

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>A Steering Board comprised of EC, IOM, SMB, and UNHCR supervises the Secretariat's activities.</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 of the newly acceded EU Member States to Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine in aligning their migration and asylum related legislation, polices and practices with EU Acquis standards.</p>	<p>The objective of the 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>Based on the strong support and interest of all participating Governments, UNHCR, IOM and SMB applied for an extension of the funding for the Process beyond 2008 under the EC Thematic Programme for Migration and Asylum.</p>
<b>Budapest Process</b>	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,	<p>Australia, Canada and the USA.</p> <p>EC, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Inter-Governmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies (IGC), IOM, UNHCR, Council of Europe, Centre for International Crime Prevention (UN-CICP), SECI Centre,</p>	ICMPD	<p>The Budapest Process is a consultative forum of more than 50 Governments and 10 international organizations, aimed at developing comprehensive and sustainable systems for orderly migration. Its purpose includes exchanging information and experiences on topics such as: regular and irregular migration, asylum, visa, border management, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, readmission and return.</p>	<p>In 2005, the project on the Re-direction of the Budapest Process towards the CIS region, a comprehensive overview of the migration system shifted the geographical focus to this region. The project successfully identified the key migration challenges facing these countries and all twelve CIS States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) are involved in the consultative framework of the Process.</p>

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<b>Budapest Process</b> <i>(cont.)</i>		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	INTERPOL, Regional Centre of the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI) , International Labour Office (ILO), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Executive Committee.		In 1997 a third Ministerial Conference in Prague adopted a set of 55 recommendations relating to legal harmonization, approximation of pre-entry and entry controls, readmission agreements and return to countries of origin, information exchange, financial and technical assistance and the fight against organized crime.  In Rhodes, in June 2003, the fourth Ministerial Conference adopted 31 new recommendations, which reflected a shift towards a more comprehensive approach in promoting migration co-operation between countries of origin, transit and destination emphasizing the CIS countries (Commonwealth of Independent States).	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 matters related to admission and immigration policies, labour migration, integration and re-integration. This broadening of the thematic focus of the Budapest Process was confirmed in a senior officials meeting in Trabzon, Turkey, in May 2008.
<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 (IOM provides technical cooperation and administrative support)	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) host the visit of a bi-national delegation (Nicaragua and Costa Rica) to learn about the Canadian experience in temporary agricultural workers programmes;</li> <li>3) share best practices in the facilitation of remittance flows;</li> <li>4) undertake activities in the area of "Integration and Insertion of Migrants";</li> <li>5) enhance border cooperation;</li> <li>6) promote better understanding of the regional migration phenomenon through a long term comprehensive approach;</li> <li>7) migration and health activities;</li> <li>8) strengthen respect for the human rights of migrants regardless of status with special attention to vulnerable groups such as women and children;</li> <li>9) ensure international protection of refugees;</li> <li>10) cooperation in the return and reintegration of repatriated migrants;</li> <li>11) cooperation to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons.</li> </ol>

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<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)	Governments hold annual meetings to share views and information on topics including development, diasporas, rights of migrants, integration, information exchange, migration statistics and trafficking and smuggling.  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 of 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 Chair: Portugal	IOM, ILO and ICMPD.	No official secretariat (facilitated by IOM)	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/Lisbon 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.
<b>Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM)</b>	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). (Total: 37)	Europol and Frontex were partners of the 2006-2008 phase of the Dialogue called ' <i>Towards A Comprehensive Response to Mixed Migration Flows</i> '.  Partners in the 2008 project ' <i>Interactive Map on Irregular Migration Routes and Flows in Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean Region</i> ' are Europol, Frontex, INTERPOL, UNHCR and UNODC.	Hosted by ICMPD	The MTM Dialogue is organised along two pillars: Pillar I aims at enhancing operational co-operation to combat irregular migration. Areas of discussion are: - 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.	Under Pillar I, 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 of the creation of an interactive map on irregular migration routes and flows in Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean region. Country information and research on migration routes and hubs are made accessible to Partner States in order to support them in their policy-making processes and support their ongoing and/or future co-operation initiatives.

