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IOM International Organization for Migration  
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations  
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

## **COMITÉ PERMANENTE DE PROGRAMAS Y FINANZAS**

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## **FUNCIÓN DE LA OIM A LA HORA DE APOYAR LOS PROCESOS CONSULTIVOS REGIONALES SOBRE MIGRACIÓN**

## FUNCIÓN DE LA OIM A LA HORA DE APOYAR LOS PROCESOS CONSULTIVOS REGIONALES SOBRE MIGRACIÓN

1. En este documento se describe la participación de la OIM en los principales procesos consultivos regionales existentes (según se definen más abajo). El compromiso que la Organización ha contraído en ese ámbito es conforme a la Actividad 7 del Documento de Estrategia de la OIM, en el que se establece que las actividades de la Organización de promover, facilitar y apoyar los debates y diálogos regionales y mundiales, así como el Diálogo sobre la Migración, son una prioridad.<sup>1</sup>

### Antecedentes

2. La gestión de la migración sigue siendo la prerrogativa de cada nación soberana y es aún mejor cuando se basa en un enfoque integral. Sin embargo, los Estados reconocen que los esfuerzos nacionales han de complementarse con esfuerzos de cooperación internacional. No existe un instrumento jurídico internacional global que rija los desplazamientos transfronterizos de personas, ni un régimen internacional de migración global. En cambio, en los últimos años, los Estados han favorecido el desarrollo de enfoques de “abajo arriba” para fortalecer la cooperación interestatal sobre cuestiones relacionadas con la migración, particularmente mediante mecanismos que propician consultas regionales informales y no vinculantes, que giran en torno a la migración y temas similares.

3. Esos mecanismos, denominados con frecuencia Procesos Consultivos Regionales sobre Migración (PCR)<sup>2</sup>, reúnen a representantes de Estados, organizaciones internacionales y, en algunos casos, organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG) para debatir, de manera conjunta, sobre cuestiones relacionadas con la migración. Los participantes en dichos Procesos Consultivos se reúnen fundamentalmente para intercambiar información sobre temas relacionados con la migración, de interés y preocupación comunes. Dichas consultas –en la mayoría de las cuales participan países de origen y de destino, y a menudo países de tránsito– ayudan a fortalecer la confianza en la viabilidad de la cooperación interestatal en materia de migración, pues un diálogo constructivo pone de manifiesto que pueden superarse las diferencias en cuanto a perspectivas y objetivos, y permite que los gobiernos comprendan que comparten desafíos comunes y que sus objetivos en materia de migración son similares y complementarios. Los Procesos Consultivos Regionales también pueden proporcionar un marco para el fortalecimiento institucional, la asistencia técnica e iniciativas conjuntas. Sirven para sentar las bases para orientaciones y direcciones comunes en materia de migración y, en algunos casos, para políticas regionales. No existe un modelo único de Procesos Consultivos, y su estructura, las cuestiones abordadas y el nivel de compromiso político varían de uno a otro, en función de los intereses de los Estados participantes y de los fondos disponibles. Los Procesos Consultivos Regionales, como grupo, no tienen el objetivo concertado de tender hacia una gobernanza migratoria mundial, sino más bien a afrontar independientemente sus

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<sup>1</sup> Actividad 7 del Documento de Estrategia de la OIM: “Promover, facilitar y apoyar los debates y diálogos regionales y mundiales sobre migración, inclusive a través del Diálogo Internacional sobre la Migración, a fin de fomentar la comprensión sobre las oportunidades y retos que trae consigo la migración así como la identificación y el desarrollo de políticas efectivas para encarar dichos retos, y de determinar los enfoques exhaustivos y medidas que promuevan la cooperación internacional”.

<sup>2</sup> Aunque el término se utiliza para denominar las consultas entre países de una región, también se utiliza para denominar las consultas entre Estados de dos o más regiones: a) que comparten un interés común en algunos temas relacionados con la migración (por ejemplo, la lucha contra la trata y el tráfico de personas) o b) con una opinión similar y perspectivas migratorias comunes.

propias prioridades en la materia,<sup>3</sup> aunque algunas cuestiones clave suelen figurar en casi todos sus órdenes del día.

### **Contribuciones de la OIM a los Procesos Consultivos Regionales**

4. A través de sus oficinas exteriores en todo el mundo y de las entidades pertinentes en la Sede, la Organización saca partido de su experiencia para respaldar y promover los foros regionales con miras a mantener constructivos intercambios de información, debates y cooperación en materia de migración. La OIM desempeña un activo papel en los Procesos Consultivos Regionales desde 1985, año de creación de las Consultas Intergubernamentales sobre Asilo, Refugiados y Políticas de Migración en Europa, Norteamérica y Australia (IGC, por sus siglas en inglés), que en general se considera como el primer Proceso Consultivo, al que la OIM ha contribuido desde sus comienzos. Desde entonces, se han establecido otros Procesos Consultivos Regionales, y la OIM los respalda de diferentes maneras, respondiendo a solicitudes de los gobiernos.

5. La OIM ha desempeñado un papel decisivo en el establecimiento de varios Procesos Consultivos Regionales. Durante estos años, a solicitud de los gobiernos, la OIM ha organizado reuniones regionales sobre preocupaciones específicas en materia de migración. Los Estados que participan en diversas reuniones de esa índole decidieron integrarlas en procesos existentes, creándose así los Procesos Consultivos Regionales. Los ejemplos más recientes incluyen las Consultas ministeriales sobre empleo en ultramar y mano de obra para trabajos por contrata para países de origen y destino en Asia de 2008 (Diálogo de Abu Dhabi), del que es anfitrión el Gobierno de los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, y el Taller de Cooperación Interestatal e Intrarregional sobre la Gestión de la Migración, celebrado en 2008, y organizado conjuntamente por la Comisión de la Unión Africana, la Autoridad Intergubernamental para el Desarrollo (IGAD) y la OIM (donde se inició el PCR IGAD). La OIM continúa organizando reuniones que quizás puedan convertirse en mecanismos de consulta en curso, si así lo deciden los Estados participantes. Por ejemplo, el mes de febrero de 2009, la Organización fue la anfitriona de un primer taller birregional, que congregó a diez Estados de África meridional y oriental, sobre los flujos de migración irregular desde el Cuerno de África y África oriental hacia África meridional; los participantes acogieron con agrado el concepto de un proceso en curso.

