

IOM
International Partnerships Division

Overview of the principal Inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration (ISCM)

I. Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCP), by region

RCP	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
Region: Europe and the former Soviet Union / Europe et ex-Union soviétique / Europa y la ex Unión Soviética						
<p><i>Budapest Process</i></p> <p><i>Processus de Budapest</i></p> <p><i>Proceso de Budapest</i></p>	1991	<p>Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan</p> <p>(Total: 49)</p> <p>Chair: Turkey Co-Chair: Hungary</p> <p>Participating countries of the Silk Routes Region: Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan</p>	<p>Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), United States of America</p> <p>Regular participants: Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Council of Europe, Eurasian Economic Community, European Commission, Europol, Frontex, International Labour Organization (ILO), INTERPOL, IOM, SELEC, Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p> <p>Also: European Communications Office, European Asylum Support Office, General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union (EU), European University Institute, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Regional Cooperation Council, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE),</p>	<p>International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)</p> <p>www.icmpd.org</p> <p>www.budapestprocess.org</p>	<p>The Budapest Process is an intergovernmental dialogue engaging over 50 governments and more than 10 international organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable systems for orderly migration. It provides a platform for information-sharing, the exchange of experience and discussion of relevant topics.</p> <p>Pursuant to recommendations made by Ministerial Conferences (1991 in Berlin, 1993 in Budapest, 1997 in Prague and 2003 in Rhodes), the annual or bi-annual Senior Officials Meeting identifies topics of common concern and geographic and thematic priorities. The Secretariat organizes working group meetings on the topics identified.</p> <p>The following geographic working groups are currently active:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Sea Region, chaired by Bulgaria • Silk Routes Region, chaired by Turkey • South-eastern European Region, chaired by Croatia <p>The 2013 Istanbul Ministerial Declaration on “A Silk Routes Partnership for Migration” identifies six priority areas for cooperation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal migration and mobility 2. Integration of migrants and counteracting phenomena such as discrimination, racism and xenophobia 3. Migration and development 4. Preventing and counteracting irregular migration, facilitating the return and readmission of irregular migrants, and combating criminal networks involved in smuggling of migrants 5. Preventing and combating trafficking in persons 6. Promotion of international protection 	<p>The Budapest Process has developed by phases.</p> <p>Phase I (1993–2003) focused on cooperation with the Central and Eastern European countries, at that time outside the EU framework, and with South-eastern European countries.</p> <p>Phase II (2003–2009) brought Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan into the Process and established a durable network to the east.</p> <p>Phase III (2010 onwards) involved a further expansion eastward, with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Pakistan (the Silk Routes Region) successively joining as new participating and observer States.</p> <p>Istanbul Ministerial Declaration on “A Silk Routes Partnership for Migration”: provides the framework for the Budapest Process. The Partnership’s main objective is to promote dialogue and mutual cooperation in managing migration flows along the Silk Routes.</p> <p>Budapest Process-Silk Routes Partnership Multi-Annual Strategy 2014-2016 focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration management • Regional migration response • Diaspora engagement • Return and reintegration assistance • Governance of legal migration and mobility

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<p><i>Prague Process</i></p> <p><i>Processus de Prague</i></p> <p><i>Proceso de Praga</i></p>	2009	<p>Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Current Chair: Poland</p> <p>UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo</p> <p>European Commission (Total: 50)</p>	None currently	<p>The Project Support Unit run by the ICMPD www.icmpd.org http://www.pragueprocess.eu</p> <p>Implementation of the process is also supported by the Steering Committee, consisting at the moment of Poland, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, Sweden, Romania, which also lead certain components of the Prague Process Targeted Initiative project.</p>	<p>The objectives of the Prague Process are generally to strengthen cooperation in migration management and specifically to explore and develop agreed-upon principles and elements for close migration partnerships between the participating countries.</p>	<p>The Process was initiated under the Czech presidency of the EU through the endorsement of Building Migration Partnerships: Joint Declaration. It supports the EU Global Approach to Migration and Mobility. It proceeds through action plans endorsed at regular Ministerial Conferences and annual Senior Officials Meetings and focuses on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum • Legal migration • Irregular migration • Migration and development <p>The Prague Process Action Plan (2012–2016) identifies the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent and fight illegal migration • Promote readmission, voluntary return and sustainable reintegration • Address legal migration and mobility (special focus: labour migration) • Promote the integration of migrants legally residing in their host societies • Migration, mobility, and development • Strengthen capacities in the area of asylum and international protection <p>On 16 June, 2017 a closing ceremony marked the conclusion of the Prague Process Action Plan Targeted Initiative. The Migration Observatory and the Training Academy will be established and actions on discouraging irregular migration, and working on return, readmission and reintegration, asylum and international protection, will be designed over the second half of 2017 and launched at the Autumn 2017 Meeting of Prague Process Senior Officials in Warsaw.</p>

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<p><i>Eastern Partnership (EaP) Panel on Migration and Asylum (former Söderköping Process)</i></p> <p>http://eapmigrationpanel.org/en</p>	2001	<p>28 EU Member States, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine</p> <p>Total: 34 countries</p> <p>Chair: Belgium</p>	<p>Observer Organizations: European Commission, IOM</p>	<p>The Panel in funded by the European Union. Whilst the European Commission ensures the overall coordination of the Panel activities, while the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mission in Ukraine provides general support to the Panel and assists in organization of the meetings.</p> <p>The IOM Mission in Ukraine also manages the Panel website. The Panel is supported and steered by a network of National Focal Points (one or two per participating country). Active involvement of all stakeholders is crucial for the implementation of the Panel activities.</p>	<p>Platform 1 Democracy, Good governance and Stability</p> <p>Platform 2 Economic Integration and Convergence with EU Policies</p> <p>Platform 3 Energy Security</p> <p>Platform 4 Contacts between people</p> <p>Focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border security and management • Capacity for asylum and migration management • International refugee and human rights law • Information on neighbouring country legislation and structures • Rights of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants • Irregular migration • Trafficking (adopting and harmonizing legal standards) 	<p>Priorities include developing migration policy coherence between EU member states and Eastern European Partners and bringing Eastern European Partners closer to the EU. EU institutions are closely involved in EaP Initiatives</p> <p>Panel is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment principles of international law and human rights • Market economy • Sustainable development/good governance • Mutual interests and commitments • Shared ownership and mutual responsibility

