QUATRE-VINGT-SIXIEME SESSION
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LE ROLE DE L'OIM DANS LE RENFORCEMENT

DES DIALOGUES REGIONAUX SUR LA MIGRATION

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1.   La gestion des migrations reste une prérogative des Etats souverains. Néanmoins, ceux-ci sont en train de se rendre à l'idée selon laquelle les efforts déployés au niveau national doivent être complétés par des efforts internationaux concertés. De ce fait, des mécanismes de consultation régionale ont été mis au point dans le monde entier en tant qu'éléments à part entière des stratégies de gestion des migrations.

2.   Les forums consultatifs régionaux réunissent des représentants des Etats, des organisations internationales et, lorsque c'est possible, des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG), pour débattre de questions migratoires régionales dans un esprit de concertation. En raison de leur caractère informel et du fait qu'ils n'ont pas force obligatoire, ces processus consultatifs servent à jeter les bases du travail de mise au point d'orientations communes dans le domaine migratoire et, dans certains cas, de politiques régionales.

3.   L'OIM a joué un rôle actif dans les mécanismes de consultation régionale depuis 1996, lorsque plusieurs processus ont été mis sur pied, comme la *Conférence régionale portant sur les problèmes des réfugiés, des personnes déplacées, des autres formes de déplacement forcé et des rapatriés dans les pays de la Communauté des Etats indépendants (Conférence de la CEI)* en Europe, la *Conférence régionale sur la migration (CRM* ou *"Processus de Puebla")* aux Amériques et le *Processus de Manille* en Asie. Avec les années, l'OIM a continué à élargir son rôle d'assistance aux processus consultatifs régionaux.

4.   Avec son rôle élargi et affiné de forum axé sur une meilleure compréhension des questions migratoires[1], l'OIM déploie activement des efforts pour promouvoir et alimenter les mécanismes consultatifs. Par l'intermédiaire de ses bureaux extérieurs dans le monde, elle met à profit son expérience pour aider à mettre sur pied, soutenir et promouvoir des forums neutres de débat et de coopération consacrés aux défis migratoires régionaux. Dans le cadre de certains processus régionaux, l'OIM offre son assistance technique et ses moyens de recherche et de diffusion d'informations, et procède à la mise en œuvre de projets à la demande des pays participants.

5.   Le présent document décrit la participation de l'OIM dans le cadre des processus consultatifs régionaux existants sur la scène migratoire[2]. Il contient également des informations sur les dialogues et séminaires récents consacrés à la migration qui ont eu lieu au niveau régional. L'annexe I donne des exemples plus détaillés sur les activités de forum de l'OIM entreprises dans chaque région. L'annexe II donne davantage d'informations sur chaque processus régional consacré à la migration.

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[1] Constitution de l'OIM, Article 1.1 e): "Les objectifs et les fonctions de l'Organisation sont: … d'offrir aux Etats, ainsi qu'aux organisations internationales et autres organisations, un forum pour des échanges de vues et d'expériences et pour la promotion de la coopération et de la coordination des efforts internationaux sur les questions de migration internationale, y compris des études de telles questions en vue de développer des solutions pratiques". Voir également la Résolution n° 1055 (LXXII) du 29 novembre 2001, Rôle du Conseil en tant que forum de dialogue sur les politiques migratoires.

[2] A la suite des débats qui ont eu lieu sur les stratégies consultatives régionales lors de la *Table ronde sur la gestion des migrations au niveau régional* de juin 2002, ce document sert de base de travail pour la session consacrée au document faisant le *Point sur les faits nouveaux significatifs dans le domaine de la migration* au Conseil de l'OIM de 2003 (*Dialogue international sur la migration*).

