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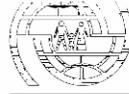United Nations Secretariat
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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION MANAGEMENT THROUGH INTER-STATE CONSULTATION MECHANISMS*

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International Migration Management through Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms

Focus on Regional Consultative Processes on Migration, IOM's International Dialogue on Migration and the Berne Initiative

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A. INTRODUCTION

- The establishment in 2004 of the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) by the Governments of Brazil, Morocco, the Philippines, Sweden and Switzerland, who were later joined by several other interested governments.

2. *The management of international migration*

a. Overview

States are recognizing the great potential that migration holds to contribute to the growth, development and stability of economies and societies worldwide, and that measures to realize this potential must be identified. For example, while migration can result in "brain drain," harming the development prospects of countries and communities of origin, migration can also contribute to sustainable development in countries of origin through, *inter alia*, remittances, investments, diaspora networks, knowledge and skills transfer, and "brain circulation" (reducing the impact of "brain drain"). These positive contributions can be maximized through strategic migration management policies; for example, policies formulated to reduce transfer costs for remittances, encourage investments by migrants and diasporas, and facilitate voluntary return and integration (particularly for highly-skilled migrants) (IOM, 2005).

But migration management efforts at the multilateral level have not kept pace with the migration phenomenon. At the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo Conference), held in 1994, the international community enunciated the scope of the challenges surrounding the management of international migration, and sought for the first time to develop a comprehensive blueprint for managing migration. Chapter X of the Programme of Action, which was devoted to international migration, mapped out a series of policy orientations cover poliner mlic

States' sovereign rights and responsibilities, as they result from State-to-State relations, negotiations, and practices (Aleinikoff and Chetail, 2003). However, few States have shown interest in the adoption of new international instruments on migration.

b.   Recent developments

Since 1994, profound changes have taken place in the understanding of and international collaboration on migration, largely relating to the establishment of informal, States-owned consultation mechanisms on migration, which have illustrated the value of inter-state collaboration on migration issues. Notwithstanding continuing reticence regarding the convening of a UN global conference on migration, some shared understandings have emerged on the nature and role of migration in today's mobile world, and on the importance of cooperative and managed approaches to addressing it. While retaining their sovereign authority and responsibility to determine which non-nationals may enter and stay in their territories, and under what conditions, States now appreciate their common challenges and shared as well as complementary objectives in migration.

Migration management policies to maximize migration's positive contributions and minimize its possible negative consequences depend, in large measure, on identifying and building on common understandings, and pursuing collaborative approaches. Rather than a top-down approach as was foreseen in the Cairo Conference, bottom-up measures have emerged since Cairo, largely initiated and sustained by the States who see that their interests lie in building bridges for cooperation. These *sua spont*e developments have begun to fundamentally change the prospects for the realization of the positive potential of migration.

3. Inter-state consultation mechanisms on international migration

Various consultation mechanisms on international migration exist. This paper focuses on key inter-state consultation mechanisms on international migration, both at the regional and the global level.[3] Specifically, this paper explores regional consultative processes on migration, the Berne Initiative, and IOM's International Dialogue on Migration. Each of these mechanisms is specifically focused on migration, in contrast to consultation mechanisms that address migration as one of several topics (such as those held by many global, regional and sub-regional economic, political and security institutions and organizations). In addition, each consultation mechanism described herein has an ongoing nature, in contrast to one-time conferences and short-term consultation processes.[4] Each of the inter-state consultation mechanisms addressed in this paper is working to increase understanding of contemporary migration dynamics, identify shared and complementary interests, and build confidence in the ability of States to work together and with other stakeholders more effectively to manage migration. Each of the consultation mechanisms has resulted in concrete and practical achievements at national, bilateral and regional levels, and offers enhanced opportunities for the development of effective and coherent migration management policies.

Two complementary consultation mechanisms on migration of an ongoing nature warrant mention: the Geneva Migration Group (GMG) and the United Nations Coordination Meetings on International Migration ("UN Coordination Meetings"). These mechanisms are inter-agency rather than inter-state mechanisms and therefore are not discussed in detail in this paper. Both the GMG and the UN Coordination Meetings are designed to facilitate inter-agency cooperation and coordination and the exchange of migration-related information, promote synergies between the agencies, help to avoid duplication of efforts and improve common understandings on migration. The GMG is unique in that it is constituted by the heads of IOM, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which have shared and complementary objectives and areas of work, both at operational and

policy levels. The members of the GMG aim to promote good governance of migration by working together for the promotion of the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration, and for the provision of more coherent and stronger leadership to improve the overall effectiveness of the international community's policy and operational response to current and future migration issues. They meet informally on a regular basis to discuss their migration-related work and endeavor to identify critical migration-related issues, opportunities, challenges, weaknesses, gaps and best practices. Each agency is able to highlight different aspects of, and contribute different perspectives on, migration-related issues. Although only recently formed, the GMG has already led to spin-off collaborations between certain of the agencies.