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Region: Americas and Caribbean / Amériques et Caraïbes / América y el Caribe						
<p><i>Puebla Process (Regional Conference on Migration, RCM)</i></p> <p><i>Processus de Puebla (Conférence régionale sur les migrations (CRM))</i></p> <p><i>Proceso de Puebla (Conferencia Regional sobre Migración (CRM))</i></p>	1996	<p>Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, United States of America (Total: 11)</p> <p>Current chair <i>pro tempore</i>: Government of El Salvador</p>	<p>Observer States: Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Peru</p> <p>Observer Organizations: Central American Integration System (SICA), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), Inter-American Commission for Human Rights (IACHR), IOM, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, UNHCR, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF</p> <p>Partner: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</p> <p>The Regional Network for Civil Organizations on Migration (RNCOM) is a coalition of civil society organizations from all 11 participating countries. It is neither a member of nor an observer to the RCM, but participates in many aspects, including seminars, workshops, and conferences.</p>	<p>Technical Secretariat</p> <p>IOM provides the Technical Secretariat with technical cooperation and administrative support.</p> <p>http://www.rcmvs.org/</p>	<p>Main areas of discussion: migration policy and management; human rights of migrants; migration and development, enhanced border cooperation, developing guidelines for returning unaccompanied minor migrants, migration and health activities, international protection for refugees, cooperation on return and reintegration, combating migrant smuggling and trafficking, activities in the area of integration.</p>	<p>The current priorities of the Puebla Process include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study the possibility of establishing links with other cooperation processes in the area of migration and development • Formulate social development policies linked to migration processes • Enhance border cooperation • Promote better understanding of the regional migration phenomenon through a long-term comprehensive approach • Develop guidelines for the return of unaccompanied migrant minors • Promote migration and health activities • Strengthen respect for the human rights of migrants regardless of status, with special attention to vulnerable groups such as women and children • Ensure international protection of refugees • Enhance cooperation in the return and reintegration of repatriated migrants • Promote cooperation to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons • Share best practices in the facilitation of remittance flows • Undertake activities with respect to the integration of migrants • Address the challenges presented by extra-continental and regional migration movements

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<p>SACM (South American Conference on Migration) (formerly Lima Process)</p> <p>SACM (Conférence sud-américaine sur les migrations)</p> <p>CSM (Conferencia Sudamericana sobre Migraciones)</p>	2000	<p>Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Total: 12)</p> <p>Current chair: Uruguay</p>	<p>Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America</p> <p>Organizations: Andean Community of Nations, ECLAC, ILO, IOM, Latin American Economic System, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNHCR, groups affiliated with the Catholic Church or defending human rights</p>	<p>Technical Secretariat</p> <p>IOM provides the Technical Secretariat with technical cooperation and administrative support.</p> <p>http://csm-osumi.org</p>	<p>The SACM's themes include the rights of migrants, social integration, migration and development, diasporas, information exchange, migration statistics, human trafficking, migrant smuggling and regional integration processes.</p> <p>Technical preparatory meetings are organized, as needed, two or three months before the annual Conference.</p>	<p>The SACM's current priorities include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure respect for the human rights of migrants regardless of their status (rejection of the criminalization of irregular status); • Promote the discourse on migration in relation to development; • Strengthen dialogue and political coordination among States; • Highlight the value of contributions made by migrants to development in countries of destination; • Highlight the significance of migrants' contributions to the welfare and cultural enrichment of societies in countries of origin; • Promote the participation of representatives from civil society in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of programmes on migration matters; • Prepare an assessment of South-South cooperation mechanisms in SACM participating countries; • Discuss the SACM's incorporation into the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), in order to establish a "South American citizenship" in the long term. <p>In 2013, the SACM participating countries approved the Declaration of Buenos Aires</p> <p>During the 2016 Conference in Anuncion, Paraguay, SACM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reaffirmed that migrants have inherent rights and that free migration is one of these rights. • Was pleased that IOM had joined the UN as the Migration Agency • Noted the role of migration in the SDGs

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<p>Caribbean Migration Consultations (CMC)</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Anguila and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cuba, Domina, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p>Total: 17</p> <p>Current Chair: Trinidad and Tobago is the last country that hosted a CMC meeting. However, Trinidad and Tobago has not been elected or formally recognized as Chair, as the CMC still has to define its functioning rules and mechanisms and no rule on which country holds the Presidency and/or if a Presidency will be established has been defined so far.</p>	<p>Observer States: No rule has been defined on observership. Nevertheless, the US and the Netherlands have been invited to the last CMC meeting.</p> <p>Observer Organizations IOM UNHCR</p>	<p>No Secretariat has been established so far. Nevertheless CMC members have requested IOM and UNHCR support to develop the CMC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold systematic migration policy consultations • Coordinate and promote information exchange between member states, with emphasis in sharing good practices related to migration governance • Develop policies with a rights-based approach aimed at an effective migration governance in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border Management • Data Sharing • Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking <p>At the first CMC meeting, in January 2016, participants agreed on the importance of consolidating another Regional Technical Network on migrant smuggling, to exchange information on early warnings related to migration flows and to develop national and regional protocols on smuggling. This new Regional Technical Network, among other activities identified by the Caribbean countries such as the need to improve data collection on migration, will continue to cement the path towards the consolidation of the CMC.</p>

