

Overview of Principal Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs), arranged by Region¹

(As of April 2009)

N.B. The following information has been compiled and updated thanks to the assistance of the RCP secretariats where they exist and/or staff of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) involved in supporting the RCPs. As an overview, by its nature it is not intended to be exhaustive. However, it would benefit from additional input and further review in order to make it more complete and accurate. Comments and suggestions are welcomed and encouraged, and should be sent to Cynthia Bryant at IOM (by e-mail to cbryant@iom.int or by fax to +41 22 798 61 50), to be incorporated into future versions.

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
Region: Europe and the Former Soviet Union / Europe et ex-Union soviétique / Europa y la ex Unión Soviética :						
<p>Söderköping Process or CBCP (Cross Border Cooperation Process)</p> <p>Processus de Söderköping ou CBCP (Processus de coopération transfrontalière)</p> <p>Proceso Söderköping o CBCP (Proceso de cooperación transfronteriza)</p>	2001	Belarus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine (Total: 10)	<p>European Commission (EC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Swedish Migration Board (SMB).</p> <p>There are no official observers, though other governments and the EU Presidency participate in various activities of the Process on an ad-hoc basis.</p> <p>The Process cooperates on a regular basis with the Finnish Ministry of Interior, UK Home Office, European Network of Asylum Reception Organizations (ENARO) and Odysseus Academic Network.</p> <p>Researchers and NGOs are invited to take part on occasion, and governments recently explored further involvement of NGOs in the Process. In 2007 a regional NGO network was established.</p>	Cross-Border Cooperation Process (CBCP) Secretariat, staffed by UNHCR and IOM.	The Söderköping Process was launched in 2001 by the Swedish Migration Board, UNHCR and IOM to promote dialogue on asylum and irregular migration issues. Since 2004, the Process has focused on transferring experiences, best practices and lessons learned of seven recently acceded EU Member States to Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine in aligning their migration and asylum related legislation, policies and practices with the EU Acquis and international standards.	<p>The objective of the Söderköping Process is to support Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine to strengthen their migration and border management as well as refugee protection capacity through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) strengthening asylum systems; 2) facilitating a structured open dialogue between involved migration authorities and EU member states in the interests of creating a regional network for managing migration and asylum; 3) building government capacity in the region to manage migration; 4) transferring of experience of recently acceded EU Members on adapting to the EU migration Acquis and international standards; 5) enhancing information sharing mechanisms between Governments on migration statistics and trends, policy developments, legislation etc.; and 6) supporting migration research in the region. <p>The Söderköping Process is currently funded by the EU (UNHCR is the contracting agency, with IOM and the SMB as implementing partners). Based on the strong support and interest of all participating Governments for the Process to continue beyond the current implementation phase ending in June 2009, UNHCR, IOM and SMB have proposed a Strategy for the Future of the Process, which foresees the transition into a government-led Process with rotating chairmanship and stronger involvement of the National Coordinators. The Strategy has been endorsed by all ten participating governments.</p>