While the GMG operates at the executive level, the UN Coordination Meetings bring together technical-level participants from international, inter-governmental and other relevant organizations working on international migration issues.[5] At each of the three meetings held to date, participants exchanged information on the recent activities of their organizations in the area of international migration. The meetings have helped build a more solid basis for the collection, analysis and exchange of information on international migration, and have provided a forum for the agencies to express their willingness to assist States in their initiatives to perform research in the area of international migration and development, and develop and test strategies that maximize the benefits of international migration on development. The most recent meeting provided a forum for the agencies to collectively consider which aspects of international migration and development should be considered in the UN High-Level Dialogue on this topic, and to acknowledge the need for further consideration of whether the existing UN inter-governmental structure is well-suited to consider international migration issues in a comprehensive manner.

a.   Regional consultative processes on migration

Regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) are informal groups made up of (i) representatives

c. *The Berne Initiative*

The Berne Initiative is a States-owned consultation mechanism, responding to the need to institute inter-state dialogue and cooperation on migration management at the global level. Like RCPs, it has emerged outside of traditional institutional structures, having been launched by the Government of Switzerland at the International Symposium on Migration in June 2001. Its most important outcome has been the development of the International Agenda for Migration Management (IAMM). The IAMM, a non-binding reference system and policy framework on migration management at the international level, was

B. Regional Consultative P

Often, specific events or developments are the trigger for the establishment of RCPs. Examples include changes in migration flows (such as sudden major influxes of irregular migrants) and migration policy (such as new restrictions on entry and stay), political events, and concerns over security (linked to events such as 9/11). By way of illustration, the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States (CIS Conference) was organized in response to concerns about population displacement after the fall of the Soviet Union. While governments have taken the primary lead in establishing most RCPs, IOM and UNHCR have played an important role in the establishment of certain other RCPs, together with the pertinent governments.

c.   Range of migration issues

There is a common misperception that RCPs are predominantly control-oriented. In reality, the majority of RCPs – even those which may initially have been control-oriented – address a wide range of issues, such as labour migration, migration and development, integration of migrants, protection of migrants' rights, human smuggling and trafficking, migration and health, and trade and migration. For example, the 5 + 5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean (5 + 5 Dialogue) addresses varied topics, including migration and development (the role of diasporas), integration, migrants' rights and obligations, irregular migration (including trafficking), migration and health, labour migration and vocational training, and gender equality in the context of migration. The South American Conference on Migration (Lima Declaration Process) addresses diverse topics as well, including migration and development (taking account of diasporas), integration, migrants' rights, and trafficking and smuggling.

A few RCPs have a more narrow focus, addressing only one or two specific migration issues. For example, the Labour Migration Ministerial Consultations for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process) focuses exclusively on the management of labour migration and labour migration programmes.

e.   *Administrative structure*

There is considerable diversity with respect to the administrative structures of individual RCPs. Some RCPs have a permanent chair or co-chairs, while others have a rotating chair. In addition, several RCPs have a fixed secretariat, while other RCPs have a rotating secretariat and others have no official secretariat at all (although those without an official secretariat often receive secretariat-type services from IOM).

f.   *Activities*

The activities of RCPs are diverse. For example, some RCPs have an annual forum at the ministerial level (in one case, at the deputy-ministerial level). But several RCPs do not meet at the ministerial level; rather, their meetings involve senior officials who are generally involved with migration at a more technical level. Both types of meetings have value: while involving technical officials may yield better results in terms of substantive implementation, ministerial level consultations play a role in mobilizing important political will. Both types of meetings are removed from observation by the media, and the discussions at the meetings are often confidential.

