencies. The program is being intensively evaluated to measure its impacts on poverty and development in origin communities.

3. AN INITIATIVE IN DATA COLLECTION: THE ASIA-PACIFIC DIASPORA CENSUS PROGRAM (DCP)

Currently there is a bias in international migration data collection toward immigration. Few countries collect information on emigration. However for developing effective migration and development initiatives in origin countries detailed knowledge of the scale and composition of outflows is required. The proposed DCP includes the following:

- Identifying a list of the main origin countries of international migration in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Identifying the main destinations for emigrants from each country.
- Arranging in each destination country to create separate unit record files of census results for each origin country birthplace group which contains all information collected on the individual and their household.
- At a centralised location the unit record files for each origin country for all destinations are to be fused to create a single Diaspora Census. This will require having some core characteristics which are available for all destinations such as age, sex, education, occupation etc. and others which are available for only some of the origin countries.



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Roundtable 3: Policy and Institutional Coherence Partnerships

Session 3.1: Policy and institutional coherence – Latest data and research findings

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Summary

This paper suggests that while governments are making progress with improving policy and institutional coherence and related data and research, their progress is limited. In particular, their efforts appear blocked by (a) a narrowness of vision and (b) by a lack of implementation. Examples include policy coherence measures which don't touch upon the rules about who can enter the country; institutional coherence measures which concentrate much more on coherence within and between governments, and less on working with civil society; and statements on data and research which stress its importance but which aren't backed up with funds or action.

A recent meeting of government and non-government actors discussed constraints to further progress by governments and highlighted a number. These include:

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- Lack of funding
- Lack of attention to migration and development, vis a vis other priority policy issues
- Lack of knowledge as to how to effectively coordinate across departments, and with non-governmental actors, which can be exacerbated by a bureaucratic culture
- Lack of political will to resolve difficult issues / trade offs which may arise - whether within one country's contradictory policy goals, between countries' different objectives, or between states and civil society, who may have different priorities.
- Unsupportive public, who are indifferent or hostile to policy coherence or money spent on data / research.
- Lack of campaigns / lobby groups to lead the argument for more coherent policy.

The paper suggests that civil society can make a variety of diverse contributions to help overcome these constraints and ensure that governments make more progress. It also suggests that civil society's role in advancing coherence and improving data goes beyond influencing governments, and also involves independent actions which promote coherence. The paper highlights six key contributions from civil society which come under both these categories:

1. Carrying out data gathering and research to inform policy debates. This includes conducting research which informs key policy questions; bringing existing research to create resource banks which can be drawn upon by others, including policymakers; and making recommendations as to how governments can improve data collection and research. An example of civil society work in this area is given in box A on the following page.

Box A: Carrying out data gathering and research to inform policy debates

Development on the Move: Measuring and Optimising Migration's Economic and Social Impacts

A research project run jointly by the Global Development Network (network of development research organisations and individuals, headquartered in Delhi) and the Institute for Public Policy Research (UK think tank), see <http://www.ippr.org/research/teams/project.asp?id=2326>

Aims: Development on the Move aims to improve the evidence base for policymaking on migration and development by:

1. Developing better methodologies for assessing the developmental impacts of migration.
The project aims to move beyond small scale or corridor studies, to take a 'big picture' perspective. 'Development on the Move' investigates the various impacts that international migration (both immigration and emigration) has on the development (both economic and social) of individuals, households, communities and society as a whole in a number of countries. The project takes this focus in order to be more policy relevant, bearing in mind that policymakers are responsible not just for one or two outcomes but the overall development of their country. The hope is that this will promote better, more coherent policymaking.
2. Improving the evidence base on migration.
The project aims to add to the basic stock of information by commissioning nationally representative household survey in seven countries on the numbers of people migrating, migration patterns and the impacts of that movement.
3. Analysing policy impacts and options.
As well as being based around a policy relevant research question, the project also aims to contribute to coherent policymaking by taking an explicit look at policies around migration and development, evaluating current effects and making recommendations.

The project also seeks to develop more migration and development research capacity in developing countries, as well as promoting multidisciplinary analysis.

Activities: The project has commissioned seven country case studies (in Colombia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Jamaica, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Vietnam), with in-country researchers undertaking a literature and data review, a brand new in-depth nationally representative household survey and stakeholder interviews. This research is pulled together into an accessible 'country report' in each of the seven countries. In addition GDN and ippr are conducting a comparative analysis, drawing out commonalities and differences across countries, and will make the data and research tools freely available for other researchers to use in future.

Achievements: Though still underway, project has had a number of successes. Policymaker involvement has been significant, with many attending country launch events (often speaking), and also participating in some cases on project steering committees. Interest in project publications has been high and the work has fed into a number of other ongoing projects (such as the 2009 Human Development Report), and a new network of researchers working on migration and development has been built. The hope is that the final outputs will provide new evidence on the extent and impacts of migration, useful policy lessons which policymakers will put into practice, as well as a stock of tools which others can draw on in future.