6. Las contribuciones de la OIM a los Procesos Consultivos Regionales individuales varían, en función de la naturaleza de la solicitud por los Estados participantes y de lo avanzado del Proceso: puede tratarse tanto de apoyo para el establecimiento y mantenimiento de un foro de debate, como de fortalecimiento institucional o de otra ayuda sustancial. Las principales funciones abarcan:

- **Funciones de secretaría** – En colaboración con los gobiernos pertinentes, la OIM ayuda a diseñar y desarrollar marcos consultivos regionales. En algunos casos, se le

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<sup>3</sup> Para más información sobre los PCR, véase A. Klekowski von Koppenfels, *The Role of Regional Consultative Processes in Managing International Migration*, N.º 3 de la Serie de la OIM de Investigación sobre la Migración; *el Informe de la OIM sobre las Migraciones en el Mundo* (2003, 2005 y 2008); los documentos de trabajo preparados para el debate en los PCR en la Mesa Redonda 3.4 del Foro Mundial sobre Migración y Desarrollo de 2007, celebrado en Bruselas (disponible en: <http://www.gfmd-fimmd.org/>) y en la Mesa Redonda 3.3 del Foro Mundial sobre Migración y Desarrollo de 2008, celebrado en Manila (disponible en: <http://government.gfmd2008.org/>), ambos preparados por la OIM en consulta con los copresidentes y coordinadores de las Mesas Redondas; y las páginas sobre los PCR en el sitio Web de la OIM en [www.iom.int/rcps](http://www.iom.int/rcps) (en inglés).

designa oficialmente como Secretaría,<sup>4</sup> mientras que en otros, presta servicios específicos, según se le solicite. Los servicios de la OIM pueden incluir suministrar orientación estratégica y ayudar a los gobiernos a elaborar el proyecto de orden del día y/o documentos de trabajo, o preparar un plan de acción. Puede prestar asistencia logística y administrativa, por ejemplo, para reuniones ministeriales, grupos de trabajo o seminarios técnicos organizados en el marco de Procesos Consultivos Regionales. Para algunos de dichos Procesos, la OIM administra un sitio Web que permite a los miembros compartir información.

- **Contribuciones de expertos** – La OIM es la única organización internacional que trata exclusivamente cuestiones relacionadas con la migración y que sigue de cerca todo el repertorio de eventos en ese ámbito, a nivel mundial, regional y nacional. Por esa razón, la Organización puede aportar una perspectiva única a los debates de los Procesos Consultivos. Con frecuencia, se solicita a la OIM que comparta su experiencia y pericia en cuestiones fundamentales relacionadas con la migración, por ejemplo, con ponencias de expertos en reuniones, grupos de trabajo y seminarios de los Procesos Consultivos y participando en ellos. Esas contribuciones pueden abordar temas tan diversos como las tendencias mundiales y regionales de la migración, las actividades operacionales, políticas y de investigación de la OIM en ámbitos específicos relacionados con la gestión de la migración –como la migración laboral, la migración y el desarrollo o la lucha contra la trata– y la creciente importancia de diálogos interregionales sobre cuestiones relacionadas con la migración.
- **Investigación y difusión de la información** – Para contribuir a una comprensión común de las cuestiones relacionadas con la migración, la OIM lleva a cabo estudios sobre migración que se utilizan en los Procesos Consultivos Regionales. En algunas ocasiones, emprende un estudio específico a solicitud de un Proceso Consultivo, o ayuda a coordinar o encarga un estudio para uno de dichos Procesos. Contribuyendo a actualizar y ampliar la comprensión de los gobiernos en materia de tendencias y cuestiones migratorias, la OIM ayuda a los países participantes a determinar posibles enfoques comunes para gestionar la migración. Este esfuerzo es a menudo fundamental para la viabilidad a largo plazo de los procesos.
- **Fortalecimiento institucional y cooperación técnica** – Si éstos se lo solicitan, la OIM ayuda a fortalecer la capacidad de los gobiernos para consolidar y armonizar las políticas, la legislación, la recopilación de información y la gestión en materia de migración, a nivel regional. Estas actividades incluyen: organizar sesiones de formación, talleres y seminarios técnicos sobre cuestiones migratorias específicas, asistir a los gobiernos en el desarrollo de programas de gestión de la migración a nivel nacional y establecer sistemas de información sobre migración.
- **Asociado en la implementación** – En varios procesos, se ha solicitado a la OIM que implemente proyectos que figuran en recomendaciones o planes de acción adaptados por los participantes de un Proceso Consultivo Regional.

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<sup>4</sup> En pocos casos, el apoyo de Secretaría es brindado por otro organismo, como el Centro Internacional para el Desarrollo de Políticas Migratorias (ICMPD, por sus siglas en inglés), en el caso del Proceso de Budapest y del Diálogo sobre las Migraciones de Tránsito en el Mediterráneo (MTM, por sus siglas en inglés).

7. La OIM contribuye activamente en los Procesos Consultivos de todas las regiones del mundo, aunque el tipo y grado de su contribución difiere de un Proceso a otro. Entre dichos Procesos figuran:

- **En América y el Caribe**, la Conferencia Regional sobre Migraciones (CRM), (también conocida como el “Proceso de Puebla”) y la Conferencia Sudamericana sobre Migraciones (CSM);
- **En Europa y en la ex Unión Soviética**, el Proceso de cooperación transfronteriza (CBCP, por sus siglas en inglés, también conocido como el “Proceso Söderköping”) y el Proceso de Budapest;
- **En el Mediterráneo Occidental**, la Conferencia Ministerial del Mediterráneo Occidental sobre Migración (Diálogo 5 + 5) y el Diálogo sobre las Migraciones de Tránsito en el Mediterráneo (MTM)
- **En África**, el Diálogo sobre la Migración en el África Meridional (MIDSA, por sus siglas en inglés), el Diálogo sobre la Migración para África Occidental (MIDWA, por sus siglas en inglés) y el Proceso Consultivo Regional sobre Migración IGAD (Autoridad Intergubernamental para el Desarrollo) (RCP IGAD);
- **En Asia y Oceanía**, las Consultas intergubernamentales de Asia y el Pacífico sobre refugiados, desplazados y migrantes (APC, por sus siglas en inglés), las Consultas ministeriales sobre empleo en ultramar y mano de obra para trabajos por contrata para países de origen en Asia (Proceso de Colombo) y el Diálogo de Abu Dhabi;
- **Además, la OIM contribuye en otros Procesos Consultivos Regionales que abarcan más de una región y se organizan sobre la base de a) la participación de Estados afines**, a saber, las Consultas Intergubernamentales sobre Asilo, Refugiados y Políticas de Migración (IGC, por sus siglas en inglés), y, **b) la cobertura temática**, a saber, la Conferencia sobre el contrabando y la trata de personas y el crimen transnacional conexo (Proceso de Bali).