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<p><i>Budapest Process</i></p> <p><i>Processus de Budapest</i></p> <p><i>Proceso de Budapest</i></p>	1991	<p>Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom and Uzbekistan</p> <p>(Total: 49)</p> <p>Chair: Turkey Co-Chair: Hungary</p>	<p>Australia, Canada and the USA</p> <p>EC, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC), IOM, UNHCR, UNODC, Council of Europe, Centre for International Crime Prevention (UN-CICP), SECI Centre, INTERPOL, Regional Centre of the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), International Labour Office (ILO), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Executive Committee, Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organisation (BSEC), Europol and FRONTEX</p>	<p>Hosted by ICMPD</p>	<p>The Budapest Process is an inter-governmental dialogue engaging close to 50 Governments and more than 10 international organisations, aiming at developing comprehensive and sustainable systems for orderly migration. It provides for information sharing, exchange of experience and discussion on relevant topics.</p> <p>On the basis of recommendations from Ministerial Conferences (1991 Berlin, 1993 Budapest, 1997 Prague and 2003 Rhodes) topics of common concern, are identified by the senior officials meeting (annual or bi-annual) as well as geographic and thematic priorities. The Secretariat organises working group meetings on identified topics.</p> <p>The following thematic and geographic working groups are currently active:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group on Irregular Movements and Asylum, chaired by the Czech Republic • Working Group on Immigration and Admission Policies, chaired by Hungary, co-chaired by Slovakia • Working Group on the Development of Migration Management Systems, chaired by Bulgaria • Working Group on Irregular Transit Migration through the South East European Region, chaired by Croatia • Working Group on Return and Readmission chaired by Poland, co-chaired by the UK • Working Group on the Black Sea Region, chaired by Bulgaria • Working group on the Approximation of Penalty Scales for smuggling of migrants and trafficking of human beings, chaired by Belgium 	<p>The fourth Ministerial Conference (Rhodes, 2003) emphasized a more comprehensive approach in promoting migration co-operation between countries of origin, transit and destination - especially with the CIS countries (Commonwealth of Independent States). This shift in focus was implemented through the 2005 project "Re-direction of the Budapest Process towards the CIS region" which included in the consultative framework of the Process the twelve countries Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Since Turkey took over the Chair in 2006, the emphasis has been on continuity and bringing in broadened ideas with regard to the areas examined. These include, in addition to the traditional areas of interest for the Budapest Process (return and readmission, border management and asylum), an increased focus on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing labour migration • integration policies • re-integration • how to maximise the development impact of migration <p>The broadening of the thematic focus of the Budapest Process was confirmed in a senior officials meeting in Trabzon, Turkey, in May 2008.</p> <p>It is furthermore expected the results of the Ministerial Conference "Building Migration Partnerships" organised by the Czech Republic during its EU presidency will have an important impact on the work of the Budapest Process. Topics include "Return and Readmission", "Fight against illegal migration", "Legal migration", "Integration", and "Migration and Development".</p> <p>The geographical focus of activities will remain the CIS region, however at the Senior Officials meeting in Trabzon a discussion started to expand the scope of interest of the Budapest Process to include the Black Sea Region and countries of origin and transit relevant for the migration routes in Black Sea region.</p>

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Region: Americas and Caribbean / Amériques et Caraïbes / América y el Caribe:						
<p><i>Puebla Process</i> (Regional Conference on Migration (RCM))</p> <p><i>Processus de Puebla</i> (Conférence régionale sur les migrations (CRM))</p> <p><i>Proceso de Puebla</i> (Conferencia Regional sobre Migraciones (CRM))</p>	1996	<p>Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the USA (Total: 11)</p> <p>Current Presidency Pro-Tempore: Guatemala</p>	<p>Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Peru.</p> <p>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), IOM, UNHCR, Central American Integration System (SICA), Inter-American Commission for Human Rights (ICHR), Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), UNHCR, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants.</p> <p>The Regional Network for Civil Organizations on Migration (RNCOM) is a coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) from all 11 RCM member States. It is neither a member of nor an observer to the RCM but participates in many aspects of the RCM including seminars, workshops, and conferences.</p>	<p>Technical Secretariat (TS)</p> <p>IOM provides the TS with technical cooperation and administrative support.</p>	<p>Three main areas of discussion: migration policy and management; human rights of migrants; and migration and development.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) study the possibility of establishing links with other cooperation processes in the area of migration and development; 2) social development policies linked to migration processes; 3) enhance border cooperation; 4) promote better understanding of the regional migration phenomenon through a long term comprehensive approach; 5) guidelines for the return of unaccompanied migrant minors; 6) migration and health activities; 7) strengthen respect for the human rights of migrants regardless of status with special attention to vulnerable groups such as women and children; 8) ensure international protection of refugees; 9) cooperation in the return and reintegration of repatriated migrants; 10) cooperation to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons; 11) share best practices in the facilitation of remittance flows; 12) undertake activities in the area of "Integration and Insertion of Migrants".
<p><i>SACM</i> (South American Conference on Migration)</p> <p><i>SACM</i> (Conférence sud-américaine sur les migrations)</p> <p><i>CSM</i> (Conferencia Sudamericana sobre Migraciones)</p>	1999	<p>Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela (Total: 12)</p> <p>Current Presidency Pro-Tempore: Uruguay</p> <p>(Presidency Pro-Tempore alternates every year between sub-regions, i.e. Southern Cone and Andean)</p>	<p>Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland and the USA</p> <p>Andean Community of Nations (CAN), ECLAC, ILO, IOM, Latin American Economic System, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNHCR, groups affiliated with the Catholic Church or defending human rights.</p>	<p>No official secretariat</p> <p>IOM provides technical cooperation and logistical support.</p>	<p>Governments hold meetings to share views and information on topics including development, diasporas, rights of migrants, integration, information exchange, migration statistics and trafficking and smuggling.</p> <p>Depending on needs, a technical preparatory meeting for the Annual Conference takes place two or three months before the Conference.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) respect for human rights of migrants regardless of their status (rejection of the criminalization of irregular status); 2) view the issue of migration in relation to development; 3) strengthen dialogue and political coordination among States; 4) value contributions made by migrants to development in destination countries both in labour and production; 5) value contributions of migrants to the welfare and cultural enrichment of host societies; 6) promote representatives from civil society to help in the formulation, implementation and supervision of programmes on migration matters.