Lessons Learnt:

1. It is much easier to make your research policy relevant if it is designed that way from the start – with policy relevant research questions and policymaker involvement.
2. Gathering fresh data is a very valuable endeavour – it opens up a whole new range of research possibilities. One new set of data can potentially generate dozens of research projects examining that data.
3. Building new research networks is time intensive but worth the effort – it is helpful - and enjoyable - to collaborate with colleagues from different methodological backgrounds and different countries.

2. Campaigning for more coherent policies, including through protests, email and letter writing campaigns, and contributions in the media.
3. Helping to construct more coherent policies. This includes taking part in government consultations and providing feedback to government and presenting research findings in an accessible manner.
4. Empowering migrants, making them a more effective resource for development. Empowerment should make migrants more able to perform a role enhancing development outcomes, thereby promoting coherence between migration and development. Migrant associations, trade unions and employers for example can all play a role in empowering migrants.
5. Help migrants and diaspora to make positive contributions to their countries of origin. Again, civil society can help enhance the transfers migrants make to their countries of origin, thereby improving the coherence between migration and development outcomes. This includes through facilitating migrants' transfers, whether financial or non-financial, and ensuring their transfers have an impact on development. An example of this work is given in Box B.

Box B: Help migrants and diaspora to make positive transfers to their countries of origin

The Fiji rural banking sector

A diverse group of civil society actors including the private sector, MFIs and religious organisations, together with UNDP and the Fiji government have together tried to extend banking to rural areas of Fiji, allowing remittance recipients, as well as others, to save and invest their funds, as well as consume them, should they wish.

Aims: ANZ Bank and UNDP aim to 'bank the unbanked' in Fiji, particularly those in rural areas. ANZ see the rural unbanked as a large potential market in future (Blacklock 2006), and UNDP see financial inclusion as an important route to meeting the MDGs in the Pacific (Liew 2006). Remittances are a significant source of funds for rural Fiji citizens (World Bank 2006) and are one of the sources of funds which the initiative tries to bring into the financial system. The government too has been working with MFIs to extend financial services to rural areas (Kinivuwai 2005).

Activities: The government – MFI work has involved experimenting with different MFI models to see which works best in the Fiji context (Kinivuwai 2005). The ANZ-UNDP work involves extending commercial banking service to all rural communities in Fiji, supported by a financial literacy training programme. It comprises a fleet of 6 mobile banks that travel on a regular schedule to 200 designated rural villages and settlements. The bank offers two specially designed savings products specifically for rural banking customers, as well as access to all the bank's other services (see <http://www.anz.com/fiji/en/personal/ways-bank/rural-banking/rural-banking-fiji/>, information correct on 17/7/09). There is an explicit acknowledgement that remittances – internal and international – are one source of funds that people wish to bank (Liew 2006).

Box B: Continued

Achievements: Both endeavours have had significant successes. The MFIs had in 2005 reached 12 out of 14 of Fiji's provinces, improved their repayment rates and developed innovations to the standard models of microfinance services which suit the Fiji context. Research shows they have, as a result, helped improve households' asset holdings, payment of school fees, improved income earning capacity, and boosted employment of household members. None, however, at the time of review was able to operate on a commercial basis (Kinivuwai 2005). The ANZ – UNDP initiative has grown to around USD 4,000,000 in deposits in the first four years and around USD 500,000 in total lending (see <http://www.anz.com/fiji/en/personal/ways-bank/rural-banking/rural-banking-fiji/>, information correct on 17/7/09) and has extended financial access to places accessible only by bamboo raft and horseback. Testimonials abound on the timeliness and value people place on the banking service and the training, and it has also led to policy change – the proof of ID needed to open a bank account was amended to allow the rural banking initiative to work (allowing a greater number of documents to be used as proof of ID), which has in turn opened up the entire rural sector to commercial banking (Liew 2006).

Lessons Learnt:

1. Creative thinking – The ANZ-UNDP initiative required both partners to think creatively. ANZ Bank had to come up with a solution to what is widely considered an unviable market and UNDP needed to find a mechanism to partner with a commercial partner without jeopardizing its mandated neutrality. The partnership solidified quickly as both ANZ Bank and UNDP shared the same objectives and recognized each others strengths.
2. People focused - Participatory needs assessment and wide consultation was a critical element in designing responsive services. The overwhelming response and participation by rural communities (in the ANZ-UNDP initiative in particular) is a direct result of listening to the people (Liew 2006).
3. Need for supportive government reform – Ambitions to see increased access to financial services result in greater entrepreneurialism were stymied by incoherent policies and by-laws at a local level, as well as a lack of skills and business training. For financial inclusion to result in greater investment by remittance recipients, policy coherence needs to go further and touch on business and skills policies (Kinivuwai 2005).