Contributions de l'OIM aux dialogues régionaux sur la migration

6.   L'OIM a activement soutenu les dialogues migratoires régionaux[3] dans toutes les régions du monde. Il s'agit notamment des suivants:

- **Amériques et Caraïbes**: l'OIM sert de secrétariat à la *Conférence régionale sur la migration (CRM ou "Processus de Puebla")* et à la *Conférence sud-américaine.*

- **Europe et ex-Union soviétique**: l'OIM a servi de secrétariat conjoint à la *Conférence de la CEI* et continue d'apporter un soutien technique au *Suivi de la Conférence de Genève de 1996 sur les problèmes de réfugiés, de personnes déplacées, de migration et d'asile.* L'OIM participe également au Secrétariat conjoint du *Processus de Söderköping.*

- **Asie et Océanie**: l'OIM a joué un rôle important dans le *Processus de Manille,* qu'elle a aidé à créer, au sein des *Consultations intergouvernementales Asie-Pacifique sur les réfugiés, les personnes déplacées et les migrants (APC)* et, plus récemment, dans le cadre du *Processus de Bali.*

- **Afrique**: l'OIM sert de secrétariat au *Dialogue sur la migration pour l'Afrique australe (MIDSA)* et au *Dialogue sur la migration pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest (MIDWA).*

7.   Au niveau interrégional, l'OIM joue le rôle de forum pour les pays d'origine, de transit et de destination, aux fins d'explorer les principes communs et les moyens de coopération devant permettre de gérer les flux, comme dans le cadre du *Dialogue 5+5 sur la migration en Méditerranée occidentale* et du *Processus concernant de petits groupes de pays (Cluster Process).* L'OIM contribue également à d'autres processus interrégionaux tels que les *Consultations intergouvernementales sur les politiques en matière de droit d'asile, de réfugiés et de migrations en Europe, en Amérique du nord et en Australie (IGC),* au moyen d'un partage d'informations avec les Etats participants.

8.   En plus d'offrir un soutien constant aux processus consultatifs régionaux existants, l'OIM a récemment organisé plusieurs réunions à la demande des gouvernements, portant sur des questions migratoires spécifiques relatives à leur région. On peut à cet égard citer les *Consultations ministérielles asiatiques sur la migration de main-d'œuvre à l'intention des pays d'origine*, le *Séminaire international sur la migration irrégulière et la sécurité dans la région de la mer Noire* et la *Conférence sur la migration arabe dans un monde globalisé.* Ces conférences peuvent le cas échéant évoluer pour devenir des processus à part entière si les Etats participants en décident ainsi lors des réunions de suivi.

9.   Tout en favorisant et en appuyant ces processus, l'OIM travaille avec tout un éventail de partenaires en vue de promouvoir la collaboration au niveau du traitement des questions migratoires. Par exemple, conjointement avec le Programme international sur la politique migratoire (IMP) et d'autres acteurs, l'OIM a collaboré avec des organismes régionaux existants

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[3]   Pour plus d'informations sur les processus consultatifs régionaux, voir A. Klekowski von Kopenfels, *The Role of Regional Consultative Processes in Managing International Migration* (Le rôle des processus consultatifs régionaux dans la gestion des migrations internationales), Série de l'OIM Recherche sur la migration n° 3, *Gestion des migrations au niveau régional: stratégies de consultation,* document rédigé à partir de la *Table ronde sur la gestion des migrations au niveau régional*, 5 juin 2002, et du rapport *Etat de la migration dans le monde 2003.*

s'intéressant principalement à l'intégration économique[4], tels que la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe (SADC) en vue d'établir le MIDSA, et avec la Communauté économique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO) pour créer le MIDWA. En outre, l'OIM travaille au côté d'organismes régionaux des Nations Unies et d'autres agences pour mettre en œuvre des projets dans le cadre des processus consultatifs régionaux.

10. Les contributions de l'OIM aux dialogues migratoires régionaux varient avec la nature de la demande émanant des Etats participants et l'état d'avancement du processus. Le rôle de l'OIM peut aller de la simple assistance à la création d'un forum de discussion à une assistance plus opérationnelle et plus technique. Comme principales fonctions, on peut citer:

- **Des fonctions de secrétariat –** En coopération avec les gouvernements de la région, l'OIM contribue à l'élaboration d'un cadre consultatif régional. Le rôle de secrétariat comprend une orientation stratégique, une aide aux gouvernements au niveau de la rédaction de l'ordre du jour et de l'élaboration d'un plan d'action. Dans le cadre du processus, l'OIM fournit notamment une assistance logistique et administrative en vue des diverses réunions ministérielles et vice-ministérielles, des groupes consultatifs régionaux ou des séminaires techniques. L'OIM peut apporter des fonds, conjointement aux pays d'accueil ou à d'autres organisations. En plus, l'OIM fournit une contribution substantielle par le biais de sa participation et de ses exposés dans le cadre des diverses réunions. Dans certains processus, l'OIM gère une site internet pour le partage d'informations entre ses Membres.