In addition to ministerial and technical level meetings, seminars, trainings, technical workshops and information campaigns are also primary activities of certain RCPs. Such additional activities often allow for an in-depth exchange on specific, practical issues. At least one RCP also facilitates bilateral side-meetings (attended by working and senior level officials), thereby fostering bilateral cooperation and understanding of issues.

g.   *Cross-fertilization*

While cross-fertilization between RCPs, whether within the same region or between regions, can be a useful means of expanding common understandings on migration issues, clarifying respective mandates and avoiding duplication of efforts, there is no general practice of exchanges between RCPs. There is potential for cross-fertilization in two general areas: substantive migration management issues (e.g. best practices) and issues involving organizational methodology (e.g. administrative functioning and structure). For cross-fertilization on substantive migration management issues to hold appeal for RCP members, they must generally share some common interests in substantive migration issues. In contrast, commonality of substantive migration interests is irrelevant to cross-fertilization on issues relating to organizational methodology.

Several RCPs have had little or no exchange with other RCPs, while others have had exchanges to varying degrees, including holding joint activities.[9]   Methods of exchange differ – in some cases, individual governments are members of more than one RCP, and report back to members of one of the RCPs on discussions and developments in the other RCP. While this method is not formal or institutionalized, it can be quite useful. In other cases, an RCP itself will have formal observer status with

h. *Weaknesses and areas for improvement*

(SIEMCA/SIEMMES). Discussions, information exchange and data collection lead to a better understanding of the migration phenomenon and migration management issues, drawing out fundamental policy issues, highlighting the common interest of States – on matters as diverse as the implementation of existing normative frameworks on migration issues and the prevention of irregular migration – and assisting with the development of common terminology and definitions.

Not only do RCPs bring various representatives together, but the types of dialogues that RCPs facilitate,

Such national-level actions, while not required, can be the result of a self-imposed pressure to "keep pace" with other States, motivating States, for example, to act upon the RCP's recommendations. In addition, actions taken at the national level may simply be the result of a better or broader understanding of migration issues, obtained through the RCP process. For example, through its RCP participation, one smaller State learned of measures it could take to prevent airlines from bringing persons who were inadmissible into the State into its territory, and subsequently implemented these measures. In some

C. IOM'S INTERNATIONAL D

United Nations and its membership to inform preparations for the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in the UN General Assembly, scheduled for 2006. A description of the intersessional workshops to date, as well as an upcoming workshop on capacity building, is attached to this paper as Annex B.

c.   Research publications

In connection with the International Dialogue on Migration, IOM's Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department has produced several research publications to support the IDM. Those with particular relevance to migration management include *International Legal Norms and Migration: An Analysis* (2002) (the overview chapter from the Migration and International Legal Norms study) and *Compendium of International Organizations Active in the Field of Migration* (2002). These publications help to enrich understanding of the migration management landscape, specifically legal issues and participants in the migration field. In addition to these publications, IOM has supported the IDM with targeted background and research papers since its establishment in 2001.[15]

2. Contributions to effective migration management

a.   The value of the IDM

From the time that the IDM was formed, it has been explicitly stated that its purpose is not to develop norms or binding resolutions. Rather, its purpose is to contribute to a better understanding of migration and to strengthen cooperative mechanisms between governments to address migration issues. This clear statement of purpose, together with the informal and depoliticized nature of the IDM, has contributed to creating a global forum in which governments and IOM, together with other relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, are free to explore the policy opportunities and challenges posed by modern migratory movements, without many of the constraints felt in more formal institutional gatherings.

Largely because the IDM brings together States from all regions, the annual IDM sessions generally have not been characterized by the same level of open discussion, technical exchange and operational networking potential that is present in RCPs. However, the intersessional workshops present an opportunity for representatives of States to have focused technical exchanges, and representatives tend to speak more freely and openly at intersessional workshops than at the annual sessions. This is largely

related to Mode 4 movement. The participants have emphasized that the constructive dialogue, progress and goodwill that they have experienced during these workshops is largely a result of the informal nature

- A set of *Common Understandings* outlining fundamental shared assumptions and principles underlying migration management and summarizing the values and perceptions that governments bring to migration; and

- An accompanying set of *Effective Practices* for a planned and coherent approach to migration management.

The *Common Understandings* encompass the interests and objectives of all countries of migration, identifying commonalities in values and approach but also taking into account diverging concerns and

a. *The value of the Berne Initiative*

The process by which the IAMM was developed through the Berne Initiative's States-owned consultation mechanism, with its open exchange of views and experiences in a non-binding and non-prescriptive context, has made an important contribution to creating a better and wider understanding of the broad range of migration issues in today's world and the value of inter-state dialogue and cooperation. Its constructive consultations have created an environment where migration is seen as being of common interest and an opportunity, rather than the subject of division. Moreover, participants repeatedly stressed their appreciation for being on equal footing in the process, and for feeling that their perspectives, priorities and concerns are understood and appreciated.

