

ANNEX A: Major RCPs by Thematic Priority * **

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
Region: Europe and the Former Soviet Union						
Inter-Governmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies (IGC)	1985	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA (Total: 16) Current Chair: Ireland	IOM, UNHCR and 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, technology. In 2001, the IGC held its first meeting on migration and since has also focused on specific aspects of migration, such as security and migration, legal and illegal migration, labour migration, and points-based immigration systems.	Since 2005, following a strategic review, IGC has three core activities: 1) asylum/refugees; 2) admission, control and enforcement; 3) and immigration and integration. There is a growing emphasis in IGC States on immigration/integration following a reduction in asylum numbers and the rising importance of these other topics. IGC currently has standing working groups on Asylum/Refugees, Immigration and Integration, and Admission, Control and Enforcement with crosscutting working groups on Data, Technology and Country of Origin Information. Each Chair identifies a theme for the duration of its Chair and holds a specific workshop on it; Ireland identified "Designing Effective Immigration Systems" as its theme for June 2006 to June 2007, which reflects the growing interest among IGC States in immigration/integration issues.
Söderköping Process (Cross-Border Cooperation Process)	2001	Belarus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine (Total: 10)	EC, IOM, UNHCR, the Swedish Migration Board (SMB) and numerous NGO partners; There are no official observers, though governments have participated in various activities of the process.	Cross-Border Cooperation Process (CBCP) Secretariat; EC, IOM, the SMB, and UNHCR representatives supervise the Secretariat's activities.	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, policies and practices with EU Acquis standards.	The objective of the process is cooperation with Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova to address the problems of irregular transit migration and asylum issues through: 1) strengthening asylum systems; 2) facilitating a structured open dialogue between involved migration authorities and EU member states in the interests of creating a regional network for managing migration and asylum; 3) building government capacity in the region to manage irregular migration; 4) transferring of experience of acceding and candidate countries adapting to the EU migration Acquis and the Amsterdam treaty. As of 2005, based on the needs expressed by the participating governments, the process has taken a more thematic approach, bringing more focus to specific themes within asylum and migration.

Budapest Process	1991	Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, 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, Ukraine, and the UK Chair: Turkey Co-Chair: Hungary	Australia, Canada, USA EC, ICMPD, IGC, IOM, UNHCR, Council of Europe, UN-CICP, SECI Centre, INTERPOL, MARRI Regional Centre, ILO, CIS Executive Committee.	ICMPD	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. In 1997 a third Ministerial Conference in Prague adopted a set of 55 recommendations relating to legal harmonisation, 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 organised 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), as well as linkages to migration processes in other parts	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 States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) are involved in the consultative framework of the Process. Since Turkey took over the Chairmanship 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.
Region: The Americas and the Caribbean						
Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or Puebla Process)	1996	Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the USA (Total: 11) Current Presidency Pro-Tempore: United States	Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Peru; ECLAC, IOM, UNHCR, SICA, SEGIB and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants; Although NGOs are not observers, there is ongoing dialogue between regional NGOs and the RCM at the technical and Vice-Ministerial levels. NGOs are invited to participate in RCM events such as seminars and workshops.	Technical Secretariat (IOM provides technical cooperation and logistical support)	Three main areas of discussion: migration policy and management; human rights of migrants; and migration and development.	1) Study the possibility of establishing links with other cooperation processes in the area of migration and development; 2) host the visit of a bi-national delegation (Nicaragua and Costa Rica) to learn about the Canadian experience in temporary agricultural workers programmes; 3) share best practices in the facilitation of remittance flows; 4) undertake activities in the area of "Integration and Insertion of Migrants"; 5) enhance border cooperation; 6) promote better understanding of the regional migration phenomenon through a long term comprehensive approach; 7) migration and health activities; 8) strengthen respect for the human rights of migrants, regardless of status with special attention to vulnerable groups such as women and children; 9) ensure international protection of refugees; 10) cooperation in the return and reintegration of repatriated migrants; 11) cooperation to combat smuggling.