RCP-Debatable	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
Region: Western Mediterranean / Méditerranée occidentale / Mediterráneo Occidental						
<p><i>5 + 5 Dialogue (Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean)</i></p> <p><i>Dialogue 5+5 (Conférence ministérielle régionale sur la migration en Europe occidentale)</i></p> <p><i>Diálogo 5 + 5 (Conferencia Ministerial del Mediterráneo Occidental sobre Migración)</i></p>	2002	<p>Algeria, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia</p> <p>(Total: 10)</p> <p>Current Chair: France (2017)</p>	IOM, ILO, ICMPD	<p>No official secretariat</p> <p>In the past, IOM has provided technical cooperation and logistical support whenever requested by the Chair.</p> <p>The Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean facilitates the regional cooperation projects identified within the framework of the Western Mediterranean Forum.</p>	<p>Governments hold ad hoc informal dialogues to exchange information and their analysis of topics such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -migration trends -irregular migration and trafficking in human beings -migration and co-development -the role of diasporas -migrants' rights and obligations -integration -labour migration and vocational training -migration and health -local cooperation - gender equality in the context of migration. -the role of economic cooperation and development in migration 	<p>The 2008 Evora Conference held in Portugal highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of and need to establish a coherent and complementary strategy on migration with other regional and international forums; • The need to facilitate and create channels for regular migration for labour purposes; • The importance of measures for enhancing the impact of migration on development in countries of origin; • The need to establish integration models grounded in the promotion of and respect for fundamental human rights. <p>Pursuant to the recommendations adopted at the Evora Conference, Portugal and Tunisia jointly organized an expert workshop on circular migration held in Tunis in February 2009.</p> <p>The Second Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the 5+5 Dialogue took place in Valletta, on 5 and 6 October 2012. It concluded with the Malta Declaration highlighting the need to enhance the process of integration between the Arab Maghreb Union and the European Union and calling for a global and shared approach to migration as an effective development tool.</p> <p>5+5 Dialogue's most recent meeting was an expert-level preparatory Meeting for the 8th Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean' on 13 June 2016 in Rabat, Morocco</p>

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Region: Africa / Afrique / África						
<p>MIDWA (Migration Dialogue for West Africa)</p> <p>MIDWA (Dialogue sur la migration pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest)</p> <p>MIDWA (Diálogo sobre la Migración para África Occidental)</p>	2001	<p>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo (Total: 15)</p> <p>Chair: the same as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), currently Nigeria</p>	<p>States: France, Switzerland</p> <p>Organizations: Conseil des Organisations Non Gouvernementales d'Appui au Développement (CONGAD), ECOWAS, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNHCR, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Organization of African Unity (OAU), UNICEF, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNODC, West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), World Food Programme (WFP)</p>	<p>The functions of the Regional Secretariat ad interim are covered by the ECOWAS Directorate of Free Movement and Tourism. Other directorates participate as needed and depending on the topic discussed. The Secretariat meets in Abuja monthly since 2017.</p> <p>IOM provides support, in consultation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).</p> <p>MIDWA Steering Committee Comprises representatives of 9 Member States (Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, Cabo Verde, Mauritania) and 4 Observers (European Union, the International Organization for Migration, the Swiss Government and ECOWAS)</p> <p>The National Committees in charge of Migration in ECOWAS Member States have been invited by the MIDWA secretariat to provide national perspective on critical issues of regional concern. In return the MIDWA Secretariat will support national committees in discussing at the higher level issues related to migration that cannot be solve only within the national context.</p>	<p>MIDWA was specifically designed to encourage ECOWAS Member States to discuss common migration issues and concerns for which immediate solutions may not be forthcoming at the national level.</p> <p>MIDWA has a focus on the free migration of people across the region</p> <p>MIDWA addresses five key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of peace and stability in West Africa and protection of migrant rights Contribution of men and women migrants to the development of their country of origin Alleviating poverty in emigration areas Information on, awareness-raising of and research into the different aspects of West African international migration Intra- and interregional cooperation 	<p>On 18 January 2008, ECOWAS adopted the Common Approach on Migration, which provides the general framework for MIDWA initiatives in six key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free movement of persons within the ECOWAS zone Management of regular migration Combating human trafficking Harmonizing policies Protection of the rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees Recognizing the gender dimension of migration <p>The ECOWAS Department of Free Movement is currently coordinating implementation of the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration.</p> <p>The May, 2014 Ministerial Meeting was under the theme of "Free Movement of Persons for Regional Integration and Economic Cooperation".</p> <p>In the 2016 meeting, government officials and experts from the 15 member states and Mauritania met to discuss diaspora, border managements, mobility of professionals and students, partnerships, data management, reintegration, and climate change.</p>

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<p>MIDSA (Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa)</p> <p>MIDSA (Dialogue sur la migration pour l’Afrique australe)</p> <p>MIDSA (Diálogo sobre la Migración en el África Meridional)</p>	2000	<p>Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p> <p>(Total: 15 members)</p> <p>Current MIDSA Chair: Swaziland</p> <p>(Incoming: South Africa)</p>	<p>Observer States: Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.</p> <p>Observer institutions: SADC Secretariat, SADC Parliamentary Forum, and others (i.e. relevant UN agencies, IGOs and diplomatic missions, on an ad hoc/theme basis the AU Commission).</p> <p>Partners: Save the Children Internat’l, UNHCR. UNODC, UNICEF, IDC</p> <p>Relevant academic institutions, humanitarian non-governmental organizations, legal advocacy groups, faith-based organizations and regional associations are invited to workshops on an ad hoc basis.</p>	<p>No official secretariat</p> <p>IOM provides technical and administrative support.</p> <p>www.migrationdialogue.org/</p> <p>The Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) is also a major facilitator of MIDSA workshops.</p>	<p>MIDSA focuses on seven main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular and mixed migration • Migration and development • Migration and health • Capacity-building in migration management • Forced migration • Labour migration • Migration policies, legislation and data collection 	<p>MIDSA’s current priorities are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist SADC governments to respond to the AU Strategic Framework on Migration and AU Common Position on Migration and Development; • Stimulate discussion and debate on the implications of ratifying the SADC draft Protocol on Facilitation of the Movement of Persons; • Assist governments to participate in global debates about migration and development, e.g. the Global Commission on International Migration, the United Nations High-level Dialogue and the Global Forum on Migration and Development. <p>In the most recent Ministerial Meeting July 2015 held in Zimbabwe under the theme “Addressing Mixed and Irregular Migration in the SADC region: Protection of the Unaccompanied Migrant Child” the ministers endorsed a Regional Action Plan as framework to develop a common regional approach to respond to and address the complex challenges of irregular and mixed migration. The Regional Action Plan has 6 major pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislative and Policy Review - Capacity Building - Operations - Communications and Outreach - Data Collection and - Coordination and Cooperation