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Region: Western Mediterranean / Méditerranée occidentale / Mediterráneo Occidental						
<p>5 + 5 Dialogue (Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean)</p> <p><i>Dialogue 5+5 (Conférence ministérielle régionale sur la migration en Europe occidentale)</i></p> <p><i>Diálogo 5 + 5 (Conferencia Ministerial del Mediterráneo Occidental sobre Migración)</i></p>	2002	<p>Algeria, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia (Total: 10)</p> <p>Current President: transitioning from Portugal to Libya</p>	IOM, ILO and ICMPD	<p>No official secretariat</p> <p>In the past, IOM has provided technical cooperation and logistical support whenever requested by the relevant Presidency.</p>	<p>Informal dialogue in which governments cooperate and exchange information and analysis on topics such as migration trends; irregular migration and trafficking in human beings; migration and co-development (the role of diaspora); migrants' rights and obligations; integration; movement of people and regular migration flow management; labour migration and vocational training; migration and health; local cooperation; and gender equality in the context of migration.</p>	<p>2008 Evora/Portugal Conference highlighted the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) importance of the need to try to establish a coherent and complementary strategy with other regional and international fora; 2) need to facilitate legal mobility for labour purposes; 3) request for the introduction of measures aiming at improving migration impact in development of the countries of origin; 4) need to establish integration models grounded on the principles of promoting and respecting fundamental rights. <p>Pursuant to the recommendations adopted at the Evora Conference, Portugal and Tunisia jointly-organized an expert workshop on circular migration held in Tunis in February 2009.</p>