6. Recognize the need for coherence in their own work. An example of this is given in box C on the following page.

Box C: Recognise the need for coherence in their own work

Oxfam

The international development NGO Oxfam has tried to consider what the interactions between migration and development goals mean for their work.

Aims: Oxfam has tried to take account of how its efforts to fight poverty interact with migration, and what that interrelationship means for the way it operates.

Activities: Oxfam has undertaken at least three actions recognising the importance of coherence in its work. First, in their recent publication on the state of development 'From Poverty to Power' (Green 2008) Oxfam highlighted the need to incorporate concerns about migration as one of the top ten challenges those in development (including themselves) must face going forward (see http://www.oxfam.org/en/policy/from_poverty_to_power)

In addition to this statement of recognition, Oxfam have also undertaken at least two distinct programme of work which turn the recognition that there is a relationship between migration and the fight against poverty into action. First, their work on poverty in the UK includes a stream of work on asylum and migration, where they focus on the rights and situation of asylum seekers and migrants. This involves policy research, campaigning and the production of guides for others in UK civil society - including teachers and journalists - containing the facts about seeking asylum. Second, they have a programme of work on engaging the diaspora in development, which involves Oxfam providing technical, financial and capacity building support to diaspora organisations to help them to advocate for policies and practices that enhance migration's development potential (Rispen-Noel 2008).

Achievements: Oxfam's policy research and campaigning on asylum seekers and migrants to the UK appears to have led to some policy changes. For example they undertook some work criticising proposed changes to domestic worker visas, and the proposals were subsequently amended taking on board some of the campaigners' concerns. The second programme of work- on diaspora engagement – has led to significant funds being provided to diaspora networks from Somalia, Ethiopia and Ghana, supporting projects including housing and employment for prostitutes, HIV/AIDS information campaigns and education and skills training for women. As well as supporting the diaspora in their development work in their countries of origin Oxfam have also enabled diaspora voices to be heard at major policy forums, including previous GFMDs (Rispen-Noel 2008), adding to the diversity of perspectives.

Lessons Learnt:

1. On pushing for policy change on migration: There is a clear role for citizens of developed countries who are concerned with international development to get more involved in migration policy debates, in order to combat the perception that migration control is the major preoccupation of developed country citizens. NGOs can play a key role in bringing migration and development issues to public attention and mobilising people.
2. On NGOs working with diaspora organisations: Diaspora organisations are very different from one another – in terms of their organisational capacities, interests, situation, motivations etc. 'Working with diaspora organisations' will not involve the same approach in every case and joint initiatives between diaspora organisations and NGOs need to be carefully scoped out to ensure both parties have the same objectives, expectations etc.



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Session 3.2: Regional and Inter-regional Processes and Fora

THINKING DIFFERENTLY: CSOS' ALTERNATIVE CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL PROCESSES

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Summary

The contribution starts by raising awareness of the need for a critical approach with regard to 1) the ways in which regional consultative processes are organized and 2) their impact on the production of (a form of) hegemonic knowledge as applied to the international agenda on migration management. It is argued that this critical approach is a prerequisite to establishing a genuine and meaningful exchange of ideas between civil society organizations (CSOs), on the one hand, and international organizations and states, on the other.

With reference to comparable case studies in other policy areas, the study sets out to demonstrate that CSO's independence of thinking is indeed necessary to question the expression of hegemonic

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knowledge. Such experiences are also useful to show that CSOs' capacity to think out of the box is contingent on their capacity to acquire an authoritative role and provide real alternatives.

However, these elements do not suffice to turn the involvement of CSOs into decisive policy change. The impact of counter-knowledge depends on the way in which it is used. It should not be used to inform only about facts and consequences. It should be used to invite (or teach) interlocutors (e.g., government representatives, NGOs) to think beyond prejudice and commonplace ideas by showing the real problems and their respective solutions.

Additionally, it is important to understand that there exists a right moment when special interventions can be adopted and specific counterevidence can be delivered to decision-makers. Organizing for collective action among link-minded and complementary CSOs is necessary to speak with one voice and to create the right moment. To do so, CSOs need to transcend their own interests in order to combine with other actors sharing the same consciousness. This constitutes a challenge facing CSOs in their current interaction with states and international organizations.

Recommendations:

- Not all CSOs can pool their resources in order to organize for collective action, for resources should be complementary. Nor can all CSOs transcend their own interests in order to organize for collective action, for they do not share the same consciousness. Collective action can be optimized when based on a selective core group of like-minded CSOs;
- Knowledge should not be used to inform about facts and consequences only. It should be used proactively to 1/*question* dominant schemes of interpretation and 2/ *teach* adversaries and followers alike that there exist realistic alternatives.
- CSOs advocacy work and initiatives should be addressed to each state actor individually and not to groups of states. This individual approach was important not only in terms of selective advocacy work, but also in terms of *ad hoc* alternatives.