- **Recherche et diffusion d'informations** – Afin de contribuer à une perception commune des questions migratoires, l'OIM a entrepris diverses études sur la migration régionale, et particulièrement sur les défis migratoires et les tendances migratoires récentes. En actualisant et en élargissant la compréhension qu'ont les gouvernements des tendances et des problèmes migratoires, l'OIM aide les pays participants à déterminer des stratégies communes possibles de gestion des migrations.

- **Renforcement des capacités institutionnelles et coopération technique** – A la demande des gouvernements participant à certains processus régionaux, l'OIM renforce la capacité des gouvernements à gérer les migrations, particulièrement au niveau du renforcement et de l'harmonisation des politiques et des textes de loi dans le domaine migratoire, de la collecte de données et de leur gestion au niveau régional. Ces activités englobent l'organisation de sessions de formation, d'ateliers techniques et de séminaires sur des problèmes migratoires spécifiques, ainsi qu'une aide aux gouvernements dans l'élaboration de programmes nationaux de gestion des migrations et dans l'établissement de systèmes d'information sur les migrations.

- **Partenaire de mise en œuvre –** Dans le cadre de plusieurs processus, l'OIM a été invitée à mettre en œuvre des projets, tels que décrits dans les plans d'action adoptés par les participants. En plus de fournir un forum où les Etats participants peuvent traiter des problèmes de manière informelle, l'OIM peut également mettre en œuvre des projets permettant d'examiner des questions migratoires spécifiques, comme le retour volontaire et la réintégration des victimes de la traite.

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[4] Voir l'annexe III.

Conclusion

11.   Durant près d'une décennie de participation à divers processus consultatifs régionaux sur la migration, l'Organisation a offert aux décideurs les moyens d'échanger des informations, des politiques et des expériences dans différentes régions du monde. Ceci a contribué à renforcer la compréhension et la capacité des Etats participants à gérer les migrations et a favorisé l'éclosion d'un solide réseau de coopération régionale sur les questions liées aux migrations. De sa participation à ces processus, l'OIM a acquis un certain nombre d'expériences et a pu tirer des enseignements de ce qu'elle a appris dans différentes régions – expériences et enseignements dont elle pourra s'inspirer dans le cadre d'autres dialogues régionaux en cours dans ce même domaine.

12.   La participation de l'OIM aux consultations régionales offre l'occasion d'une coopération plus étroite sur de vastes questions touchant aux migrations avec les gouvernements nationaux, d'autres organisations internationales et des ONG pertinentes. Etant donné son rôle en expansion au niveau de l'appui aux dialogues consultatifs régionaux en matière de migration dans de nombreuses régions du monde, l'OIM est prête à offrir son savoir-faire et son expérience pour faciliter le renforcement de la coopération au niveau de la recherche, du renforcement des capacités institutionnelles et de la mise en œuvre de projets avec des partenaires intéressés.

13. Les principes de coopération à caractère informel et sans force obligatoire qui prennent naissance dans les dialogues régionaux pourraient servir de fondement à une cadre commun de gestion des migrations. Avec l'élargissement et l'approfondissement des consultations régionales et interrégionales, l'OIM contribue à la création d'approches communes en matière de migration pouvant servir à favoriser la coopération internationale dans un cadre plus large susceptible de déboucher sur une gestion plus efficace des migrations.