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<p>IGAD-RCP (Inter-governmental Authority on Development - Regional Consultative Process on Migration)</p> <p>IGAD-RCP (Processus consultatif régional de l'Autorité intergouvernementale pour le développement pour la migration)</p> <p>RCP IGAD (Proceso Consultivo Regional sobre Migración IGAD (Autoridad Intergubernamental para el Desarrollo))</p>	2008	<p>Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda (i.e. IGAD Member States) (Total: 7) Chair: Ethiopia (Eritrea has temporarily suspended its membership)</p>	<p>Partner States: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America</p> <p>Partner Organizations: AU Commission, IOM, the African Union, European Commission, UNDP, the World Bank, and other partners, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transit countries: Chad, Egypt, Libya, Niger, Tunisia and Yemen Regional economic communities: ECOWAS, the EAC, the SADC, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and CEN-SAD Relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs): United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations on an ad hoc basis (depending on the themes of the Consultations) 	<p>IGAD Secretariat in collaboration with the AU Commission and IOM</p>	<p>The IGAD-RCP aims to facilitate dialogue and regional cooperation in migration management among IGAD Member States by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering greater understanding and policy coherence in migration; Strengthening regional institutional and technical capacities to implement the Migration Policy Framework for Africa; Improving inter-State and intraregional cooperation on migration management among countries of origin, transit and destination. <p>The IGAD-RCP is responsible for 14 priority areas identified by experts, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration and development Labour migration Social integration of migrants Protection of migrant rights Smuggling and trafficking in persons Migration data and research Migration and health Migration and trade Migration and the environment Migration and security Voluntary return of migrants Mixed migratory flows and protection of refugees Movement of pastoralist communities Brain drain and unethical recruitment 	<p>In addition to the establishment of mechanisms for continuous dialogue and cooperation among IGAD Member States on migration and related issues, the priority areas identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical cooperation and capacity-building; Information collection, dissemination and sharing; Enhanced dialogue and cooperation between IGAD Member States and countries of other regions; Progress towards the formulation and harmonization at national and IGAD level of legislation, policies and practices in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal/labour migration management; Irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling; Border management; Migration and development matters, including engagement with the diaspora and improving and costing effective mechanisms for remittances.

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<p><i>MIDCOM</i> <i>(Migration Dialogue from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States) formerly COMESA-RCP</i></p> <p><i>PCR du COMESA</i> <i>(Marché commun de l’Afrique de l’Est et de l’Afrique australe)</i></p> <p><i>COMESA-RCP</i> <i>(Mercado Común para África Oriental y Meridional procesos consultivos regionales sobre migración)</i></p>	2013	<p>Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p> <p>(Total: 19)</p> <p>Current Chair: Ethiopia</p>	<p>Provision shall be made for Organizations such as Regional Economic Communities (RECs), African Union, other RCPs, UN agencies and other Inter-Governmental Organizations to participate as Observers.</p>	<p>Currently, the COMESA Secretariat acts also as a secretariat for the COMESA RCP until the issue of the RCP Secretariat is discussed and decided on.</p> <p>Secretariat support is provided by the IOM</p>	<p>The main objective of the COMESA MIDCOM is to provide a platform for informal and non-binding dialogue on issues and opportunities related to migration management thereby improving the capacity of the governments to better manage migration, network building through regular meetings, including substantial progress towards harmonized data collection systems and harmonized immigration policy and legislation.</p>	<p>Specific areas of discussion include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Migration, trade and development; ii. Irregular migration; iii. Migration profiles iv. Migration and health; v. Capacity building in migration management; vi. Forced migration; vii. Labour migration; viii. Migration policies, legislation and data collection, signing, ratification and full implementation of COMESA Protocols on Free Movement of Persons, Services, Labour Rights of Establishment and Residence

RCP	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
<p><i>MIDCAS (Migration Dialogue for Central African States)</i></p> <p><i>DIMAC (Dialogue Inter-Etats sur les Migrations en Afrique Centrale)</i></p> <p><i>DIMAC (Diálogo sobre la Migración para Países de África Central)</i></p>	<p>Endorsed by the ECCAS Council of Ministers in. 2014</p>	<p>Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe</p> <p>(Total: 10)</p> <p>Current Presidency: Gabon</p>	<p>Under discussion</p>	<p>The Secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States acts also as a secretariat for the MIDCAS RCP until the issue of the RCP Secretariat is discussed and decided on.</p>	<p>The Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS) RCP was formed by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), itself a part of the African Economic Community, with the objective of promoting the common interests of ECCAS member states to facilitate consultations and intra-regional cooperation on migration issues within the region as well as with other regional economic communities. MIDCAS also aims to develop a common position on migration among ECCAS Member States; promote experience and information sharing; identify priority issues on technical cooperation, capacity building and data collection</p>	<p>Specific areas of discussion include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● migration and development; ● labour migration; ● social integration of migrants; ● protection of migrants' rights; ● combatting migrant smuggling and human trafficking; ● migration data and research; ● migration health; ● migration and trade; ● migration and environment; ● migration and security; ● assisted voluntary return and reintegration; ● mixed migration flows; ● brain drain and unethical recruitment practices