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<p>MTM (Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue)</p> <p>MTM (Dialogue sur la migration de transit en Méditerranée)</p> <p>MTM (Diálogo sobre las Migraciones de Tránsito en el Mediterráneo)</p>	2003	<p>Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia otherwise referred to as the Arab Partner States (APS); the 27 EU Member States; and Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, called European Partner States (EPS) (Total: 37)</p> <p>New Partner States for specific activities: Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal</p>	<p>The MTM Dialogue is currently in its fourth phase, entitled "A Dialogue in Action".</p> <p>Partners on ongoing projects being implemented within the framework of the MTM Dialogue include Caritas, Europol, Frontex, Interpol, IOM, UNHCR, and UNODC.</p> <p>Observers are Australia, Community of Sahel and Saharan States (CEN-SAD), Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Eurojust, General Secretariat of the European Council, IGC, IOM, International Organisation for Peace, Care and Relief (IOPCR), League of Arab States, MARRI, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA).</p>	Hosted by ICMPD	<p>Four Phases:</p> <p>2002-2003: Exploratory Phase 2004-2005: Consolidation Phase 2006-2008: Project Phase 2009-ongoing: A Dialogue In Action</p> <p>The aim of the fourth phase is to implement capacity-building and operational projects encompassing a dialogue component to facilitate dissemination of results at regional level and provide a solid platform to discuss and build-up spin-off projects.</p> <p>The MTM Dialogue is organised along two pillars: <i>Pillar I</i> aims at enhancing operational co-operation to combat irregular migration. Areas of discussion are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interception and apprehension of irregular migrants; - combating smuggling and trafficking, including the protection of victims; - reception and detention of irregular migrants; - asylum and refugee protection; as well as - return and readmission. <p><i>Pillar II</i> addresses medium and long-term issues such as the root causes of irregular flows. Areas of discussion are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the mapping of remittances and development in countries of origin; - deepening links with diasporas to foster development; and - labour and circular migration. <p>Through ICMPD, the MTM participates in conferences such as the 5+5 Dialogue, the Rabat Process, the AU-EU Tripoli Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development, et al. The orientation and action plans of these major events are subsequently reflected in MTM activities.</p>	<p>Under Pillar I, a national project on <i>Strengthening Reception and Detention Capacities of Lebanon (STREDECA)</i> is implemented in partnership with Caritas and UNHCR.</p> <p>In line with the jointly endorsed Arab and European Partner States Working Document on the Management of Mixed Migration Flows (2008), the conclusions of the MTM Project Closing Conference held in Geneva in January 2008, Pillar II of the MTM Dialogue – migration and development – is a key target of the MTM’s strategic planning for the short to medium term. Under Pillar II, ICMPD and IOM are currently implementing the project <i>Links to Emigrant Communities – Inventory of National Institutional Capacities and Practices</i>.</p> <p>With regard to cross-pillar activities, the current priority is to deepen knowledge and understanding of irregular migration in the broader Mediterranean region, including its evolution and impact on the Partner States. In this respect, ICMPD, in partnership with Europol, Frontex, INTERPOL, UNHCR and UNODC, is implementing a project consisting in developing and maintaining an <i>Interactive map on irregular migration routes and flows in Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean region (MTM i-Map)</i>.</p>

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Region: Africa / Afrique / África						
<p>MIDWA (Migration Dialogue for West Africa)</p> <p>MIDWA (Dialogue sur la migration pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest)</p> <p>MIDWA (Diálogo sobre la Migración para África Occidental)</p>	2000	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (Total: 15)	France and Switzerland. Conseil des Organisations Non Gouvernementales d'Appui au Développement (CONGAD), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), International Labour Office (ILO), IOM, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), UNAIDS, UNHCR, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and World Food Programme (WFP)	No official secretariat Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between IOM and ECOWAS signed in July 2002, IOM provides support to capacity-building activities targeting both ECOWAS institutions and Member States.	In December 2000, in cooperation with IOM, the ECOWAS inaugurated a regional consultative process with the major aim of accelerating the regional integration process and addressing problematic migration issues in regional fora. The MIDWA process was specifically designed to encourage the ECOWAS Member States to discuss common migration issues and concerns in a regional context for which immediate solutions may not be forthcoming on a national level. MIDWA addresses five key areas: 1) Promotion of peace and stability in West Africa and protection of migrant's rights; 2) contribution of men and women migrants to the development of their country of origin; 3) alleviating poverty in emigration areas; 4) information, sensitization and research into the different aspects of West African international migration; and 5) intra-regional and inter-regional co-operation.	On January 18, 2008 ECOWAS adopted a Common Approach on Migration, which should serve as the general framework for MIDWA initiatives. It identifies six key areas: 1) free movement of persons within the ECOWAS zone; 2) management of regular migration; 3) combating human trafficking; 4) harmonizing policies; 5) protection of the rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees; and 6) recognizing the gender dimension of migration. ECOWAS Department of Free Movement is currently coordinating the implementation of the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration.