Annex I

**IOM ACTIVITIES IN MAJOR REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES
AND REGIONAL DIALOGUES ON MIGRATION**

AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

1.   IOM and its collaborating partners initiated the **Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa *(MIDSA)*** in November 2000 in close consultation with the governments of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).[5]   A special working group was established that initially included IOM as a lead agency, alongside the Southern African Migration Project (SAMP), the International Migration Policy Programme (IMP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).[6]   IOM has been asked by the SADC Member States to serve as the secretariat with main responsibility for the overall programme design and logistics management.   IOM's role includes convening MIDSA forums and preparing follow-up technical workshops and seminars on various migration issues for senior migration officials from SADC members, including: *Workshop on Regional Migration in Southern Africa (2000);   Workshop on Migration and Border Management (2001);   Second Forum on Regional Labour Migration (March 2002);   Workshop on Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region (October 2002);   Workshop on Extra-Regional Irregular Migration and Migrant Smuggling To, Through, and From the SADC Region (June 2003);   Workshop on Forced Migration, Including Refugees, Externally and Internally Displaced Persons (October 2003);   and Workshop/Third Forum on Harmonization of Migration Policies and Legislation (December 2003)* .

2.   Building on an initial IOM/IMP initiative, the follow-up process to the Dakar Declaration (October 2000), established the West African regional consultative process, the ***Migration Dialogue for Western Africa (MIDWA)***.   IOM's Regional Office for Western Africa and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) serve as a joint secretariat.   In facilitating regional cooperation and assisting governments in the design, implementation, and reinforcement of migration legislation and policies, IOM, in conjunction with ECOWAS, organized the *Workshop on International Migration in West Africa: Concepts, Data Collection and Analysis, and Legislation*, (30 September to 4 October 2002, Dakar) for the ECOWAS member States.   The workshop succeeded in fostering greater dialogue and coordination on migration terminology, data collection and analysis, and migration legislation.

3.   Within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding in December 2000 between IOM and the League of Arab States (LAS), IOM and the LAS, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), undertook the joint organization of a regional conference.   The Conference, entitled ***Arab Migration in a Globalized World*** (2 to 4 September 2003, Cairo), provided a forum for Arab

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[5]   Countries usually participate with two delegates from the relevant line ministry/ies dealing with a theme. Since 2003, Madagascar is also invited to participate in MIDSA.

[6]   At present the Steering Committee consists of IOM and SAMP, but ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOCHA, WHO, UNDP, as well as relevant NGOs and academic institutions attend the meetings according to the theme.

decision makers and international experts to discuss their priorities for the formulation of national policies with regard to migration issues in general, and the geographical mobility of human resources in particular, at the national as well as the regional level. The participating States are planning to hold a technical meeting to explore the possibility of a future conference.

4.   Within the framework of the Cooperation Agreement signed between IOM and OAU (Organization of African Unity), IOM is promoting dialogue with OAU/AU (African Union) member States on migration issues, particularly on human trafficking, migration and HIV/AIDS and human resource development including reversing the brain drain. Furthermore, IOM is following up with member States on the implementation of the decisions on the ***Establishment of a Strategic Framework for a Policy of Migration in Africa*** adopted in July 2001, and on the ***Development of Human Resources for Health in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities for Action*** adopted in July 2002. IOM also participates and presents papers in various regional and subregional conferences in the area of migration and development, HIV/AIDS, peace and human security, and democracy and good governance.

AMERICAS AND THE CARRIBEAN

5.   Since the inception of the ***Regional Conference on Migration*** (***RCM*** or ***"Puebla Process"***) in 1996, IOM's Regional Office for Central America and Mexico, based in San José, Costa Rica, has provided technical assistance and support. It has assisted in the planning, preparation, coordination, and follow-up of each of the annual meetings and the various workshops and seminars. This technical support role was formalized in September 2001 when, at the request of the RCM, IOM supplied the technical, administrative and logistical support necessary to establish the RCM Technical Secretariat. In addition to coordinating meetings, the Secretariat provides institutional support to the Presidency Pro-Témpore (rotating chair of the RCM) and follow-up of RCM activities and initiatives contained in its Plan of Action.

6.   IOM has also undertaken studies covering a wide range of subjects within the context of the RCM, including: *Combating Irregular Migration and Migrant Trafficking (1997); Development and Migration (1998); Migratory Impact of Hurricane Mitch in Countries of Origin and Destination (1999); Modernization of Migration Management in Central America (2000/2001); individual country case studies on Migrant Trafficking and Smuggling for all Central American countries and the Dominican Republic (2000/2001);* and *Convergence of Regional Processes on Migration Matters (2001).* IOM has also assisted in compiling and maintaining a comparative matrix of legislation and laws of RCM member countries relating to migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons.