RCP	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
Region: Asia and Oceania / Asie et Océanie / Asia y Oceanía						
Pacific Immigration Director's Conference (PIDC)	1996	<p>American Samoa, Australia, CNMI (Commonwealth North Marina Islands) Cook Islands, FSM (The Federated States of Micronesia), Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futana (Total: 23)</p> <p>Current chair: New Zealand</p> <p>Membership is open to all official government immigration agencies within Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia and includes Australia and New Zealand</p>	<p>Observer states: Canada (through Canadian Border Services (CBS) and Canada Immigration and Citizenship) USA (through US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE))</p> <p>Observer organizations: African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Intra-Migration Facility Bali Process Regional Support Office International Air Transport Association (IATA) International Organization for Migration (IOM) Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP) Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<p>PIDC Secretariat is based in Apia, Samoa and is responsible for progressing PIDC's work between Annual Conferences and meeting objectives under the PIDC 3-year Strategic Plan. PIDC now operates as a legal entity status in Samoa and has been provided diplomatic privileges under its headquarters agreement with the Samoan Government.</p> <p>PIDC Board: PIDC Board, comprising eight members, including a dedicated representative of the smaller Pacific Island states, is elected annually at the Annual Conference for a one year term. The PIDC Board is a permanent subsidiary body of the PIDC and provide governance oversight of the day-to-day operational activity of the PIDC Secretariat, other PIDC Subsidiary Bodies and Sub-committees. The Board meets three times per year (in February, November and a day immediately prior to the Annual Conference) to monitor the implementation of the PIDC annual work plan. The Board is currently comprised of Republic of Marshall Islands (as Chair of the PIDC), New Zealand (as Vice-Chair), Australia, Palau (Micronesian Rep), Vanuatu (Melanesian Rep), Tuvalu (Small Island States Rep) and Cook Islands (Polynesian Rep).</p>	<p>PIDC is a forum for official immigration agencies of the Pacific Region, enabling the Heads of the Participating States' immigration agencies to discuss issues of mutual interest and to foster multilateral co-operation to strengthen the members' territorial borders and the integrity of their entry systems with the ultimate goal to build and enhance quality immigration and border management practices across the Pacific region.</p> <p>PIDC vision is: "Border integrity across the Pacific through regional cooperation, facilitating seamless and efficient people movement that contributes to economic growth." PIDC strategic objectives are:</p>	<p>Specific areas of PIDC's discussion include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Migration policy and legislation ● Migration data ● Border management ● Counter-trafficking ● Migrant Smuggling ● Labour Migration and economic growth ● Asylum and refugees.

RCP	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
<p><i>Colombo Process</i> (Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia)</p> <p><i>Processus de Colombo</i> (Consultation ministérielle sur l'emploi outremer et la main-d'œuvre contractuelle pour les pays d'origine en Asie)</p> <p><i>Proceso de Colombo</i> (Consultas ministeriales sobre empleo en ultramar y mano de obra para trabajos por contrata para países de origen en Asia)</p>	2003	<p>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (Total: 12)</p> <p>Current Chair: Nepal</p>	<p>Observer States: Australia, Bahrain, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America</p> <p>Observer Organizations: Asian Development Bank, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf (GCC), Department for International Development UK (DFID), European Commission, ILO, International Committee of the Red Cross, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNIFEM, UN Women, World Bank</p>	<p>IOM has provided the Process with technical support since its inception in 2003 and serves as its Secretariat.</p> <p>www.colomboprocess.org</p>	<p>The Colombo Process focuses on these thematic areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and provision of services to overseas temporary contractual workers, in particular, protecting such workers from abusive recruitment and employment practices, and providing them with appropriate pre-departure information and orientation and welfare services. • Optimizing the benefits of organized labour mobility: This includes the development of new overseas employment markets, increasing remittance flows through formal channels and enhancing the development impact of remittances. • Capacity-building, data collection and inter-State cooperation. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ institutional capacity-building ○ information exchange to meet labour mobility challenges ○ increasing cooperation with destination countries for the protection of overseas temporary contractual workers ○ access to labour markets ○ enhancing cooperation among countries of origin. 	<p>Currently the Colombo Process is implementing a project to progress on the following five primary areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills and qualification recognition process - Fostering ethical recruitment - Effective pre-departure orientation and empowerment - Reducing the costs of remittances transfer - Enhancing capacities of the Colombo Process participating countries to track labour market trends in support of Colombo Process goals <p>Areas to pursue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operationalization of the migration-related SDGs in a holistic manner - Migrant Health - Promoting equality for women migrant workers - Consular support for migrant workers

RCP	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
<p>Abu Dhabi Dialogue (Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia)</p> <p>Dialogue d'Abou Dhabi (Consultation ministérielle sur l'emploi outremer et la main-d'œuvre contractuelle intéressant les pays d'origine et de destination en Asie)</p> <p>Diálogo de Abu Dhabi (Consultas ministeriales sobre empleo en ultramar y mano de obra para trabajos por contrata para países de origen y destino en Asia)</p> <p>ADD Website</p>	2008	<p>11 Colombo Process countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam)</p> <p>7 Asian destination countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)</p> <p>(Total: 18)</p> <p>Current Chair: Sri Lanka</p>	<p>Observer States: Japan, Republic of Korea, Singapore</p> <p>A select number of international organizations are invited to attend as observers. Only IOM, ILO and the World Bank were invited to attend the Ministerial Meeting in November 2014.</p>	<p>IOM served as the Dialogue's Secretariat from its inception in January 2008 to April 2012. At the second Ministerial Meeting, in April 2012, a set of Interim Operating Modalities were established that called for the outgoing, current and incoming Chairs to act as the Secretariat and IOM's role to be adapted to one of observer and thematic expert.</p>	<p>The concrete output of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue is the Abu Dhabi Declaration, which defines a new, forward-looking and action-oriented collaborative approach aimed at better addressing issues of temporary contractual labour mobility and at optimizing its benefits for the development of both countries of origin and destination as well as the workers themselves.</p> <p>The participating countries have identified the following four key areas of partnership through which they wish to foster information-sharing and promote capacity-building, technical cooperation and inter-State cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing knowledge of labour market trends, skills profiles, temporary contractual workers and remittances policies and flows and their interplay with development in the region; • Building capacity for effective matching of labour demand and supply; • Preventing illegal recruitment practices, promoting welfare and protection measures for contractual workers that are supportive of worker well-being and preventing worker exploitation at origin and destination; • Developing a framework for a comprehensive approach to managing the entire cycle of temporary contractual mobility that fosters the mutual interests of countries of origin and destination 	<p>The priorities of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the roles and responsibilities of all actors (governmental and private) at each stage of the contractual work cycle (recruitment, preparation, movement, work in a host country, return and reintegration) to ensure safe, protected and beneficial labour mobility; • Developing concrete project activities ("practical outcomes" and related plan of action) to realize these partnerships; • Developing a regional multilateral framework on temporary contractual labour mobility. <p>2nd Ministerial Conference: took place from 17 to 19 April 2012 in Manila, Philippines. Ministers issued the Manila Communiqué adopting a Regional Collaboration Framework intended to outline the key challenges that arise in the contractual mobility cycle and to suggest concrete action to increase the benefits of international contract worker mobility.</p> <p>Senior Officials' Meeting and Fourth Ministerial Consultations Agendas Colombo, Sri Lanka 23 January, 2017: the Colombo Declaration 2017 was adopted, and established an agenda for the next 2-year cycle focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor recruitment • Skills building, certification, and recognition • Technology in labor mobility • Consultations on the "Global Compact on Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration" (to be agreed in 2018)