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<p>MIDSA (Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa)</p> <p>MIDSA (Dialogue sur la migration pour l'Afrique australe)</p> <p>MIDSA (Diálogo sobre la Migración en el África Meridional)</p>	2000	Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (Total: 16)	<p>Partners: Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) and IOM</p> <p>Observers: Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, SADC Parliamentary Forum, Immigration and Labour, the African Union (AU) Commission, the United States and relevant UN agencies such as UNHCR, UNDP (depending on the themes of the workshop)</p> <p>Academics, humanitarian NGOs, legal advocacy groups, faith-based organizations and regional associations are invited to its workshops on an <i>ad-hoc</i> basis.</p>	<p>No official secretariat</p> <p>IOM provides support in consultation with SAMP.</p>	<p>MIDSA focuses on 7 main themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) irregular migration; 2) migration and development; 3) migration and health; 4) capacity building in migration management; 5) forced migration; 6) labour migration; and 7) migration policies, legislation & data collection. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) counter-trafficking/smuggling; 2) migration management/capacity building; and 3) migration and development.

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<p>IGAD-RCP (Inter-governmental Authority on Development - Regional Consultative Process on Migration)</p> <p>IGAD-RCP (Processus consultatif régional de l'Autorité intergouvernementale pour le développement pour la migration)</p> <p>RCP IGAD (Proceso Consultivo Regional sobre Migración IGAD (Autoridad Intergubernamental para el Desarrollo))</p>	2008	<p>Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda (i.e. IGAD Member States) (Total: 6)</p> <p>(Eritrea temporarily suspended its membership)</p>	<p>African Union (AU) Commission, IOM and the members of the IGAD Partners Forum (Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, USA, EC, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank), and other partners, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transit countries: Chad, Egypt, Libya, Niger, Tunisia and Yemen. other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) including ECOWAS, EAC, SADC, ECCAS, CENSAD. relevant NGOs, UN Agencies and IGOs on <i>ad hoc</i> basis (depending on the themes of the Consultations) 	IGAD Secretariat in collaboration with the AU Commission and IOM	<p>IGAD-RCP aims to facilitate dialogue and regional co-operation in migration management amongst IGAD Member States by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> fostering greater understanding and policy coherence in migration; strengthening regional institutional and technical capacities to implement the Migration Policy Framework for Africa; and improving inter-state and intra-regional cooperation on migration management among countries of origin, transit and destination. <p>14 priority areas identified by experts which the IGAD-RCP will be responsible for are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> migration and development, labour migration, social integration of migrants, protection of migrants' rights, smuggling and trafficking in persons, migration data and research, migration and health, migration and trade, migration and environment, migration and security, voluntary return of migrants, mixed migratory flows and protection of refugees, movement of pastoralist communities, and brain drain and unethical recruitment. 	<p>In addition to the establishment of mechanisms for continuous dialogue and co-operation among IGAD Member States on migration and related issues, the identified priority areas include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> technical cooperation and capacity building; information collection, dissemination and sharing; enhance dialogue and cooperation between the IGAD Member States and countries of other regions; and progress toward formulation and harmonization at the national and IGAD level of legislation, policies and practices in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> legal/labour migration management; irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling, border management; and migration and development matters.