Perhaps the greatest contribution of the Berne Initiative has been the IAMM, which holds great promise as a tool to enhance the capacities of government policymakers and migration practitioners to manage migration. The IAMM can be employed in the following ways, *inter alia*:

- As a common reference document mapping out the constituent elements of a comprehensive migration policy strategy;

- As a planning instrument for the development of administrative structures and allocating administrative responsibilities;

- As an instrument to facilitate inter-agency cooperation at the national level;

- As an evaluation tool for States in reviewing and developing their own national migration policies; and

- As a training instrument and capacity building tool for governmental migration practitioners.

The IAMM also holds great promise as a basis for inter-state cooperation on migration at all levels.

Now that the IAMM has been finalized, it is being widely disseminated among governments to support them in the management of migration. IOM will assist governments, upon their requests, to utilize the IAMM at the national, regional, and global levels by organizing capacity building workshops on specific policy themes, facilitating the establishment of closer dialogue and cooperation with existing RCPs, and undertaking migration policy research and preparing related studies. The consultation aspect of the Berne Initiative will continue through these IAMM-based activities, particularly those involving technical cooperation and capacity building. The first IAMM-based capacity building workshop is scheduled to take place in South Africa for the SADC States in July 2005, organized by IOM and the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) secretariat. A second capacity building workshop is being planned for West Africa in the second half of 2005, through the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA). Additional workshops are being considered for 2006.

The IAMM has been distributed to the chairs and secretariats of several of the major RCPs. It has also been made available to the GCIM and will be provided to the UN General Assembly for its planned 2006 High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to inform and support its work and serve as a complement to its activities and approaches.

E. CONCLUSION

Inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration are a relatively new yet critical development. In many respects, they are still in their nascence and greater progress in terms of concrete outcomes can be expected in the future. Confidence building, including on such fundamental matters as terminology, is a critical first step in creating shared understandings of migration as well as in laying the foundations for cooperative action. RCPs have played an important role in building confidence in the value of inter-state dialogue, information sharing, cooperation and exploration of collaborative approaches on migration issues. As a result, RCPs have helped to create a climate conducive to the formation of other non-binding and informal platforms on migration management, including the Berne Initiative and IOM's International Dialogue on Migration, which in turn build confidence in other inter-state approaches to migration management. However, RCPs should not necessarily be seen as direct building blocks for the creation of formal institutions or a binding migration regime at the regional or global level.

Effective migration management is an essential element of overall good governance, which is increasingly recognized as an essential foundation for sustainable development. Regional and global inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration can be instrumental in developing States' capacity to manage migration in a manner that employs principles of good governance – this capacity building can be realized through, *inter alia*, the identification and sharing of best practices and experiences as well as through technical trainings and workshops.

Migration itself can contribute directly to development. As a result of the knowledge sharing and capacity building facilitated by regional and global inter-state consultation mechanisms, migration management policies that maximize migration's positive contributions to development can be identified (for example, reducing transfer costs for remittances; facilitating voluntary return and integration, particularly for highly-skilled migrants; and encouraging investments by migrants and diasporas). In addition, these consultation mechanisms help establish an environment that is conducive to inter-state cooperation on matters relating to the development potential of migration (for example, inter-state agreements on temporary labour migration).

Several of the fundamental elements of effective migration management are furthered by inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration. These mechanisms improve the understanding of the nature of migration, including its causes and consequences at origin and destination, as well as its benefits and challenges. They also assist in identifying, defining and addressing the fundamental policy issues involved in the migration debate, which implicate critically important matters such as State sovereignty, security, the economy, national identity, social change and migrants' rights and obligations. In addition, they facilitate capacity building through activities such as workshops and trainings.