8. El Anexo I contiene información pormenorizada sobre el apoyo específico que presta la OIM a los principales Procesos Consultivos. El Anexo II presenta una visión general de dichos Procesos, incluidos el año de su creación, los gobiernos participantes, los observadores/asociados, la secretaría, los principales temas de debate y las prioridades actuales.

9. Gracias a su participación en los Procesos Consultivos Regionales en el mundo, la OIM puede transmitir las experiencias y lecciones aprendidas por dichos Procesos en una región o varias regiones, para que otras regiones se beneficien de ellas. Además de transferir experiencias de un Proceso a otro, como parte de su labor de apoyo individual a los Procesos Consultivos, la OIM también facilita la interacción directa entre Procesos Consultivos. Por ejemplo, en 2005, la OIM y la antigua Comisión Mundial sobre las Migraciones Internacionales (CMMI) co-organizaron la primera consulta entre los gobiernos y secretarías que presidían los principales Procesos Consultivos. Actualmente, la OIM organiza la segunda consulta de esta índole, cuyo anfitrión será el Gobierno de Tailandia, en junio de 2009, financiada por los Gobiernos de Australia y Estados Unidos. En algunos casos, al organizar reuniones individuales para Procesos Consultivos, la OIM ha desempeñado un papel al conseguir la participación de representantes de otros Procesos Consultivos para facilitar el intercambio de experiencias. Por último, la OIM ha destinado

una sección de su sitio Web a los Procesos Consultivos Regionales ([www.iom.int/rcps](http://www.iom.int/rcps), en inglés), para promover dichos Procesos y el intercambio de información entre éstos, así como con el público en general.

10. Para promover y apoyar dichos Procesos, la OIM trabaja con diversos asociados con miras a fomentar la colaboración en materia de migración. Por ejemplo, ha colaborado con organismos regionales, que se ocupan de la integración económica, en relación con el establecimiento de varios Procesos Consultivos. Algunos ejemplos son: la Comunidad Económica de los Estados de África Occidental (ECOWAS, por sus siglas en inglés) para el Diálogo sobre la Migración para África Occidental (MIDWA, por sus siglas en inglés), la Comunidad para el Desarrollo del África Meridional (CODAM) para el Diálogo sobre la Migración en el África Meridional (MIDSA, por sus siglas en inglés), y la Unión Africana y la IGAD para los PCR IGAD. Además, la OIM trabaja con organismos de las Naciones Unidas en el marco de los Procesos Consultivos; ejemplos de estrecha colaboración son: personal en común en la Secretaría para el Proceso Söderköping, puesto a disposición por la OIM y la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR), y participación del Grupo Directivo de la OIM y del ACNUR en el Proceso de Bali. Cuando las Comisiones Económicas Regionales de las Naciones Unidas participan en los Procesos Consultivos, la OIM también colabora con ellas. Asimismo, la OIM trabaja con la sociedad civil en el marco de los PCR; por ejemplo, la OIM respalda el Diálogo sobre la Migración en el África Meridional (MIDSA) en colaboración con el Proyecto sobre Migración en África Meridional (SAMP, por sus siglas en inglés), red asociativa de la sociedad civil, que sirve de enlace a organizaciones en el Canadá y en ocho Estados de África Meridional.

### **Apoyo de la OIM a los PCR: limitaciones y desafíos**

11. Mediante su amplio y polifacético apoyo a los Procesos Consultivos Regionales y su participación en ellos, la OIM ha adquirido una gran experiencia y una profunda comprensión, sumamente útiles para sus Miembros, para los Estados participantes en los diversos Procesos Consultivos, y para la extensa comunidad internacional de migrantes. No obstante, la Organización se enfrenta a un número de limitaciones y desafíos que le impiden sacar el máximo provecho de sus contribuciones en los Procesos Consultivos. La OIM se ha comprometido totalmente a respetar el hecho de que sean los Estados quienes dirijan los Procesos Consultivos, y cuando en algunos de esos Procesos el compromiso político de los Estados participantes es frágil, la Organización no puede ir más allá de su papel de apoyo, aunque se haya responsabilizado de velar por el éxito de esos Procesos Consultivos. Además, la capacidad de la OIM para prestar apoyo depende de que los Estados participantes se lo soliciten y lo aprueben; puede que algunos Estados participantes en un Proceso Consultivo deseen que la OIM asuma un cierto grado de responsabilidad o desempeñe algunas funciones, mientras que para otros Estados el nivel de participación de la OIM podría ser diferente.

12. Por otro lado, las limitaciones financieras afectan la participación de la OIM en los Procesos Consultivos, debido a que las operaciones de la OIM están supeditadas a la asignación de fondos a proyectos y a que, con frecuencia, los recursos de los Procesos Consultivos son limitados. Prestar un apoyo de alta calidad a los Procesos Consultivos exige, generalmente, una coordinación frecuente, que toma muchísimo tiempo, entre las oficinas de la OIM y entre la OIM y los gobiernos pertinentes; en muchos casos se recurre a los recursos existentes de la OIM con los consiguientes gastos indirectos para la

Organización (o “gastos que no pueden asignarse a proyectos”). La falta de fondos puede menoscabar la capacidad de la OIM para ayudar eficazmente a un Proceso Consultivo en la organización de sus consultas o para prestar asistencia en la implementación de actividades de seguimiento solicitadas por los gobiernos participantes en un Proceso Consultivo. El seguimiento es particularmente importante pues acrecienta el impacto del Proceso Consultivo y garantiza la continuidad en el contexto de gobiernos que ejercen la presidencia rotativa.