South American Conference on Migration (SACM)	1999	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela (Total: 12) Current Presidency Pro-Tempore: Paraguay (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, ECLAC, ILO, IOM, CEPAL, CAN, Latin American Economic System, UNESCO, UNHCR and representatives of the Catholic Church, NGOs and Universities.	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-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.
Region: Western Mediterranean						
Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean (5 + 5 Dialogue)	2002	Algeria, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia (Total: 10) Current Chair: Spain	IOM, ILO and ICMPD Ministers recently considered enlarging debate to include neighbouring countries from sub-Saharan Africa.	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.	2006 Algeciras Conference highlighted the following: 1) Cooperation between destination, origin and transit countries to better manage migratory flows; 2) reception and integration of migrants in countries of destination; 3) recognition and promotion of the economic and social advantages of migration for countries of origin.
Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM)	2003	Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia otherwise referred to as the Arab Partner States (APS), and the 27 EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, called European Partner States (EPS)	EUROPOL and FRONTEX are partners to the current phase of the Dialogue called <i>Towards A Comprehensive Response to Mixed Migration Flows</i> . Also involves Australia as observer, DCAF, the European Commission, General Secretariat of the European Union Council, Interpol, IOM, League of Arab States, MARRI, UNESCWA, UNHCR, and UNODC.	The Secretariat is hosted by ICMPD	The establishment of the MTM required long-term trust building exercises through numerous consultations with authorities on both sides of the Mediterranean. In 2003, at the end of the exploratory phase of the Dialogue, the Partner States decided on a Work Plan which structured the activities into two basic areas: Pillar I aiming at enhancing operational co-operation to combat illegal migration; Pillar II at medium and long-term issues, addressing the root causes of irregular flows. In 2004 and 2005 various activities were organized under both pillars, notably with an important conference on migration and development held in Copenhagen. Through ICMPD, it 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, etc. The orientations and action plans of these major events are immediately reflected in the activities of the MTM Dialogue.	The MTM Dialogue continues to explore ways and means to concretize its activities. Under pillar I, the current activity <i>Towards A Comprehensive Response to Mixed Migration Flows</i> is implemented in partnership with EUROPOL and FRONTEX. Moreover, in order to provide MTM Partner States with full support, ICMPD, EUROPOL and FRONTEX jointly elaborated the MTM I-Map (interactive map on the irregular migration flows and routes in Africa and the Mediterranean). Under Pillar II, various activities are currently under preparation.
Region: Africa						

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)	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)	Partner: Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) Observers: SADC Secretariat, SADC Parliamentary Forum, the AU Commission, relevant UN agencies (depending on the themes of the workshop), NGOs, Academic/Research institutions	IOM (Pretoria) with SAMP	MIDSA focuses on 4 main issues: 1) Irregular migration and migration and development are the most recurrent; 2) migration and health; 3) capacity building in migration management; 4) forced migration.	1) Counter-trafficking/smuggling; 2) migration management/capacity building; 3) migration and development.
Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)	2001	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (Total: 13)	ECOWAS, ILO, IOM, OCHA, OAU, UEMOA, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP		MIDWA addresses 6 key areas: 1) Elements of global, regional, and national migration dynamics-common interests and concerns; 2) a comprehensive approach to migration data development, collection, and exchange at the national and regional levels; 3) migrant trafficking and smuggling; 4) migration, human security, and regional stability; 5) labor migration; 6) inter-state cooperation.	2005 Regional Workshop on Migration Management in West Africa discussed the value of sustained regional dialogue on migration as a means of enhancing migration management in the region, promoting peace and security, maximizing the benefits of migration for development and enhancing policy coherence on a national and regional level; 2007 Regional Workshop on Irregular Migration and ECOWAS Common Approach.
Region: Asia and Oceania						
Inter-Governmental Asia Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC)	1996	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong (SAR of China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Caledonia (France), New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam Current Chair: Bangladesh	IOM, UNHCR, PIDC Secretariat	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	The 2007 Work plan includes: 1) August 2007, a workshop after the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in July to examine the implications of the Global Forum for the Asia-Pacific region; 2) A workshop on registration of irregular migrants, September 2007.

Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process)	2002	<p>Process Countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPRK, Fiji, France (New Caledonia), Hong Kong SAR*, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Laos PDR, Macau SAR*, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Syria, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Vanuatu, Viet Nam</p> <p>*Special Administrative Region of China</p> <p>Co-Chairs: Australia and Indonesia</p> <p>IOM and UNHCR have participant status.</p>	<p>Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA;</p> <p>ADB, APC Secretariat, EC, ICMPD, ICRC, IFRC, IGC Secretariat, ILO, INTERPOL, UNDP, UNODC and WB.</p>	<p>Monitoring and implementation of related activities and initiatives of the Process are guided by a steering group composed of the governments of Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand, Thailand as well as IOM and UNHCR.</p>	<p>The following were the specific objectives agreed to by the Member Country Ministers at the two Ministerial Conferences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The development of more effective information and intelligence sharing; 2) improved cooperation among regional law enforcement agencies to deter/ combat people smuggling and trafficking networks; 3) enhanced cooperation on border and visa systems to detect and prevent illegal movements; 4) increased public awareness in order to discourage these activities and war 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 criminalise 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. 	<p>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 priority area.</p>
Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual labour for Countries of Origin (Colombo Process)	2003	<p>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (Total:11)</p>	<p>Destination Country Participants: Bahrain, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates</p> <p>Asian Development Bank (ADB), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Department for International Development, UK (DFID), European Commission, Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the World Bank</p>	<p>IOM has provided technical support to the process since its inception and serves as its Secretariat.</p>	<p>Three thematic foci of the Process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

* 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 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 for the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) on July 9-11, 2007.