7.   Furthermore, IOM has provided technical support in the realization of RCM seminars and workshops held on high-interest migration topics such as: *Migrant Trafficking (1998); Migrants' Human Rights (1998); International Migration and Development in North America and Central America (1998); Migration, Return and Reinsertion of Migrants (1999); Consular Protection and Assistance (1999); Migrant Women and Children (2000); Modernization of Migration Management and Cross-border Cooperation (2002); Regional Development and the Productive Potential of Remittances (2002); Migration Management and Inter-State*

Cooperation (2002); and *Development of a Regional Work Plan to Combat Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons (2003).*

8.   As a result of the above activities, the RCM has incorporated into its Plan of Action a number of significant projects implemented by, or to be carried out in cooperation with IOM. These include the *Pilot Welcome Home programmes in El Salvador and Honduras for returning migrants (begun in 1998 and ongoing); a multi-phased project on Modernization of Migration Management in Central America (2001-2003); the establishment of a Statistical Information System on Migration for Central America and Mexico (SIEMCA/SIEMMES, begun in 2001 and ongoing); Reintegration and Assistance to trafficked street children from Central America (initiated 2003);* and *a Pilot Project to establish a shelter for victims of Trafficking (initiated 2003).*

9.   The **South American Conference on Migration**, initiated in Lima in 1999, is also inextricably linked to the development of subregional, multilateral, and bilateral actions, both in the Andean Community and the South American Common Market (MERCOSUR). IOM, through two of its Missions with Regional Functions (MFR Buenos Aires and MFR Lima), and also through national missions, has played a fundamental role in preparing and funding the three Conferences and the two Technical Consultative Meetings. In addition, it has performed the function of Technical Secretariat to the Conference, becoming a significant support to this dialogue process.

10.   During the *First Technical Consultative Meeting* (Colombia, 2001), the Plan of Action prepared with assistance from IOM was submitted for consideration at the Third South American Conference on Migration in Quito. IOM also organized the *Second Technical Consultative Meeting (*Paraguay, 2003) in preparation for the *Fourth South American Conference on Migration*, with the participation of representatives from the ten South American countries involved in the process. The aims of the workshop were to analyse activities carried out, identify problems, and establish priorities for the Plan of Action, adopted at the *Third South American Conference.*

11.   In view of the research component of this process, IOM also prepared documents for submission at the *Third South American Conference on Migration*, including: *Comparative Analysis of Legal Tools on Migrant Trafficking in South American Countries*; *South American Observatory on Migration*, and the *Comparative Analysis of Migration Structures in South America*; *Proposal Model for the Modernization of Migration Management* and the Conclusions of the Forum, *Education for Migration*, which was jointly organized by IOM and the Organization of Iberoamerican States in August 2001.

ASIA AND OCEANIA

12.   In cooperation with the Government of the Philippines, IOM organized the first *Seminar on Irregular Migration and Migrant Trafficking in East and South East Asia*, held in Manila in December 1996; governments of East and South East Asia, as well as the Pacific, participated. In the following years, governments gathered at annual seminars on irregular migration and trafficking; a series was later called the **Manila Process**. IOM has arranged a series of

meetings, including *International Cooperation to Prevent and Better Manage Irregular Migration in East and South East Asia (December 1997, Manila); Irregular Migration and Labour Migration in East and South East Asia during the Economic Crisis (September 1998, Bangkok); and Migration and Migrant Trafficking in East and South East Asia (October 2000, Jakarta).*

13.   Since 1996, the ***Intergovernmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC)*** has held seven plenary meetings and a variety of subregional and other meetings. The current APC Coordinator and Secretariat are based in Canberra, Australia (since February 2003). While there are no precise funding arrangements for the APC, the process has, over the years, received considerable financial support from various donors among its members, as well as from IOM and UNHCR. In addition to its financial support, IOM provides substantive input into this round of consultations through participation and presentations at various APC meetings.