13. Las consideraciones financieras también son un factor que limita los esfuerzos de la OIM por ayudar a los Procesos Consultivos a compartir su pericia y experiencias entre sí, y por promover los Procesos Consultivos, en general, como un enfoque eficaz para la gestión de la migración. Por ejemplo, debido a las restricciones de recursos, la OIM no cuenta con personal especialmente encargado de consignar la evolución registrada en todos los Procesos Consultivos Regionales, de facilitar el intercambio de información entre sí, o de alimentar y actualizar la sección destinada a dichos Procesos en el sitio Web de la OIM.

14. Aunque, siempre que es posible, la OIM intenta obtener contribuciones de los donantes para financiar su apoyo directo a los Procesos Consultivos (así como los gastos estatutarios de las actividades de diálogo y de seguimiento de dichos Procesos), a menudo las contribuciones no están garantizadas o son insuficientes. Posiblemente, una forma de superar estas limitaciones financieras sería que los gobiernos participantes en Procesos Consultivos que solicitan el apoyo de la OIM consideraran la posibilidad de destacar personal (*secondees*) en la OIM, a fin de aumentar la capacidad de la Organización de prestar apoyo a los Procesos Consultivos. Dicho personal podría asignarse para apoyar a los Procesos Consultivos en general, a un grupo de Procesos Consultivos, o a un Proceso Consultivo en particular.

## **Conclusión**

15. Durante los muchos años en que la OIM ha participado en los Procesos Consultivos Regionales, la Organización ha facilitado los esfuerzos de los formuladores de políticas por compartir información, políticas y experiencias dentro de una o varias regiones del mundo. Ello ha permitido incrementar la comprensión en materia de migración y la capacidad de los Estados participantes para gestionar la migración. También ha propiciado la creación de una sólida red de cooperación regional para cuestiones relacionadas con la migración. Además, esos diálogos contribuyen a consolidar enfoques comunes en materia de migración, que a su vez pueden servir para promover la cooperación a nivel internacional para una gestión de la migración más eficaz.

16. Gracias a su participación en los Procesos Consultivos Regionales, la OIM ha acumulado experiencias y lecciones aprendidas en varias regiones, que puede poner a disposición de otros diálogos regionales existentes sobre la migración. Esas experiencias abarcan tanto el funcionamiento administrativo de los Procesos Consultivos como las cuestiones migratorias esenciales. Dado el apoyo que continúa brindando a los Procesos Consultivos Regionales en todo el mundo, la OIM espera poder seguir utilizando su pericia y experiencia para incrementar el diálogo y la cooperación en materia de investigación, fortalecimiento institucional e implementación de proyectos con asociados pertinentes.

**Annex I: IOM's Role in the Principal Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs), Arranged by Region<sup>1</sup>**  
(As of April 2009)

The following matrix is limited to describing IOM's activities that take place in the framework of the principal RCPs. IOM has numerous additional activities around the world that are not described herein because they take place outside the RCP context, even if many of them directly or indirectly support the work of RCPs. Many of these additional activities are undertaken in partnership with other agencies and groups; in particular, at the regional level many activities are undertaken in cooperation with the relevant regional bodies.

RCP	Primary IOM Office(s) Involved	Secretariat Functions Provided by IOM	Expert Contributions Provided by IOM	Research and Information Dissemination by IOM	Capacity-Building and Technical Cooperation Provided by IOM
<b>Region: Europe and the Former Soviet Union</b>					
<b>Cross Border Cooperation Process (Söderköping Process or CBCP)</b>	IOM Kyiv, IOM Chisinau, IOM Minsk	IOM, together with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), staffs the Secretariat. In this role, IOM provides expertise on migration issues as well as strategic advice for the future direction of the Process. IOM also provides logistical and administrative support for meetings and workshops. In addition, the Secretariat maintains a much-visited website for information sharing among the Process' members, which is the only website providing updates on European Union (EU) migration and asylum policy development in the Russian language as well as a complete collection of migration and asylum related legislation and statistical data from all 10 participating countries. The Secretariat also coordinates a regional researcher network on migration issues. In addition, together with the Swedish Migration Board, UNHCR and the EC, IOM is part of the Steering Committee that guides planning and implementation of the Process' activities and initiatives.	IOM regularly provides experts on specific migration-related issues at the Process' Thematic Workshops and contributes expertise to the Process' research projects. For instance, in March 2009 an IOM expert on international standards and practices in migration statistics participated in a workshop for national statistics experts from 10 participating countries.	IOM has coordinated a number of regional studies covering diverse migration issues at the request of governments participating in the Process, such as "Analysis of the Legal Framework on People Smuggling and Human Trafficking in Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova"; "Migration Trends 2004 – 2006 and 2006 – 2008"; "The Situation of Labour Migrants from Moldova, Belarus and Ukraine on the Labour Markets of EU Member States". In addition, IOM has commissioned small research projects to young scholars from the region in the framework of a Regional Researcher Network, which the Secretariat coordinates. IOM also collects migration statistics from all participating countries and posts them on the Process' website, which is maintained by the Secretariat.	The Process organizes regular Thematic Workshops, in which experts from recently acceded EU Member States share expertise, experience and lessons learned on migration, asylum and border management issues with the Governments of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. The Process has also supported civil society actors in forming national NGO networks. Within the Secretariat, IOM is responsible for coordinating and organizing capacity building activities related to migration issues.
<b>Budapest Process</b>	IOM's Special Liaison Mission in Vienna, in coordination with IOM's Mission with Regional Functions in Budapest and IOM Ankara	Not applicable	IOM regularly participates in Budapest Process meetings.	Not applicable	Not applicable