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Session 3.2: Regional and Inter-regional Processes and Fora

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Summary

This paper is aimed at assessing two related issues: 1) the regional and inter-regional processes and fora on migration and development and the way in which they fit into the GFMD process, and 2) the specific contribution of the CSOs within the regional fora and the GFMD process. The analysis is broken up into two sections. In the first, a brief discussion on the meaning of political coherence and a short reference to the new international context stemming from the global economic crisis and to the way in which “political coherence” should be understood in such a context is presented. The second section is devoted to the assessment of the Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) with a key point being the role played by civil society.

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In spite of the economic hardship resulting from the global financial crisis, the new international context seems to be favorable for the development of coherent policies regarding the nexus migration-development. Multilateralism is taking the place of unilateralism, and there are expectations that this change will bring with it the possibility of adopting and reinforcing a more favorable international legal framework, regarding issues of migration and development.

From the mid-nineties on, Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) on migration have been developed in various regions of the world. They have centered on the states, and participants and observers include government officials, representatives of international organizations and, in some cases, NGOs.

However, throughout the development of RCPs, key sectors have criticized their low level of representation in the processes. In fact, most of them exclude the real participation of key social sectors, and only include them as participants in some activities and workshops. A statement produced by the global unions to the 2nd Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Manila between 27-30 October, 2008, praises as critically important their engagement with this process and its outcomes, and highlights that the government leaders of the process “have so far not created satisfactory modalities for the full and effective participation of trade unions as well as migrant and other CSOs that work directly with migrants.” As of the GFMD, between the first and the second fora there was some progress in this regard, but an increasing real participation in the consultation and formulation of policies from these organizations will be an important advance in the Athens forum.

Another issue of controversy is the approach to the migration issue. As some NGOs, trade unions, and academics have claimed, there is too much emphasis placed on the technical issues, on managing migration, and very little on its social implications and its connection to development policies. As a matter of fact, Human Rights Watch (HRW) has claimed for a shift in this focus. Unions have also criticized what they perceive as a narrow focus on temporary and circular migration to fill labor market shortages.

According to the recommendations resulting from the CS Dialogue of Manila, 2008, governments should work with CSOs to develop better models of participation in the RCPs, more respectful of diversity. At the national level, governments should also set national consultation processes with all the domestic agencies and actors involved in the problem. These processes could be

advanced through the activation of democratic mechanisms, such as the promotion of public discussion by international and national NGOs and the academic sectors, as well as encouraging debates on the topic in representative institutions and regional bodies of representation.

In addition to allowing for broader participation from the above mentioned sectors in the process, an important decision to be made is the institutionalization of the RCPs and the GFMD within the United Nations system. This step will give more political coherence to the decisions adopted and will facilitate their implementation by the states.

Example of best practice regarding the consultation process:

Democratic processes have been pushed in some of the governments of the Andean Region, especially in Bolivia and Ecuador, in the context of their respective processes of Constitutional Assemblies. These processes, although difficult and contradictory, have called for the participation of many sectors of society, historically and traditionally left behind and marginalized, such as the indigenous population. Discussion has been developed on issues of development, social policies, and migration. New constitutions with key social advances have resulted from these processes. Although these processes are not centered in the discussion of migration, the topic is included in a broader context.

Example of best practice regarding the role of trade unions:

Public Service International (PSI), a strong international union, has signed bilateral partnerships between union members in origin and destination countries, aimed at obtaining better working conditions for migrant health care workers. The union organizes and provides information to migrant health workers.

Example of best practice regarding gender sensitive policies:

The Constitutional Court of Colombia, with the support of CSOs, trade unions, UN agencies, academic sectors, and migrant and displaced people organizations, has adopted and implemented key sentences to force governmental institutions to give special attention to women in situation of forced displacement in the country. The Court's decision acknowledged a concrete link between displacement and sexual violence and identified ten specific risks faced by displaced women and girls. As the Court stated, forced displacement has a particular and disproportionate impact on women and girls, as they are at greater risk of sexual violence, sexual exploitation or sexual abuse in the context of the armed conflict.

Final questions to be discussed in the CSDs:

1. From a civil society point of view, what are the meaning and implications of institutional and policy coherence in times of global economic crisis, in relation to the nexus migration-development? How could it be achieved in the international, regional and national levels?
2. How can real participation of CSOs in the RCPs and in the GFMD broadened in order to make the process more “democratic”?
3. In which ways and through which concrete mechanisms the ongoing RCPs on migration can articulate with other key political and economic ongoing processes in the regions?
4. How could the role of RCPs and international fora be strengthened in the context of the GFMD?