14.   Participants at the ***Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime*** (***Bali Conference***, convened on 26 to 28 February 2002 and on 28 to 30 April 2003 respectively), recognized the value of IOM and invited IOM to support the Bali Process. IOM plays a supporting role in facilitating the work of the two *ad hoc* Experts Working Groups and other activities of the Bali Process. Under the overall coordination of the Regional Office in Bangkok, IOM's network across the region of 20 national missions have assisted the 38 participating countries in the Bali Conference to contribute to and meet objectives set by the two Ministerial Conferences through providing secretarial, technical and logistical support. IOM has established and maintained a Bali Process web site[7] to facilitate the effective and timely exchange of information among the participating countries.

15.   In response to requests from several Asian labour-sending countries,[8] IOM organized the ***Labour Migration Ministerial Consultations for Countries of Origin in Asia*** (1 to 2 April 2003, Colombo), hosted by the Government of Sri Lanka, as a forum for Asian labour-sending States to share experiences, discuss issues and identify areas for activities. The Consultations focused on three thematic areas: (1) protection of migrant workers and services to migrant workers; (2) optimizing the benefits of organized labour migration; and (3) institutional capacity-building and inter-State cooperation. IOM will also assist in the preparations for the next Ministerial Consultation, which will be held in April 2004 in the Philippines.

EUROPE, THE FORMER SOVIET UNION AND CENTRAL ASIA

16.   The 1996 ***CIS Conference*** in Geneva adopted a Programme of Action focusing on four broad thematic areas: (1) international protection for vulnerable groups (refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), illegal migrants, formerly deported persons and ecological migrants); (2) migration management, including combating irregular migration and trafficking; (3) the promotion of NGO/civil society participation in migration processes; and (4) addressing

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[7] http://www.awiz.net/bmcw/main.asp.
[8] Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam.

legislative and implementation gaps. IOM, as designated lead agency for follow-up in migration management and counter-trafficking, has been active in helping countries in the region work on the issues identified in the Programme of Action, notably through its *Capacity-Building in Migration Management Programme (CBMMP)* which has been implemented in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine, Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. These programmes include organizing research studies and workshops on migration policy, migration legislation, border management, document examination, visa policy, migration data collection, counter-trafficking and labour migration.

17. The IOM Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC) for Europe and Central Asia was established in Vienna to assist IOM Field Offices in designing and implementing programmes, particularly in the countries of the Former Soviet Union involved in the 1996 Conference. In cooperation with experts from the Danish Immigration Service, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)/the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), and the IGC, the IOM TCC is currently coordinating the development of a model for the collection, application and sharing of migration-related data among Eastern European and Central Asian States, as was requested at the July 2002 *Workshop on Organizational Structures, Collection and Sharing of Migration-Related Information* held in Prague. IOM TCC has also concluded a regional assessment of legislative frameworks in counter-trafficking in each of the CIS countries.

18. Building on and complementing previous efforts under the framework of the *Budapest Process* to combat trafficking and provide assistance and protection to victims, especially with regard to health issues associated with trafficking, IOM and the Embassy of the United States of America in Budapest, with the sponsorship of USAID, organized the ***Regional Conference on Public Health and Trafficking in Human Beings in Central, Eastern and South East Europe*** (19 to 21 March 2003, Budapest)[9] to address in particular sexually-transmitted infections and re-emerging infectious diseases, psycho-traumatization, physical and emotional abuse, and to provide recommendations and guidelines on effective health/public health practices. The final result of the Conference is the *Budapest Declaration*, which builds on and complements previous efforts to combat trafficking and provide assistance and protection to victims, especially with regard to health and public health issues associated with trafficking.

19. Within the context of the increased significance of migration in the Black Sea and the Balkan regions, IOM and the Government of Romania jointly organized the ***International Seminar on Irregular Migration and Security in the Black Sea Region*** (11 to 14 March 2003, Bucharest). The seminar brought together national migration experts from 17 countries in the region,[10] including representation from the three key regional organizations: the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the Southeast Europe Cooperation Initiative and the South-East Europe Cooperation Process. The seminar focused on irregular migration and its link with security

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[9] The Conference brought together public health and counter-trafficking officials representing Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro (including representatives of Kosovo), Slovakia, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United States of America, international organizations, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions.