RCP	Primary IOM Office(s) Involved	Secretariat Functions Provided by IOM	Expert Contributions Provided by IOM	Research and Information Dissemination by IOM	Capacity-Building and Technical Cooperation Provided by IOM
<p><b>Region: The Americas and the Caribbean</b></p>	<p>IOM's Mission with Regional Functions in San Jose, with support from IOM Headquarters. IOM Missions in Central &amp; North America regularly attend RCM meetings.</p>	<p>RCM has an independent Technical Secretariat (funded by member countries) that provides the RCM with technical and logistical support under the direction and supervision of the incumbent President Pro-Tempore.</p> <p>Through its Regional Representative in San José, IOM supplies the Technical Secretariat with technical cooperation and administrative support.</p>	<p>IOM is regularly asked to make presentations at the different activities/workshops/seminars organized within the RCM framework.</p> <p>IOM plays a key role and actively participates in RCM working groups, particularly in the group on Health and Migration and the Counter-Trafficking Network.</p>	<p>A research project on unaccompanied migrant minors will be funded and implemented by the IOM 1035 Facility (underway).</p> <p>IOM (together with other agencies) supports research on women and migration in several RCM member countries. The results have been presented and discussed in a seminar organized within the RCM framework.</p> <p>In the past, the outcomes of the project "Statistical Information System on Migrations in Central Americas" (SIEMCA by its Spanish acronym) were presented and discussed at RCM meetings.</p>	<p>IOM implements all counter-trafficking projects developed within the RCM framework.</p> <p>IOM administers and operates the RCM Fund to Assist in the Voluntary Return of Migrants in Highly Vulnerable Situations.</p> <p>IOM has provided several trainings to RCM member countries' authorities, in cooperation with RCM member countries and other Observer International Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in the area of counter-trafficking;</li> <li>- travel documents and detection of fraudulent documents;</li> <li>- in the area of migration legislation.</li> </ul>
	<p>IOM's Mission with Regional Functions in Buenos Aires, with support from IOM Headquarters. IOM Missions in South America regularly attend SACM meetings.</p>	<p>IOM acts as Technical Secretariat for the SACM, ensuring the follow up between Conference sessions, participating in the drafting of the agenda for the meetings and contributing technically, logistically and to some extent financially to the meetings.</p>	<p>IOM staff or experts contracted for that purpose prepare all draft discussion or background documents that the Pro Tempore Presidency formally present to the meetings (for example, the last such document was entitled "El tratamiento de la cuestión migratoria en los consensos intergubernamentales").</p>	<p>MRF Buenos Aires has begun elaborating Migration Profiles of countries in the region (profiles for Argentina and Brazil are currently being prepared; others are scheduled for the near future).</p> <p>To facilitate information dissemination, MRF Buenos Aires has a dedicated link to the SACM in its web portal (<a href="http://www.oimconosur.org">www.oimconosur.org</a>), through which all documents and information related to the SACM are accessible to the public.</p>	<p>In keeping with priorities indicated by the SACM, IOM carries out training activities for government' official through its Mar del Plata annual course.</p> <p>IOM is supporting the SACM in establishing and fundraising for the South American Observatory on Migration (OSUMI by its Spanish acronym).</p> <p>IOM's activities in the region follow the strategic indications of the SACM Plan of Action, for example supporting Governments in fighting trafficking, implementing activities relating to the respect for migrants' rights, and providing training for officials in migrati on management.</p>

RCP	Primary IOM Office(s) Involved	Secretariat Functions Provided by IOM	Expert Contributions Provided by IOM	Research and Information Dissemination by IOM	Capacity-Building and Technical Cooperation Provided by IOM
<b>Region: Western Mediterranean</b>					
<b>Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean (5 + 5 Dialogue)</b>	The main IOM office involved coincides with the Presidency of the 5+5, in close coordination with IOM Headquarters and IOM's Mission with Regional Functions in Rome	IOM provided administrative and logistic support for the first three Conferences (2002, 2003 and 2004) held respectively in Tunis, Rabat and Algiers, in close consultation with the relevant Government. In this role, IOM provided advice to the relevant Government on the agenda, final declarations, identification of thematic experts and provided administrative support.	Upon request, IOM provided expert presentations and helped identify experts outside of IOM for the first three Conferences.  Furthermore, upon request, IOM delivered an expert presentation on circular migration at the workshop on this topic jointly organized by Portugal and Tunisia as a follow up to the Ministerial Conference held in Evora, Portugal in 2008.	On the occasion of the Rabat Conference, IOM was entrusted with the task to draft comparative legal matrixes on specific aspects of migration, regarding each participating country. IOM also produced two regional newsletters.	Upon request of the Algerian authorities, IOM organized a follow-up thematic seminar for 5+5 Dialogue experts in June 2005 entitled: "Migration and Development in the Western Mediterranean", and identified experts outside of IOM to give presentations.
<b>Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM)</b>	IOM's Mission with Regional Functions in Rome, with support from IOM Headquarters	Not applicable	IOM has participated in MTM meetings and has presented on certain of IOM's migration and development-related activities.  IOM is also partnering with ICMPD to assist the preparation of a new layer for the MTM, to focus on migration and development.	Not applicable	Not applicable

RCP	Primary IOM Office(s) Involved	Secretariat Functions Provided by IOM	Expert Contributions Provided by IOM	Research and Information Dissemination by IOM	Capacity-Building and Technical Cooperation Provided by IOM
<p><b>Region: Africa</b></p> <p><b>Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)</b></p>	<p>IOM's Mission with Regional Functions in Dakar, with support from IOM Headquarters</p>	<p>IOM has supported the MIDWA by seeking/providing funding for regional conferences and technical meetings, as well as assisting with the organization of events. In 2008, for instance, IOM organized a series of technical meetings on the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Common Approach on Migration, and undertook all preparations on the agenda, logistics, etc.</p>	<p>IOM participates in regular meetings and conferences under the auspices of the MIDWA, and gives expert presentations by invitation from ECOWAS. IOM also organizes conferences and technical meetings, such as the recent IOM/UNHCR/ECOWAS Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration (2008).</p> <p>Some of the expert presentations recently delivered by IOM include contributions on migration management, irregular and return migration, counter-trafficking, and migration &amp; development.</p>	<p>Not currently.</p>	<p>Based on the IOM-ECOWAS Memorandum of Understanding signed in July 2002, IOM provides support to capacity-building activities targeting both ECOWAS institutions and Member States, in particular on issues of counter-trafficking, labour migration, migration and development, dissemination of migration information, technical cooperation on migration management, and migration and health (in close coordination with the West African Health Organization). In collaboration with ECOWAS and other partners, IOM undertakes capacity building activities as part of the MIDWA, be it independently or within the framework of specific programmes.</p> <p>Recent capacity building and technical cooperation activities have included secondment of experts on migration to ECOWAS, as well as actions aimed to create training capacity on counter trafficking within ECOWAS.</p>