RCP	Year founded	Participating countries	Oberservers and Partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
Middle East						
<p><i>Almaty Process</i></p> <p><i>Processus d'Almaty</i></p> <p><i>Proceso de Almaty</i></p>	2013	<p>Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan</p> <p>(Total: 7)</p> <p>Current Chair: Kyrgyzstan (Oct. 2016-Oct. 2018)</p>	<p>Observer States: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan</p> <p>Guests invited on an ad-hoc basis: China, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Palestine, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Partner Organizations: IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, ICMPD [in its capacity of the Secretariat of the Prague Process and the Budapest Process], BOMCA, CARICC, CSTO, CIS, CICA, Eurasian Development Bank, EU, ICRC, ILO, IFRC, OHCHR, OSCE, SCO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDSS, UNESCO, UNODC, UNFPA, UNRCCA, USAID, World Bank Group</p>	The Support Unit functions will be performed by UNHCR and IOM structures in Kazakhstan for the next two years, pending a decision on the Unit's composition.	<p>The Almaty Process focuses on the following main areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustained dialogue and exchange of information on migration issues and on refugee protection challenges (preliminary topics include but are not limited to: emergency preparedness and responses to mass mixed influx situations; refugee protection; border management; migrant smuggling; labour migration; migration and development; data collection and information-sharing; differentiated processes and procedures; gender and migration; migration and health; migration, environment and climate change); Facilitate the development of mechanisms to monitor migration trends in order to forecast and address irregular migration flows at regional level; Foster a common understanding among States and other stakeholders of the causes, dimensions, patterns and consequences of cross-border displacement, and of the trends in and impact of migration in the region; Promote coherent, comprehensive and differentiated policies at national and regional level for persons on the move; Develop project-based actions aimed at enhancing State capacity to devise new forms of international and regional cooperation, with the goal of managing migration, including labour migration and refugee protection issues. 	<p>The Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration: The Almaty Process, which took place on 5 June 2013 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, issued a Communiqué and endorsed the Operating Modalities, thereby operationalizing the Almaty Process.</p> <p>The goal of the Almaty Process is to develop and strengthen the Almaty Process as a regional platform for the development and implementation of initiatives to manage migration, while safeguarding human rights and international protection.</p> <p>The Almaty Process has held three Senior official meetings:</p> <p>1st Senior Officials Meeting on "Mixed Migration Movements from Afghanistan Post 2015" on 21 November 2014 in Almaty, Kazakhstan.</p> <p>2nd Senior Officials Meeting, "Labour Migration Opportunities and Challenges in Central Asia" 22 September 2015 in Astana, Kazakhstan.</p> <p>3rd Senior Officials Meeting on "Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in Central Asia: Human Mobility, Rights of Vulnerable Migrants and Refugees and Regional Cooperation" in Astana, Kazakhstan 19-20th September 2-16</p> <p>Additional areas of discussion in the 3rd Meeting included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers of migration Good practices in migration governance Gaps in migration governance Smuggling and human trafficking Regional cooperation Refugee/asylum seeker protections Mixed and large-flow migration

RCP	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers and Partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
<p><i>Arab RCP</i> (Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration)</p> <p><i>Arab RCP</i> (Processus consultatif régional arabe sur les migrations)</p> <p><i>Arab RCP</i> (Proceso Consultivo Regional Árabe sobre Migración)</p>	2015	<p>Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. (Total 22)</p> <p>Current presidency: League of Arab States (LAS)</p>	States, international and regional organizations, civil society organizations and experts can be invited when the member states feel their presence would contribute to the topic discussed.	Secretariat: League of Arab States (LAS)	<p>The ARCP brings together the countries from the Arab Region with a view to tackling questions arising from migration issues. It is considered as an Arab platform to discuss issues of international migration, and work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening cooperation between the participating countries • Promoting a common understanding about the causes, dimensions, patterns and effects of migration and its future trends in the Arab region • Helping governments to participate with a unified vision in the global events related to migration. <p>www.lasportal.org</p> <p>*Only in Arabic as of 6/2017</p>	<p>The First Meeting of Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration was convened at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on 27 and 28 April 2015.</p> <p>Current areas of focus include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration and Development. • Migration Management. • Brain Drain. • Mixed Migration. • Asylum, Displacement and Forced Migration. • Migrants Rights. • Integration of Migrants. • Remittances • Data collection