Perhaps most importantly, through participation in these mechanisms, States and other participants now realize that the opportunities and positive potential of effectively managed migration cannot be fully realized in the absence of policy coherence – within governments, between States, and involving a wide range of stakeholders. Regional and global consultation mechanisms often bring together representatives from different policy areas within the same State, who might not otherwise interact but whose work focuses on, affects or is affected by migration. This interaction, and the coordination it often engenders, is the first step toward a comprehensive and balanced national approach to migration, which takes into account the relationship between migration and other key economic, social, political and humanitarian issues.

management efforts. Because there is no central international legal instrument governing the international movement of people or comprehensive international migration regime, coherence on migration policy and practice between States requires particular effort and attention. States have historically pursued a unilateral approach to migration, accompanied by bilateral arrangements or agreements on an *ad hoc* basis; as a consequence, different national migration policies and practices have evolved autonomously. However, due to the ever-growing number of migrants, the complexity of migratory movements (including their transnational nature), and the inter-disciplinary nature of migration, international policy coherence has become essential to effective migration management. In particular, migration's potential contributions to sustainable development will only be fully realized through inter-state dialogue and cooperation that engages countries of origin and destination. While few States have shown interest in the adoption of new international instruments on migration, many States have become involved in regional and global consultation mechanisms on migration, including those described in this paper, which have the potential to facilitate international policy coherence and the effective management of international migration.

Lastly, because each aspect of migration management involves stakeholders in addition to governments, policy coherence also depends on the engagement of members of civil society, NGOs, migrants associations, the business community and others at national and international levels. Similarly, partner inter-governmental and other institutions such as the World Bank, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the WHO, the ILO, the UNHCHR and the UNHCR must be engaged in their areas of expertise to foster and ensure policy coherence. Most regional and global consultation mechanisms involve stakeholders other than governments to some degree, although greater involvement of stakeholders may be advisable over time as confidence in cooperation increases.

Inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration are making an important contribution to building confidence between and among States and other stakeholders in migration about the potential for and ability to manage migration in a cooperative manner to positive effect. Equally critically, they are improving the governance of migration at national, regional and global levels. By engendering recognition of the importance of investing in migration management in a comprehensive, coherent and cooperative manner, these consultation mechanisms hold great potential for the future to create more orderly, safe, humane and beneficial migration that benefits migrants and societies worldwide.

ENDNOTES

[1] For example, at the two intersessional workshops of IOM's International Dialogue on Migration on the topic of Trade and Migration held in November 2003 and October 2004, it became clear that a primary reason for the lack of progress in negotiations under Mode 4 of the WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), which relates to the temporary cross-border movement of people to supply services, was States' reluctance to take on binding (and perceived inflexible) commitments relating to temporary labour migration, an area where they wish to retain

trafficking to the 2000 UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. Some of these regimes work satisfactorily whereas others are not fully implemented. For example, the UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families entered into force in July 2003, more than 12 years after its adoption, but its effectiveness is likely to be limited in the near term in view of the fact that none of the world's major countries of destination has ratified it. For other aspects of migration, no rules or guidelines exist.

[3] While there are inter-governmental organizations that are exclusively focused on migration, such as the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), these inter-governmental organizations are not discussed in this paper because they are not consultation mechanisms or processes. Such organizations are often involved with consultation mechanisms treated in this paper, as in the case of ICMPD, which acts as the secretariat for the Budapest Process. See Annex A to this paper for more information on the Budapest Process.

[4] For example, the independent Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM), which has engaged in extensive consultations on migration, has a limited mandate, with its activities culminating with the delivery of a final report to the UN Secretary-General in the autumn of 2005. Chapter VIII of *The World Economin3.9(i)-15.4(r)-4.9(atio)-18.7(*

- *the Western Mediterranean* – 5+5 Dialogue;

- *Africa* – MIDSA; and

- *Asia* – Bali Conference/Process, Colombo Process, and Inter-Governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC).

GCIM, IOM, ILO and UNHCR were also represented. For GCIM, the workshop provided background and input for the governance section of the GCIM's final report to be presented to the UN Secretary-General in the autumn of 2005. For IOM, the workshop formed part of the International Dialogue on Migration's ongoing focus on RCPs and inter-state cooperation on migration. The final report of the workshop will be shared with IOM's membership and will serve as one of the background documents for the IOM Council in November 2005, as the subject is directly relevant to the Council's theme of Toward Policy Coherence on Migration.