RCP	Primary IOM Office(s) Involved	Secretariat Functions Provided by IOM	Expert Contributions Provided by IOM	Research and Information Dissemination by IOM	Capacity-Building and Technical Cooperation Provided by IOM
<p><b>Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)</b></p>	<p>IOM's Mission with Regional Functions in Pretoria, with support from IOM Headquarters</p>	<p>In conjunction with the Southern African Migration Project (SAMP), IOM arranges the logistics, provides administrative support, and assists in fundraising activities.</p>	<p>IOM provides expert presentations on relevant MIDSA themes.</p>	<p>MIDSA brings in IOM (and external) expertise and research findings for discussion and dissemination purposes, including research findings under the IOM's Southern African Counter-Trafficking Assistance Programme (SACTAP), as well as the Partnership on HIV and Mobility in Southern Africa (PHAMA). SAMP also shares its regional research findings at MIDSA workshops.</p> <p>All the relevant information, presentations, research and final reports are disseminated to the participants at the end of the workshops, and also made available on MRF Pretoria's Regional website: <a href="http://www.iom.org.za">www.iom.org.za</a>.</p>	<p>IOM undertakes several capacity building activities as part of MIDSA, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- encouraging MIDSA to create synergies and linkages to other regions by inviting representatives from other RCPs in order to share good practices and experiences;</li> <li>- giving presentations/capacity-building trainings on various topics in the area of migration management, employing IOM capacity building tools and frameworks;</li> <li>- MIDSA led to the IOM's Southern African Counter-Trafficking Assistance Programme (SACTAP) in 2003, a key player in the region's efforts to tackle and respond to human trafficking., under which a number of capacity-building workshops has been held;</li> <li>- MIDSA led to the development and implementation of the IOM regional project "Capacity Building in Labour Migration Management Programme for the Southern African Development Community (SADC)", which aims to build the capacity of the SADC and its member states towards the establishment of regionally coherent, harmonized data collection mechanism on labour migration;</li> <li>- On behalf of the participating countries of MIDSA, IOM forwarded its final report, conclusions and recommendations from two workshops to the UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (2006), as well as to the Belgium Chair of the 1st Global Forum on Migration and Development (2007) as regional contributions.</li> </ul> <p>Not yet</p>
<p><b>Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional Consultative Process on migration (IGAD-RCP)</b></p>	<p>IOM's Special Liaison Mission in Addis Ababa , with support from IOM Headquarters</p>	<p>The Secretariat Services are provided by the IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti. IOM has seconded a Technical Advisor to IGAD, based at the IGAD Secretariat. Prior to and since the founding of IGAD-RCP, IOM has also provided support to IGAD.</p>	<p>IOM provides expert contributions through the Technical Advisor based at the IGAD Secretariat.</p>	<p>Not yet</p>	<p>Not yet</p>

RCP	Primary IOM Office(s) Involved	Secretariat Functions Provided by IOM	Expert Contributions Provided by IOM	Research and Information Dissemination by IOM	Capacity-Building and Technical Cooperation Provided by IOM
<b>Region: Asia and Oceania</b>					
<b>Inter-Governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC)</b>	IOM Canberra	IOM has, at the request of the APC coordinator, provided logistical support to the APC secretariat, including facilitating the travel of APC participating States to APC meetings and providing meeting services.	At the request of the APC coordinator, IOM has provided technical support, such as delivering expert presentations at APC meetings and providing technical inputs such as helping arrange the APC coordinator's briefing and participating in relevant migration discussions.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Colombo Process (Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia)</b>	IOM Headquarters and IOM's Mission with Regional Functions in Dhaka (host of Colombo Process website)	IOM, in coordination with the incumbent Chair, acts as the reference point of contact among participating countries.  IOM arranges the logistics of the ministerial consultation as well as the informal consultations leading to the ministerial. It also provides the necessary administrative support.  IOM assists in fundraising for the ministerial consultation and supports the implementation of follow-up actions and initiatives agreed to by the ministers.  IOM established and maintains the Colombo Process website.	IOM provides the substantive background papers for discussion among participating countries both at the senior officials level and ministerial.  IOM delivers expert presentations and engages in substantive discussions.  IOM takes notes of the meetings and prepares reports.  IOM co-chairs meetings, moderates and also acts as the rapporteur.	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>IOM has carried out a number of research and policy studies to support the efforts of participating countries, e.g. on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protection of migrant workers</li> <li>- capacity building and inter-state cooperation</li> <li>- regulatory frameworks for recruitment of migrant workers</li> <li>- minimum standard employment contracts</li> <li>- best practices in pre-departure orientation programmes</li> <li>- welfare funds for migrant workers</li> <li>- training and skill development for migrant labour</li> <li>- flow and utilization policies on migrant workers' remittances</li> </ul> <p>IOM has completed a feasibility study to establish an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) in one of the destination countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). This provided vital information and support services to labour migrants and governments.</p>	<p>IOM developed a comprehensive training curriculum for labour attachés and overseas employment administrators and implemented, together with participating countries, training courses in Kuwait (2004), Bangkok (2005), China (2006) and Islamabad (2006).</p> <p>IOM organized a regional workshop for employment agencies in Asia on placing workers in Europe and on ethical recruitment was held in Manila (2006).</p> <p>IOM was involved in the organization of the dialogue with destination countries, i.e. Abu Dhabi Dialogue (January 2008).</p> <p>IOM organized the Asia-European Union (EU) Consultation on Labour Migration (April 2008).</p> <p>IOM facilitates the sharing of good practices, data and information among participating countries by maintaining the Colombo Process website.</p> <p>Many of these activities were undertaken in partnership with the European Commission (EC), under the Aeneas funding scheme.</p>

RCP	Primary IOM Office(s) Involved	Secretariat Functions Provided by IOM	Expert Contributions Provided by IOM	Research and Information Dissemination by IOM	Capacity-Building and Technical Cooperation Provided by IOM
<p><b>Abu Dhabi Dialogue (Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia)</b></p>	<p>IOM Headquarters and IOM's Mission with Regional Functions in Cairo</p>	<p>IOM, together with the current Co-Secretariat, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) MOL, acts as the reference point of contact among participating countries.</p> <p>IOM arranges the logistics of the ministerial consultation as well as the informal consultations leading to the ministerial. It also provides the necessary administrative support.</p> <p>IOM keeps participating countries apprised of new developments vis-à-vis practical outcomes agreed to in the Abu Dhabi Declaration.</p>	<p>IOM provides the substantive background papers for discussion among participating countries both at the senior officials level and ministerial.</p> <p>IOM delivers expert presentations and engages in substantive discussions.</p> <p>IOM takes notes of the meetings and prepares reports.</p> <p>IOM co-chairs meetings, moderates and also acts as the rapporteur.</p>	<p>IOM conducted two research works on "Trends and policies of Asian contract workers in GCC" and "Skills profiles of Filipino workers responding to world demand" in preparation for the first ministerial consultation.</p>	<p>Since the first ministerial consultation, IOM together with the International Labour Organization (ILO) has assisted UAE, India and the Philippines in conceiving and developing its pilot project on the "Administration of temporary contractual employment cycles from India and the Philippines to the United Arab Emirates". IOM will act as a technical advisor during the implementation phase.</p> <p>IOM had initial discussions with Bahrain on the pilot project described above with wider coverage.</p> <p>IOM worked with Kuwait and DFID UK in organizing a workshop on enhancing management of temporary foreign labour, an orientation course for government and civil society representatives.</p>