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
Region: Asia and Oceania / Asie et Océanie / Asia y Oceanía						
<p>APC (Inter-Governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants)</p> <p>APC (Consultations intergouvernementales Asie-Pacifique sur les réfugiés, les personnes déplacées et les migrants)</p> <p>APC (Consultas intergubernamentales de Asia y el Pacífico sobre refugiados, desplazados y migrantes)</p>	1996	<p>Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong SAR*, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Macau SAR*, Malaysia, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Caledonia (France), New Zealand (until 2003), Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu and Viet Nam (Total: 32 + Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR)</p> <p>*Special Administrative Region of China</p> <p>Current Chair: Samoa</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR, Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (PIDC) Secretariat</p> <p>(The United Nations Inter-agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP) participated in the 8th Plenary of the APC in 2003 based on the agreement of that plenary)</p>	<p>A permanent Secretariat established in January 2007 offers operational and administrative support to the Coordinator appointed by the Chair.</p>	<p>APC was established in 1996 to provide a forum for the discussion of issues relating to population movements, including refugees, displaced or trafficked persons and migrants. Its aim is to promote dialogue and explore opportunities for greater regional cooperation.</p>	<p>Recent APC activities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a sub-regional workshop on the implementation of refugee legislation in the Pacific (20-21 November 2008); 2) a regional workshop on refugee status determination (10 March 2009).

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<p><i>Colombo Process (Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia)</i></p> <p><i>Processus de Colombo (Consultation ministérielle sur l'emploi outremer et la main-d'œuvre contractuelle pour les pays d'origine en Asie)</i></p> <p><i>Proceso de Colombo (Consultas ministeriales sobre empleo en ultramar y mano de obra para trabajos por contrata para países de origen en Asia)</i></p>	2003	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (Total: 11)	<p>The 2003 Ministerial Consultations had no observers. In 2004, the only observer was Afghanistan (which subsequently officially joined the grouping in 2005).</p> <p>In 2005, the following countries were invited as observers: Bahrain, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Several organizations were also invited as observers: Asian Development Bank (ADB); Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); Department for International Development UK (DFID); EC; Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC); ILO; United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the World Bank</p>	IOM provides technical support to the process since its inception in 2003 and serves as its Secretariat.	<p>The Colombo Process has three thematic foci:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Protection of and Provision of Services to Overseas Temporary Contractual Workers.</i> In particular, protecting these workers from abusive practices in recruitment and employment, and providing them appropriate services in terms of pre-departure information and orientation and welfare provisions; 2) <i>Optimizing Benefits of Organized Labour Mobility.</i> This includes the development of new overseas employment markets, increasing remittance flows through formal channels and enhancing the development impact of remittances; and 3) <i>Capacity Building, Data Collection and Inter-State Cooperation.</i> This includes institutional capacity building and information exchange to meet labour mobility challenges; increasing cooperation with destination countries in the protection of overseas temporary contractual workers and access to labour markets; and enhancing cooperation among countries of origin. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) share experiences, lessons learned and best practices on overseas employment programmes; 2) consult on issues faced by overseas temporary contractual workers, countries of origin and destination, and propose practical solutions for the well being of vulnerable overseas temporary contractual workers; 3) optimize development benefits from organized overseas employment, and enhance dialogue with countries of destination; and 4) review and monitor the implementation of the recommendations and identify further steps for action. <p>The Ministerial Consultations in Bali in 2005 set forth action-oriented recommendations in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) welfare of overseas workers and support services, and (ii) optimizing the benefits of organized overseas employment and cooperation on managed labour mobility between countries of origin and destination. <p>Pursuant to these recommendations and with funding from the European Commission's AENEAS programme, the Colombo Process has undertaken activities in three broad areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) working with governments and private institutions to enhance national capacity – for instance, introducing a labour market research unit in each Colombo Process country to monitor manpower requirements in major countries of destination in order to meet demand with matching skills – and to establish linkages among countries to better facilitate legal labour mobility; (ii) disseminating information to potential overseas temporary contractual workers regarding legal labour opportunities and procedures and the risks of irregular mobility in order to ensure that these potential workers make informed decisions; and (iii) fostering regional cooperation efforts among major Asian labour source countries and with major countries of destination in promoting legal labour mobility channels and opportunities and thus reducing irregular movements.