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<b>Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM)</b> <i>(cont.)</i>			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>Pillar II 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 Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development, 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>	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. Current thought and activity development focuses on the mapping of remittances, as well as the links and mechanisms existing between countries of origin and diasporas to enhance migration’s contribution to development.
<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  (IOM provides support in consultation with ECOWAS)	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; 5) Intra-regional and inter-regional co-operation.	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Free movement of persons within the ECOWAS zone;</li> <li>2) Management of regular migration;</li> <li>3) Combating human trafficking;</li> <li>4) Harmonizing policies;</li> <li>5) Protection of the rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees; and</li> <li>6) Recognizing the gender dimension of migration.</li> </ol> <p>ECOWAS Department of Free Movement is currently coordinating the implementation of the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration.</p>

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<b>Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)</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>Partner: Southern African Migration Project (SAMP)</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"> <li>1) Irregular Migration;</li> <li>2) Migration and Development;</li> <li>3) Migration and Health;</li> <li>4) Capacity Building in migration management;</li> <li>5) Forced Migration;</li> <li>6) Labour Migration; and</li> <li>7) Migration Policies, Legislation &amp; Data Collection.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Counter-Trafficking/Smuggling;</li> <li>2) Migration Management/Capacity Building;</li> <li>3) Migration and Development.</li> </ol>
<b>Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional Consultative Process on migration (IGAD-RCP)</b>	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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) transit countries: Chad, Egypt, Libya, Niger, Tunisia and Yemen.</li> <li>(b) other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) including ECOWAS, EAC, SADC, ECCAS, CENSAD.</li> <li>(c) relevant NGOs, UN Agencies and IGOs on ad hoc basis (depending on the themes of the Consultations).</li> </ol>	<p>IGAD Secretariat in collaboration with the AU Commission and IOM</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>a) fostering greater understanding and policy coherence in migration;</li> <li>b) strengthening regional institutional and technical capacities to implement the Migration Policy Framework for Africa; and</li> <li>c) improving inter-state and intra-regional cooperation on migration management among countries of origin, transit and destination.</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>(i) technical cooperation and capacity building;</li> <li>(ii) information collection, dissemination and sharing;</li> <li>(iii) enhance dialogue and cooperation between the IGAD Member States and countries of other regions; and</li> <li>(iv) progress toward formulation and harmonization at the national and IGAD level of legislation, policies and practices in the following areas:</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• legal/labour migration management;</li> <li>• irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling, and border management; and</li> <li>• migration and development matters.</li> </ul>

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<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 and Vietnam. (Total: 33)  *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	ACP work plan 2008 includes: 1) A sub-regional workshop on the implementation of refugee legislation in the Pacific (October/November 2008) 2) APC plenary (early 2009) - theme to be finalized.
<b>Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process)</b>	2003	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. (Total: 11)	The 2003 Ministerial Consultations had no observers. In 2004, the only observer was Afghanistan (which subsequently officially joined the grouping in 2005).	IOM provides technical support to the process since its inception in 2003 and serves as its Secretariat.	The Colombo Process has three thematic foci: 1) Protection of and Provision of Services to Migrant Workers. In particular, protecting migrant workers from abusive practices in recruitment and employment, and providing appropriate services to migrant workers in terms of pre-departure information and orientation and welfare provisions; 2) Optimizing Benefits of Organized Labour Migration. This includes the development of new overseas employment markets, increasing remittance flows through formal channels and enhancing the development impact of remittances;	1) Share experiences, lessons learned and best practices on overseas employment; 2) consult on issues faced by overseas workers, labour sending and receiving states, and propose practical solutions for the well being of vulnerable overseas workers; 3) optimize development benefits from organized overseas employment, and enhance dialogue with countries of destination; 4) review and monitor the implementation of the recommendations and identify further steps for action.