RCP	Primary IOM Office(s) Involved	Secretariat Functions Provided by IOM	Expert Contributions Provided by IOM	Research and Information Dissemination by IOM	Capacity-Building and Technical Cooperation Provided by IOM
<b>Others: Like-minded States (IGC); Thematically-organized (Bali Process)</b>					
<b>Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)</b>	IOM Headquarters	IOM provides the legal administrative basis for the IGC Secretariat; however, the Secretariat is governed by the 17 IGC Participating States. IOM provides the IGC Secretariat with administrative support, including budgetary implementation and oversight, personnel management, and legal advice.	IOM delivers expert presentations and engages in substantive discussions at IGC working group meetings, thematic workshops and mini- and full-round meetings.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process)</b>	IOM Mission with Regional Functions in Bangkok, IOM Mission with Regional Functions in Canberra, IOM Jakarta	IOM is a core member of the Bali Process Steering Group along with the governments of Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand, Thailand and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In this role, IOM provides strategic advice for the future direction of the Process and helps prepare its plan of action. IOM is also responsible for administering and reporting on the Process' funding and the Process' website; additionally, IOM provides logistical support and technical input to the Process' meetings and workshops.	IOM is regularly asked to make expert presentations at the Bali Process' meetings to help inform the discussions. For instance, IOM recently gave a presentation on trends on the movement of people in the region, covering source, transit and destination countries.	Not yet	IOM administers a training facility linked to the Bali Process, providing training on return and reintegration processes for victims of trafficking to interested Bali Process member countries in the nascent stages of developing operational frameworks to assist victims of trafficking.

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 was developed to inform the discussions at the International Organization for Migration (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.

## Annex II: Overview of Principal Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs), Arranged by Region<sup>1</sup> (As of April 2009)

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<b>Region: Europe and the Former Soviet Union</b>						
<b>Cross Border Cooperation Process (Söderköping Process or CBCP)</b>	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>	<p>Cross-Border Cooperation Process (CBCP) Secretariat, staffed by UNHCR and IOM.</p> <p>(See Annex I for more details on IOM's role)</p>	<p>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>	<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"> <li>1) strengthening asylum systems;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>3) building government capacity in the region to manage migration;</li> <li>4) transferring of experience of recently acceded EU Members on adapting to the EU migration Acquis and international standards;</li> <li>5) enhancing information sharing mechanisms between Governments on migration statistics and trends, policy developments, legislation etc.; and</li> <li>6) supporting migration research in the region.</li> </ol> <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
Budapest Process	1991	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 (Total: 49)  Chair: Turkey Co-Chair: Hungary	Australia, Canada and the USA  EC, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Inter-Governmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies (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	Hosted by ICMPD	<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"> <li>Working Group on Irregular Movements and Asylum, chaired by the Czech Republic</li> <li>Working Group on Immigration and Admission Policies, chaired by Hungary, co-chaired by Slovakia</li> <li>Working Group on the Development of Migration Management Systems, chaired by Bulgaria</li> <li>Working Group on Irregular Transit Migration through the South East European Region, chaired by Croatia</li> <li>Working Group on Return and Readmission chaired by Poland, co-chaired by the UK</li> <li>Working Group on the Black Sea Region, chaired by Bulgaria</li> <li>Working group on the Approximation of Penalty Scales for smuggling of migrants and trafficking of human beings, chaired by Belgium</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>managing labour migration</li> <li>integration policies</li> <li>re-integration</li> <li>how to maximise the development impact of migration</li> </ul> <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>

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<b>Region: The Americas and the Caribbean</b>						
<b>Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or Puebla Process)</b>	1996	Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the USA (Total: 11)  Current Presidency Pro-Tempore: Guatemala	Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Peru.  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.  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.	Technical Secretariat (TS)  (IOM provides the TS with technical cooperation and administrative support – see Annex I for more details on IOM's role)	Three main areas of discussion: migration policy and management; human rights of migrants; and migration and development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) study the possibility of establishing links with other cooperation processes in the area of migration and development;</li> <li>2) social development policies linked to migration processes;</li> <li>3) enhance border cooperation;</li> <li>4) promote better understanding of the regional migration phenomenon through a long term comprehensive approach;</li> <li>5) guidelines for the return of unaccompanied migrant minors;</li> <li>6) migration and health activities;</li> <li>7) strengthen respect for the human rights of migrants regardless of status with special attention to vulnerable groups such as women and children;</li> <li>8) ensure international protection of refugees;</li> <li>9) cooperation in the return and reintegration of repatriated migrants;</li> <li>10) cooperation to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons;</li> <li>11) share best practices in the facilitation of remittance flows;</li> <li>12) undertake activities in the area of "Integration and Insertion of Migrants".</li> </ol>

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<b>South American Conference on Migration (SACM)</b>	1999	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela (Total: 12)  Current Presidency Pro-Tempore: Uruguay  (Presidency Pro-Tempore alternates every year between sub-regions, i.e. Southern Cone and Andean)	Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland and the USA  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.	No official secretariat (IOM provides technical cooperation and logistical support - see Annex I for more details on IOM's role)	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.  Depending on needs, a technical preparatory meeting for the Annual Conference takes place two or three months before the Conference.	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.
<b>Region: Western Mediterranean</b>						
<b>Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean (5 + 5 Dialogue)</b>	2002	Algeria, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia (Total: 10)  Current President: transitioning from Portugal to Libya	IOM, ILO and ICMPD	No official secretariat (In the past, IOM has provided technical cooperation and logistical support whenever requested by the relevant Presidency - see Annex I for more details on IOM's role)	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.	2008 Evora/Portugal Conference highlighted the following: 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.  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.