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<p>Abu Dhabi Dialogue (Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia)</p> <p>Dialogue d'Abou Dhabi (Consultation ministérielle sur l'emploi outremer et la main-d'œuvre contractuelle intéressant les pays d'origine et de destination en Asie)</p> <p>Diálogo de Abu Dhabi (Consultas ministeriales sobre empleo en ultramar y mano de obra para trabajos por contrata para países de origen y destino en Asia)</p>	2008	<p>11 Colombo Process countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam)</p> <p>9 Asian destination countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates and Yemen)</p> <p>(Total: 20)</p>	France, Germany, Japan, US, Mauritius, Republic of Korea, Poland and EC	<p>Joint Secretariat provided by the Ministry of Labour of the State of the United Arab Emirates and IOM.</p> <p>IOM provides support at technical and expert level.</p>	<p>The concrete output of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue is the Abu Dhabi Declaration, which defines a new collaborative approach, forward-looking and action-oriented, to better address issues of temporary contractual labour mobility and to optimize its benefits for the development of both countries of origin and destination as well as the workers themselves.</p> <p>Participating States identified the following four key partnerships through which they wish to foster information sharing, promote capacity building, technical cooperation and interstate cooperation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>enhancing</i> knowledge in the areas of: labour market trends, skills profiles, temporary contractual workers and remittances policies and flows and their interplay with <i>development</i> in the region; 2) building capacity for effective matching of labour demand and supply; 3) preventing illegal recruitment practices and <i>promoting</i> welfare and protection measures for contractual workers, supportive of their well being and preventing their exploitation at origin and destination; and 4) developing a <i>framework</i> 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>Identification of the roles and responsibilities of all actors (governmental and private) at each stage of the contractual work cycle (from recruitment to preparation to movement to work in a host country to return and reintegration) to ensure safe, protected and beneficial labour mobility.</p> <p>Elaboration of concrete projects activities (“practical outcomes” and related plan of action) to give realize these partnerships.</p> <p>Elaboration of a regional multilateral framework on temporary contractual labour mobility.</p> <p>The ministerial consultation is intended to take place every two years, the next one being in 2010.</p>

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
Others: Like-minded States (IGC); Thematically-organized (Bali Process) / Autres: Etats de même sensibilité (IGC); classement thématique (Processus de Bali) / Otros: Estados afines (IGC); organizado por temas (Proceso de Bali)						
<p>IGC (Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees)</p> <p>IGC (Consultations intergouvernementales sur les politiques concernant l'asile, les réfugiés et la migration)</p> <p>IGC (Consultas Intergubernamentales sobre Asilo, Refugiados y Políticas de Migración)</p>	1985	<p>Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA</p> <p>(Total: 17)</p> <p>Current Chair: Switzerland</p>	IOM, UNHCR and EC	IGC Secretariat	<p>The major focus of discussions in the IGC from 1985-1992 was asylum; from 1992 the focus shifted to enforcement: inter alia, return, smuggling, and technology.</p> <p>In 2001, the IGC held its first meeting on immigration and since has also focused on specific aspects of immigration and integration, including security and migration, legal and illegal migration, labour migration, and circular migration.</p>	<p>Since 2005, following a strategic review, IGC has three core activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) asylum/refugees; 2) admission, control and enforcement; and 3) immigration and integration. <p>There is a growing emphasis in IGC States on immigration and integration following a reduction in asylum numbers and the rising importance of these other topics.</p> <p>IGC currently has standing working groups on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Asylum/Refugees, (ii) Immigration, (iii) Integration, and (iv) Admission, Control and Enforcement <p>with crosscutting working groups on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Technology and (vi) Country of Origin Information. <p>Another crosscutting working group on Data meets on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis, as required.</p> <p>Each Chair identifies a theme for the duration of its year-long Chair and holds a specific workshop on it; Ireland identified "Designing Effective Immigration Systems" as its theme for 2006/2007, which reflects the growing interest among IGC States in immigration/integration issues. Sweden's theme for its Chair (2007/2008) was "Circular Migration", and the theme of current Chair Switzerland (2008/2009) is "Skilled Labour Migration: Opportunities for National and International Cooperation".</p>