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<b>Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process)</b> <i>(cont.)</i>			<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, Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC), ILO, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the World Bank.</p>		<p>3) Capacity Building, Data Collection and Inter-State Cooperation. This includes institutional capacity building and information exchange to meet labour migration challenges; increasing cooperation with destination countries in the protection of migrant workers and access to labour markets; and enhancing cooperation among countries of origin.</p>	<p>The Ministerial Consultations in Bali in 2005 set forth action-oriented recommendations in the following areas: (i) welfare of overseas workers and support services, (ii) optimizing the benefits of organized overseas employment and cooperation on managed labour mobility between countries of origin and destination, and (iii) regular follow-up on the issue of overseas employment management.</p> <p>For example, pursuant to these recommendations and with funding from the European Commission's AENEAS programme, the Colombo Process has undertaken activities in two 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 labour migration; and (ii) disseminating information to potential migrants regarding legal labour migration opportunities and procedures and the risks of irregular migration in order to ensure that migrants make informed decisions.</p>
<b>Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue)</b>	2008	<p>11 Colombo Process countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam)</p> <p>9 Asian destination countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates and Yemen)</p> <p>(Total: 20)</p>	<p>France, Germany, US, Mauritius, Republic of Korea and EC.</p>	<p>No official Secretariat</p> <p>(IOM provides support at technical and expert level)</p> <p>(UAE and IOM served as the co-hosts)</p>	<p>The Abu Dhabi Declaration focuses on developing key partnerships between countries of origin and destination for development around the subject of temporary contractual labour:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) developing and sharing knowledge on labour market trends, skills profiles, workers and remittances policies and flows, and the relationship to development;</li> <li>(2) building capacity for more effective matching of labour supply and demand;</li> <li>(3) preventing illegal recruitment and promoting welfare and protection measures for contractual workers, and</li> <li>(4) developing a framework for a comprehensive approach to managing the entire cycle of temporary contractual work that fosters the mutual interest of countries of origin and destination.</li> </ol> <p>These partnerships are action-oriented and based on the mutual interests of workers, labour origin and destination countries, with a particular focus on development.</p>	<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 effect to 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.</p>

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<b>Thematically-organized RCPs</b>						
<b>Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)</b>	1985	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA (Total: 16)  Current Chair: Switzerland	International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and European Commission (EC).	IGC Secretariat	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.  In 2001, the IGC held its first meeting on immigration and since has also focused on specific aspects of immigration, such as security and migration, legal and illegal migration, labour migration, integration and circular migration.	Since 2005, following a strategic review, IGC has three core activities: 1) asylum/refugees; 2) admission, control and enforcement; and 3) immigration and integration.  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.  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.  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”.
<b>Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process)</b>	2002	Australia, Afghanistan, 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, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore,	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,;	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.	The following were the specific objectives agreed to by the Member Country Ministers at the two Ministerial Conferences: 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;	The current thematic priorities remain the strengthening of regional policy and law enforcement cooperation to combat trafficking and smuggling. Since the ministerial consultations there has been a balancing out of the Bali Process agenda to evenly address issues of People Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons, with an increasing focus being placed on victim protection. The issue of Child Sex Tourism (in particular law enforcement cooperation in combating the crime) has also been added as a priority area.  The 14th Steering Group Meeting in August 2008 underlined the need to revitalize the Bali Process and explored proposals for new activities. Furthermore possible linkages with other regional processes, the UNODC/ICRC and/or other stakeholders were discussed.



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<b>Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process)</b> <i>(cont.)</i>		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 coordinator on Policy Issue and Legal Frameworks: New Zealand  Thematic coordinator on Policy Issue and Law Enforcement: Thailand  IOM and UNHCR have participant status.	ILO, INTERPOL, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and World Bank.		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.	

<sup>i</sup> 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 July 9-11, 2007, and again for the GFMD in Manila on October 27-30, 2008. Two of the RCPs covered in this matrix are organized thematically rather than geographically and appear at the end of this matrix.