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM)	2003	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)  New Partner States for specific activities: Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal (Total: 37)	The MTM Dialogue is currently in its fourth phase, entitled "A Dialogue in Action".  Partners on ongoing projects being implemented within the framework of the MTM Dialogue include Caritas, Europol, Frontex, Interpol, IOM, UNHCR, and UNODC.  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 (UNESWA).	Hosted by ICMPD	<p>Four Phases:                  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"> <li>- interception and apprehension of irregular migrants;</li> <li>- combating smuggling and trafficking, including the protection of victims;</li> <li>- reception and detention of irregular migrants;</li> <li>- asylum and refugee protection; as well as return and readmission.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>- the mapping of remittances and development in countries of origin;</li> <li>- deepening links with diasporas to foster development; and</li> <li>- labour and circular migration.</li> </ul> <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>

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<b>Region: Africa</b>						
<b>Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)</b>	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.  (see Annex I for more details on IOM's role)	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.

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<b>Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MDSA)</b>	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>	No official secretariat (IOM provides support in consultation with SAMP – see Annex I for more details on IOM's role)	MDSA focuses on 7 main themes: 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.	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><b>Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional Consultative Process on migration (IGAD-RCP)</b></p>	2008	<p>Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda (i.e. IGAD Member States)                      (Total: 6)                      (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"> <li>• transit countries: Chad, Egypt, Libya, Niger, Tunisia and Yemen.</li> <li>• other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) including ECOWAS, EAC, SADC, ECCAS, CENSAD.</li> <li>• relevant NGOs, UN Agencies and IGOs on ad hoc basis (depending on the themes of the Consultations)</li> </ul>	<p>IGAD Secretariat in collaboration with the AU Commission and IOM                      (See Annex I for more details on IOM's role)</p>	<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"> <li>1) fostering greater understanding and policy coherence in migration;</li> <li>2) strengthening regional institutional and technical capacities to implement the Migration Policy Framework for Africa; and</li> <li>3) improving inter-state and intra-regional cooperation on migration management among countries of origin, transit and destination.</li> </ol> <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"> <li>1) migration and development,</li> <li>2) labour migration,</li> <li>3) social integration of migrants,</li> <li>4) protection of migrants' rights,</li> <li>5) smuggling and trafficking in persons,</li> <li>6) migration data and research,</li> <li>7) migration and health,</li> <li>8) migration and trade,</li> <li>9) migration and environment,</li> <li>10) migration and security,</li> <li>11) voluntary return of migrants,</li> <li>12) mixed migratory flows and protection of refugees,</li> <li>13) movement of pastoralist communities, and</li> <li>14) brain drain and unethical recruitment.</li> </ol>	<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"> <li>1) technical cooperation and capacity building;</li> <li>2) information collection, dissemination and sharing;</li> <li>3) enhance dialogue and cooperation between the IGAD Member States and countries of other regions; and</li> <li>4) 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"> <li>o legal/labour migration management;</li> <li>o irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling,</li> <li>o border management; and</li> <li>o migration and development matters.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<b>Region: Asia and Oceania</b>						
<b>Inter-Governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC)</b>	1996	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 Vietnam (Total: 34)  *Special Administrative Region of China  Current Chair: Samoa	IOM, UNHCR, Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (PIDC) Secretariat  (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)	A permanent Secretariat established in January 2007 offers operational and administrative support to the Coordinator appointed by the Chair.	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.	Recent APC activities include:  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).



RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
Colombo Process (Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia)	2003	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (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>	<p>IOM provides technical support to the process since its inception in 2003 and serves as its Secretariat.</p> <p>(See Annex I for more details on IOM's role)</p>	<p>The Colombo Process has three thematic foci:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>1) share experiences, lessons learned and best practices on overseas employment programmes;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>3) optimize development benefits from organized overseas employment, and enhance dialogue with countries of destination; and</p> <p>4) review and monitor the implementation of the recommendations and identify further steps for action.</p> <p>The Ministerial Consultations in Bali in 2005 set forth action-oriented recommendations in the following areas:</p> <p>(i) welfare of overseas workers and support services, and</p> <p>(ii) optimizing the benefits of organized overseas employment and cooperation on managed labour mobility between countries of origin and destination.</p> <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: (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.</p>

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<b>Abu Dhabi Dialogue (Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia)</b>	2008	11 Colombo Process countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam)  9 Asian destination countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates and Yemen)  (Total: 20)	France, Germany, Japan, US, Mauritius, Republic of Korea, Poland and EC	Joint Secretariat provided by the Ministry of Labour of the State of the United Arab Emirates and IOM  (IOM provides support at technical and expert level – see Annex I for more details on IOM's role)	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.  Participating States identified the following four key partnerships through which they wish to foster information sharing, promote capacity building, technical cooperation and interstate cooperation:  1) 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; 2) building capacity for effective matching of labour demand and supply; 3) 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 4) 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.	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 re-integration) to ensure safe, protected and beneficial labour mobility.  Elaboration of concrete projects activities (“practical outcomes” and related plan of action) to give realize these partnerships.  Elaboration of a regional multilateral framework on temporary contractual labour mobility.  The ministerial consultation is intended to take place every two years, the next one being in 2010.

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
<b>Others: Like-minded States (IGC); Thematically-organized (Bali Process)</b>						
<b>Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)</b>	1985	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA (Total: 17)  Current Chair: Switzerland	IOM, UNHCR and European Commission (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"> <li>1) asylum/refugees;</li> <li>2) admission, control and enforcement; and</li> <li>3) immigration and integration.</li> </ol> <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 (i) Asylum/Refugees, (ii) Immigration, (iii) Integration, and (iv) Admission, Control and Enforcement with crosscutting working groups on (v) Technology and (vi) Country of Origin Information. Another crosscutting working group on Data meets on an ad hoc 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
Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process)	2002	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPRK, 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 (Total: 42)  *Special Administrative Region of China  Co-Chairs: Australia and Indonesia  Thematic coordinators: (i) Policy Issues and Legal Frameworks: New Zealand; (ii) Policy Issues and Law Enforcement: Thailand  IOM and UNHCR have participant status.	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	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.  (See Annex I for more details on IOM's role)	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:  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 of the Refugee Convention.	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 phase of the Bali Process be retasked to develop regional responses to these current challenges. These groups would seek to address comprehensively particular situations on a case-by-case basis upon the request of affected countries.  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.

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.