RCP	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
Others: Like-minded States (IGC); thematically organized (Bali Process) / Autres: Etats de même sensibilité (IGC); classement thématique (Processus de Bali) / Otros: Estados afines (IGC); organizado por temas (Proceso de Bali)						
<p>Bali Process (Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime)</p> <p>Processus de Bali (Processus de Bali sur le trafic de migrants, la traite des êtres humains et la criminalité internationale qui s'y rapporte)</p> <p>Proceso de Bali (Conferencia sobre el contrabando y la trata de personas y el crimen transnacional conexo)</p>	2002	<p>Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, France (New Caledonia), Hong Kong (SAR of China), India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macau (SAR of China), Malaysia, Maldives, 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, Tonga, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Vanuatu, Viet Nam</p> <p>The Ad Hoc Group is made up of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.</p> <p>(Total: 45)</p> <p>Co-Chairs: Australia and Indonesia</p> <p>Member Organization: IOM, UNHCR, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</p>	<p>Observer States: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Observer organizations: ADB, APC Secretariat, (Inter-governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants), ASEAN Secretariat, IGC Secretariat, ICMPD, ICRC, IFRC, ILO, INTERPOL, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, European Commission, World Bank, UNDP.</p>	<p>Monitoring and implementation of Process-related activities and initiatives are guided by a steering group composed of the governments of Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand and Thailand and of IOM and UNHCR.</p> <p>IOM provides administrative support to the Bali Process.</p> <p>The Regional Support Office in Bangkok facilitates implementation of the Regional Cooperation Framework.</p> <p>Bali Process Website</p> <p>Bali Process Regional Support Office</p>	<p>The overarching objective of the Bali Process is to encourage and facilitate regional cooperation in addressing the transnational crimes of people smuggling and trafficking in persons, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing more effective information- and intelligence-sharing; • Improving cooperation between regional law enforcement agencies to deter/ combat people smuggling and trafficking networks; • Enhancing cooperation on border and visa systems to detect and prevent illegal movements; • Heightening public awareness in order to discourage these activities and warn those who are vulnerable to them; • Enhancing the effectiveness of return as a strategy to deter people smuggling and trafficking; • Cooperating on identity and nationality verification of illegal migrants and trafficking victims; • Enacting national legislation to criminalize people smuggling and trafficking in persons; • Providing appropriate protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking, particularly women and children; • Enhancing the focus on tackling the root causes of illegal migration; • Assisting countries to adopt best practices in asylum management, in accordance with the principles of the 1951 Refugee Convention; • Advancing the implementation of an inclusive, non-binding regional cooperation framework under which interested parties can cooperate more effectively to reduce irregular movements through the region. 	<p>The current thematic priorities remain the strengthening of regional policy and law enforcement cooperation to combat trafficking and smuggling in all its forms, including maritime ventures, which put the lives of those being smuggled or trafficked at considerable risk.</p> <p>At the 2011 Ministerial Conference, ministers endorsed the Regional Cooperation Framework, under which bilateral and subregional arrangements to address irregular migration can be implemented. The Framework recognizes that, while border measures must be enforced, they do not suffice and consideration must also be given to the protection and asylum aspects of irregular flows.</p> <p>The Ad Hoc Group's priority is to operationalize the Framework at subregional level, including through the Regional Support Office established in 2012 and officially opened in Bangkok, Thailand, on 10 September 2012.</p> <p>The most recent Ministerial Conference was held in April 2013 in Bali, Indonesia. Ministers emphasized that more needed to be done to reduce irregular movements and urged the Process participants to bolster implementation of the Regional Coordination Framework. They also agreed on the importance of addressing issues of trafficking and planned to establish a working group, led by the Ad Hoc Group and open to all members, on strengthening efforts to combat trafficking in persons.</p> <p>The Co-Chairs of the Bali hosted an Ad Hoc Group (AHG) Senior Officials Meeting in Canberra on 6 August, 2014.</p> <p>The meeting endorsed a Bali Process Strategy and its forward program, focussed on practical cooperation to strengthen immigration management, refugee protection, border integrity and related legal capacity building and law enforcement measures</p> <p>The 9th Ad Hoc Group (AHG) Senior Officials Meeting of the Bali Process was held in Wellington on 6 May 2015 to review progress and activities since the 8th AHG SOM and consider a program of new, practical initiatives in a draft updated Bali Process Strategy to inform the Sixth Ministerial Conference.</p> <p>The Sixth Bali Process Ministerial Conference (March 2016) endorsed the Bali Process Declaration on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime</p>

RCP	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
Others: Like-minded States (IGC); Thematically-organized (Bali Process) / Autres: Etats de même sensibilité (IGC); classement thématique (Processus de Bali) / Otros: Estados afines (IGC); organizado por temas (Proceso de Bali) (continued)						
<p>IGC (Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees)</p> <p>IGC (Consultations intergouvernementales sur les politiques concernant l'asile, les réfugiés et la migration)</p> <p>IGC (Consultas Intergubernamentales sobre Asilo, Refugiados y Políticas de Migración)</p>	1985	<p>Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (Total: 16)</p> <p>Current Chair: Norway</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR, European Commission, OECD, European Asylum Support Office (EASO), Frontex</p>	<p>IGC Secretariat</p> <p>www.igc.ch</p>	<p>Between 1985 and 1992, IGC discussions focused on asylum. As of 1992 the focus shifted to enforcement as it related, inter alia, to return, smuggling and technology.</p> <p>In 2001, the IGC held its first meeting on immigration. It has since also focused on specific aspects of immigration and integration, including security and migration, legal and illegal migration, labour migration and circular migration.</p> <p>Each Chair identifies a theme for the duration of its year-long chairmanship and holds a specific workshop on it. Ireland identified “Designing Effective Immigration Systems” as its theme for 2006–07, reflecting the growing interest among IGC States in immigration/integration issues. Sweden’s theme for its chairmanship (2007–08) was “Circular Migration”. Switzerland (2008–09) choose “Skilled Labour Migration: Opportunities for National and International Cooperation”, the United States of America (2010–11) “Humanitarian Responses to Crises with Migration Consequences”, and Germany (2011–12) “Motives for Migration”. The theme for 2012–13 was “The Role and Influence of Employers in Migration”. Belgium’s theme for its chairmanship (2015-2016) was “The Management of Borders in light of Contemporary Migration Challenges”. The Norwegian Chair (2017-2018)’s theme is “Preparing for Future Migration Scenarios: IGC States’ Response to Large-Scale Movements of Refugees and Migrants”.</p>	<p>Since 2005, following a strategic review, the IGC has had three core activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Admission, control and enforcement -Asylum/refugees -Immigration and integration <p>The IGC States are increasingly tending to emphasize immigration and integration, following a drop in the number of asylum-seekers and given the growing importance of these other topics.</p> <p>The IGC currently has standing working groups on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asylum/ refugees Immigration Integration Admission, control and enforcement <p>There are cross-cutting working groups on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Technology -Country of origin information <p>Another cross-cutting working group, on data, meets on an ad hoc basis, as required.</p> <p>At the working level, recent activities have focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improving procedures and the quality of decisions (fair, fast, flexible, efficient, transparent); -A comprehensive approach to migration, including the immigration/integration nexus, the impact of crises on migration, and responses to mixed flows; -Control mechanisms and the use of biometric technologies; -Specific caseloads and countries/regions (e.g. unaccompanied minors, highly-skilled migrants, Iraqis); -Information and data sharing.