[10] All 17 countries participating in the seminar are IOM Member States (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia and Ukraine) or IOM observer States (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian Federation, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey).

matters in the Black Sea region, and provided an opportunity for the participating States, organizations and institutions to hear from experts, share ideas, and plan further cooperation.

20.   Although not strictly characterized as regional processes, IOM's involvement in the *Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI)* and the *Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP)* is worth noting in view of the role of both forums in addressing migration issues.

21.   IOM offers support to the Secretariat of the **Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI)** of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. One senior IOM official has been seconded to the MARRI Secretariat. The MARRI Programme of Action aims to create a better management of, and sustainable solutions to, the problems of migration, asylum and refugee return in the Western Balkans.

22.   The **Stabilisation and Association process (SAP)** is the policy framework of the European Union for its relations with the countries of the Western Balkans. IOM's primary role in *SAP* is to facilitate regional cooperation and dialogue on migration through technical cooperation activities focused on transferring skills and knowledge of the European Union (EU) migration *acquis* to the Western Balkans. This includes the establishment of EU-compatible legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks in the fields of migration, asylum and visa matters, as well as enhancing police cooperation in the campaign against trafficking in human beings. To this end, IOM has cooperated with the European Commission and other interested agencies, including UNHCR, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the Council of Europe, and various EU Member States and candidate countries, in the implementation of regional projects.

INTERREGIONAL

23.   The Secretariat of the ***Intergovernmental Consultations (IGC) on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia*** regularly invites IOM to its various meetings and workshops, upon request by the IGC participating countries. Intervention by IOM includes identifying its policies and strategies on the assisted voluntary return programmes, *inter alia*, return of qualified nationals, return of rejected asylum seekers, and return and reintegration of displaced persons and other migrants, sharing lessons learned from its programmes, and providing assessment of the current situation on the ground.

24.   IOM is currently facilitating a dialogue between the three countries of the South Caucasus and a number of traditional countries of destination in Western Europe, *the Cluster Process*, to address migration and migration issues of mutual concern. IOM Missions in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia facilitate the effective and focused implementation of the return and reintegration projects within the framework of this process. Working closely with origin, host and transit countries, IOM is responsible for the organization, preparation, facilitation and follow-up of the *Cluster Process*.

25.   IOM is also a key partner in the **Söderköping Process,** a cross-border cooperation process launched by the Swedish Migration Board and UNHCR in 2001, and joined shortly thereafter by IOM, to promote cross-border dialogue on asylum, migration and border management issues

among the countries situated along the European Union's future eastern border. IOM is working in the Kyiv-based *Söderköping* Secretariat to facilitate information exchange among participating countries, provide expertise and coordinate training on the key issues identified by the participating States, namely best practices in asylum/detention regimes, regional data exchange, compliance with EU migration *acquis* cooperation in counter-trafficking, return of irregular migrants, strengthening of border controls, and fraudulent document detention. The *Third Senior Level Review Meeting* took place on 16 to 17 October 2003.

26.   In partnership with the concerned governments, IOM provides expertise and coordination support to the migration dialogue developed among the countries of the Western Mediterranean region.   Activities consist of the setting up of an informal framework to discuss regional cooperation, national/regional development and economic migration, as well as migrants' integration policies.   In October 2002, the first ***5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean*** was organized by the Tunisian Government, with IOM's assistance, with the aim of launching a platform for regular, informal discussions in the Western Mediterranean on various common migration issues and their linkages with regional cooperation and development. A final document, the *Tunis Declaration*, was adopted and follow-up activities recommended enhancing the continuity of a regional dialogue in the Western Mediterranean.

27.   With the support of IOM, the second Western Mediterranean meeting was organized in Morocco in 2003. The event allowed participants to discuss follow-up on the *Tunis Declaration.* In Rabat, the 5+5 Ministers of participating countries approved two documents: *Presidency Conclusions* and a technical paper, *Implementation proposals for the Tunis Declaration.* A global and coordinated approach, which mobilizes national resources while benefiting from relevant international expertise (IOM and ILO), is recommended. The third *5+5 Ministerial Meeting* will take place in 2004 in Algeria.