[9] For example, in May 2004, the Bali Process and the Budapest Process held a joint workshop in Perth, Australia on the return of irregular migrants. As a result of the positive feedback received from participants in this joint workshop, the Bali Process is considering holding an inter-regional workshop in 2006 that would involve European countries, and would focus on issues of common interest (such as document security; prevention of irregular

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RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
3. **Söderköping Process** (Cross-Border Co-operation 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	Cross-Border Co-operation Process (CBCP) Secretariat EC, IOM, the SMB, and UNHCR representatives		

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
Region: The Americas and the Caribbean						
5. 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: Canada*	Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Peru			

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
6. South American Conference on Migration (**Lima Declaration Process** a/k/a South American Meeting on Migration, Integration and Development)	1999	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela (Total: 12) *Current Presidency Pro-Tempore: Bolivia* (Presidency Pro-Tempore alternates every year between sub-regions i.e. Southern Cone and Andean.)	France, Italy, Spain and the USA Andean Community of Nations, ECLAC, ILO, IOM, Latin American Economic System, UNESCO, UNHCR and representatives of the Catholic Church, NGOs and Universities	No official secretariat (IOM Buenos Aires 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) promotion of regularization of migrants; 2) harmonization of migration systems, integration of migrants; 3) harmonization and update of migration legislation; 4) promotion of migrant's rights; 5) linking of the diaspora; 6) promoting bilateral, regional and international agreements on M&D; 7) reinforcing the contribution of migrants to countries of origin; 8) promotion of horizontal

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
Region: The Western Mediterranean						
7. **5 + 5 Dialogue** on Migration in the Western Mediterranean	2002[1]					

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
Region: Africa						
8. Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (**MIDSA**)	2000	Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Total: 15)	Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ne4(h)8.69(da)17.p(,)15.7(C92)-1.nd.p(,)15so8(Za)16.6(mb)16.6(i)10.2(a)16.6( )-17.			

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	Current Priorities
11. 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 (Total: 32 + Hong Kong) *Current Chair: China*	IOM, UNHCR, PIDC Secretariat	China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs currently serves as Coordinator and Secretariat	Informal forum promoting dialogue and exploring opportunities for greater regional cooperation on matters relating to population movements. Topics include: reintegration; refugees; trafficking; entry/border control; return; asylum; irregular migration; labour migration; remittances; rights of migrants and IDPs; role of the country of origin; impact of economic crisis on migration; public awareness campaigns; information sharing; burden sharing; capacity building; best practices on issues relating to cross-border migration management; and common migration and asylum challenges.	1) Focus on issues relating to refugees, displaced persons and migrants; 2) additional areas of work should be those that APC can add value to understanding of the issues and the additional areas of work do not substitute for core activities and do not duplicate activities in other forums and are within the capacity of APC to manage.
12. Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational						

A-7

RCP	Year	Governments	Observers, Partners	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion	

OCAM

International Dialogue on Migration
Brief Overview of Intersessional Workshops

In 2002, an intersessional workshop in the form of a round table was held on the topic of Managing

development. During the workshop, it became evident that a realistic view of the potential of migration for development and an understanding of its limits is essential: migrants' resources are not a substitute for, but a complement to, economic development. Part of the 2005 IDM annual session will be dedicated to the subject of migration and development, and the findings and effective practices on migration and development distilled from the workshop will be discussed at this session, and then made available to the United Nations and its membership to inform preparations for the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in the UN General Assembly, scheduled for 2006.

The second 2005 intersessional workshop, to be held in September, will be on the theme of Developing Capacity to Manage Migration. This workshop will focus on how the IAMM and IOM's Essentials of Migration Management (a new training and capacity building tool) and Curriculum on International Migration Law (IML) (a new framework for migration law training for governmental officials) can be effectively utilized by States, to enhance the capacities of governments to manage migration safely, humanely and cooperatively.

**The International Agenda for Migration Management (IAMM)'s
"Common Understandings for the Management of
International Migration"**

The IAMM is based on the following common understandings:

1. The continuing movement of people across borders is an integral feature of a rapidly globalizing world.

2. Humane and orderly management of migration benefits both States and migrants.

3.

14.

**The International Agenda for Migration Management (IAMM)'s
"Effective Practices for a Planned, Balanced, and
Comprehensive Approach to Management of Migration"**

The following are the headings under which the IAMM's effective practices are organized:

1. International Cooperation (including Cooperation and Dialogue among States and Partnerships in Managing Migration)

2. National Migration Policy

3. Entry and Stay (including Visa Requirements, Border Control, and Residence)

4. Regular Migration – *Temporary* (including Migration for Educational or Training Purposes, Migration for Business and Tourism, and Family Visits) and *Permanent* (including Immigration Programmes, Family Reunion, and Humanitarian Resettlement)

5. Labour Migration

6. Irregular Migration (including Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons)

7. Human Rights of Migrants (including Human Rights, Principle of Non-Discrimination, Principle of *Non-Refoulement*, Statelessness, and Internally Displacement)

8. Asylum and International Protection of Refugees

9.