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<p>Bali Process (Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime)</p> <p>Processus de Bali (Processus de Bali sur le trafic de migrants, la traite des êtres humains et la criminalité internationale qui s'y rapporte)</p> <p>Proceso de Bali (Conferencia sobre el contrabando y la trata de personas y el crimen transnacional conexo)</p>	2002	<p>Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPR of Korea, Fiji, France (New Caledonia), Hong Kong SAR*, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Laos PDR, Macau SAR*, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Vanuatu, Viet Nam</p> <p>(Total: 41 + Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR)</p> <p>* Special Administrative Region of China</p> <p>Co-Chairs: Australia and Indonesia</p> <p>Thematic coordinators: (i) Policy Issues and Legal Frameworks: New Zealand; (ii) Policy Issues and Law Enforcement: Thailand</p> <p>IOM and UNHCR have participant status.</p>	<p>Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA; Asian Development Bank (ADB), APC Secretariat, EC, ICMPD, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IGC Secretariat, ILO, INTERPOL, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and World Bank</p>	<p>Monitoring and implementation of related activities and initiatives of the Process are guided by a steering group composed of the governments of Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand, Thailand as well as IOM and UNHCR.</p>	<p>The following were the specific objectives agreed to by the Member Country Ministers at the two Ministerial Conferences and reaffirmed at the third Ministerial Conference held in April 2009:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the development of more effective information and intelligence sharing; 2) improved cooperation among regional law enforcement agencies to deter/ combat people smuggling and trafficking networks; 3) enhanced cooperation on border and visa systems to detect and prevent illegal movements; 4) increased public awareness in order to discourage these activities and warn those susceptible; 5) enhanced effectiveness of return as a strategy to deter people smuggling and trafficking; 6) cooperation in verifying the identity and nationality of illegal migrants and trafficking victims; 7) the enactment of national legislation to criminalize people smuggling and trafficking in persons; 8) provision of appropriate protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking, particularly women and children; 9) enhanced focus on tackling the root causes of illegal migration; 10) assisting countries to adopt best practices in asylum management, in accordance with the principles of the Refugee Convention. 	<p>The current thematic priorities remain the strengthening of regional policy and law enforcement cooperation to combat trafficking and smuggling in all its forms, including maritime ventures, which put the lives of those being smuggled or trafficked at very considerable risk. At the most recent Ministerial Conference, ministers noted that people smuggling and trafficking in persons was only one side of the multi-dimensional aspects of migration and that these forms of irregular migration had to be viewed in the bigger context of migration and development. Noting the persistence of current situations concerning the irregular movement of people in the Asia-Pacific region, it was agreed that the Ad Hoc Group (AHG) mechanisms used during the establishment of the Bali Process be retasked to develop regional responses. These groups would seek to address comprehensively particular situations on a case-by-case basis upon the request of affected countries.</p> <p>It was also recognized that improving the availability of comprehensive and sustainable solutions for refugees might reduce the pressure for onward secondary movement and thereby complement the international community's efforts comprehensively to combat people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime.</p>

¹ Two of the RCPs covered in this matrix are not organized geographically and appear at the end of this matrix. 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 by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Global Commission for International Migration (GCIM) in connection with a joint IOM-GCIM workshop on Regional Consultative Processes on Migration, held in Geneva from 14-15 April 2005. It has been updated by IOM for the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in Brussels on 9-11 July 2007, for the GFMD in Manila on 27-30 October 2008, and for IOM's Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance (SCPF) session on 11-12 May 2009, based on the IOM Member States' decision to discuss IOM's role in supporting RCPs at this session.