Annex II

PARTICIPATION IN MAJOR REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES[11]

Process	Government Participants	Main Areas of Interest
Inter-Governmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia (**IGC**) (1985)	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and the European Commission	Entry, border control, labour migration, refugees, asylum, technology, country of origin information, data, return, irregular migration, smuggling/trafficking
Budapest Group (1991)	Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, FYR Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and the European Commission	Irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling, readmission agreements, return, visa harmonization, asylum, refugees, forced migration, financial and technical assistance
CIS Conference (1996) and Follow-up Process	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan plus "neighbouring and other relevant States"	Refugees, IDPs, persons in refugee-like situations, repatriates, ecological migrants, migration management (combating illegal migration and trafficking, border management), rights of migrants, return, reintegration, population/demography, promoting participation by international and local NGOs, implementing legislation
Regional Conference on Migration (**RCM** or **Puebla Process**) (1996)	Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the United States	Migration policies and management (combating migrant trafficking, travel document security and control, harmonized policies for the return of migrants in an irregular situation, reintegration of repatriated migrants); statistical information system, border cooperation, refugee protection, migrants' rights, migration and development
Manila Process (1996)	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam and the Hong Kong SAR of China	Combat irregular migration and migrant trafficking, root causes of regular migration and of irregular migration, return, reintegration, entry/border control, remittances, migrants' rights

[11] *IOM World Migration 2003*

Process	Government Participants	Main Areas of Interest
Inter-Governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (**APC**) (1996)	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, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste (joined at the sixth APC plenary), Viet Nam	Irregular migration, asylum, information sharing on reintegration of refugees and returnees, best practices on issues relating to cross-border migration management, common migration and asylum challenges
South American Conference on Migration (**Lima Process**) (1999)	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Suriname and Guyana	Human rights of migrants, integration, trafficking and smuggling, information exchange, migration and development
Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (**MIDSA**) (2000)	Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe	Migration management, border control, migration and development, causes, dimensions and impacts of migration, harmonizing systems of data collection and immigration policy and legislation, labour migration, irregular movements
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	Border management, data collection, labour migration, development, remittances, rights of migrants, irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling, return, reintegration
Söderköping Process (2001)	Belarus, Ukraine, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Romania and Slovakia, Sweden	Cross-border cooperation on asylum and migration management in the context of EU enlargement
Cluster Process (2001)	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland and Sweden	Foster mutual understanding, information campaigns, irregular migration, return and readmission
Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (**Bali Conference**) (2002)	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, France (New Caledonia), India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Vanuatu and Viet Nam	Migrant smuggling and trafficking, information and intelligence sharing, cooperation in fraudulent document detection, cooperation on border and visa systems, return, legislative development
5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean (2002)	Algeria, France, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia	Migration and co-development (the role of diaspora), labour migration, integration of migrants, local cooperation, rights of migrants, gender and migration, health and migration, irregular migration

Annex III

MAJOR REGIONAL GROUPINGS WITH A MIGRATION FOCUS OR INTEREST

Region	Migration Focus	Migration Interest (prime focus often economic)
Americas and the Caribbean	- Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or Puebla Process) - South American Conference on Migration (Lima Process) - Comisión Centroamericana de Directores de Migración (OCAM) - Comisión (Centroamericana) de Facilitación Migratoria para el Turismo (COFAMIT)	- Summit of the Americas - Plan Puebla-Panama - Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA) - South American Common Market (MERCOSUR) - North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) - Organization of American States (OAS)
Europe	- CIS Conference and Follow-up Process - Budapest Group	- European Union - Council of Europe - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) - Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SP) - Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) - Council of Baltic Sea States (CBSS) - Central European Initiative (CEI)
Asia/Pacific	- Inter-Governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations (APC) - Manila Process - Bali Follow-up Process	- Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) - South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) - Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) - Pacific Island Forum (PIF)
Africa	- Migration Dialogue in Southern Africa (MIDSA) - Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)	- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) - Southern African Development Community (SADC) - Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) - Organization of African Unity (OAU) - Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
Gulf/Middle East		- Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) - League of Arab States (LAS) - Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)
Interregional	- Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugees and Migration (IGC) - Söderköping Process - Cluster Process 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean	- African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) - Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) - Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) - General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) - EuroMed - Eurasian Economic Community (EURASEC)