II. Inter-regional forums on migration (IRF)

IRF 1	Year	Description	Governments	Meetings	Agreements	Contact	Main Areas of Discussion/ Objectives	Current Priorities
<p>Rabat Process (Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development)</p> <p>Processus de Rabat (Dialogue Euro-African sur la Migration et le Développement)</p> <p>Proceso de Rabat (Diálogo Euro-Africana sobre Migración y Desarrollo)</p>	2006	<p>The Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process) brings together European and African countries from North, West and Central Africa, as well as the European Commission (EC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with a view to tackling questions arising from migration issues. The Rabat Process provides a framework for consultation and coordination; contributes to meeting the challenges posed by migration; and encourages opportunities for exchange and development.</p>	<p>Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of the Congo, Romania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom (Total: 57)</p> <p>*Since November 2014, Egypt and Libya are no longer Rabat Process members. The option to rejoin the Rabat Process remains open to them</p> <p>Governed by a steering committee (Belgium, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, France, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, the EC and the ECOWAS Commission).with rotating co-chairs.</p> <p>The current chair is Belgium</p> <p>Observer states: Algeria</p> <p>Partner and observer organizations: African Development Bank, FAO, ECCAS, Frontex, ICMPD, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, World Bank</p>	<p>Since 2016:</p> <p>Senior Officials Meeting (SOM). 2-3 May 2017. Brussels</p> <p>Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on State of Play Implementation of the Joint Valletta Action Plan, St. Julian's, Malta, 8-9 February 2017</p> <p>Thematic Meeting on return, readmission and reintegration, May 31-June 1, 2016, Brussels</p> <p>Expert level stock-taking event on the implementation of the Valletta Action Plan, June 21-22, 2016 , Brussels</p> <p>Technical Meeting on Visa Facilitation, November 30 – 1 December, 2016 , Praia, Cabo Verde</p> <p>Thematic Meeting on return, readmission and reintegration, May 31 – June 1, 2016, Brussels, Belgium</p> <p>Expert level stock-taking event on the implementation of the Valletta Action Plan, June 21-22, 2016, Brussels, Belgium</p> <p>More meetings listed here</p>	<p>Valletta Action Plan Rabat Process Analysis Report on Joint Valletta Action Plan</p> <p>Joint Rabat Process and Khartoum Process Conclusions of the 2017 Valletta Summit on Migration and the Joint Valletta Action Plan</p> <p>Rome Declaration, 2014</p>	<p>info@processusderabat.net</p> <p>Secretariat:</p> <p>The EU funds a Project supporting the Rabat Process, the current phase of which is implemented by the ICMPD. The previous phase was implemented by a consortium consisting of the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP).</p> <p>https://www.rabat-process.org/en</p>	<p>The Rabat Process provides a framework for consultation and coordination, contributes to meeting the challenges posed by migration, and encourages opportunities for exchange and development.</p> <p>Areas of focus for discussions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protection of migrant's rights; • asylum and international protection; • readmission and return; • policy consistency and coordination on acquiring and sharing information. <p>Guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working dialogue • A flexible and balanced approach • A coherent dialogue • Committed partners • Shared responsibility 	<p>The current strategic framework for the period 2015-2017 is defined by the Rome Programme, adopted at the fourth Euro-African Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development in Rome in 2014</p> <p>The Programme is based on four complementary pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organising mobility and legal migration & providing alternatives to migration; 2. Improving border management and combating irregular migration; 3. Strengthening the synergies between migration and development; 4. Promoting international protection.

IRF 2	Year	Description	Governments	Meetings	Agreements	Contact	Main Areas of Discussion/ Objectives	Current Priorities
<p>Tripoli Process- EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development</p>	<p>2006</p>	<p>The concept of ‘mobility’ in the framework of the partnership refers in particular to the free movement of people within Africa and the EU, and circular migration between Africa and the EU.</p> <p>Part of the EU-African joint partnership, which has broader goals like: 1. Peace and Security 2. Democratic Governance and Human Rights 3. Regional Economic Integration, Trade and Infrastructure 4. Millennium Development Goals 5. Climate Change 6. Energy 7. Migration, Mobility and Employment 8. Science, Information Society and Space</p>	<p>European Union, African Union 53 member countries</p> <p>The main actors are: representatives of African and EU governments, the European Commission and the AU Commission, civil society, international organizations, the European Parliament and the Pan African Parliament. The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) will also be involved, together with the private sector.</p> <p>Africa and Europe (not Morocco)</p>	<p>African-EU summits:</p> <p>2000- 1st Africa-EU Summit in Cairo, Egypt</p> <p>2007- 2nd Africa-EU Summit in Lisbon, Portugal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching the Africa-EU Migration, Mobility and Employment Partnership • The First Action Plan (2008-2010) <p>2010- 3rd Africa-EU Summit in Tripoli, Libya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development adopted the Joint Africa-EU Declaration on Migration and Development <p>No separate meetings; always within Africa- EU summit</p>	<p>2007:</p> <p>The First Action Plan (2008-2010)</p> <p>2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Africa-EU Declaration on Migration and Development • The 2011-2013 Action Plan <p>Action Plan: to facilitate mobility, better manage legal migration, create jobs, support education programs, strengthen the role of diaspora</p>	<p>No official contact person or Secretariat; IOM provides support to capacity building activities targeting both ECOWAS institutions and its Member States.</p>	<p>The ‘migration and mobility’ strand of the Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide comprehensive responses to migration, in the interest of all partners, with a particular focus on facilitating mobility and free movement of people in Africa and the EU; • Better manage legal migration between the two continents, on addressing the root causes of migration and refugee flows; • Improve fair treating of all migrants under applicable international law; • Find concrete solutions to problems posed by irregular migration flows and trafficking of human beings; • Ensure that migration and mobility work for development. 	<p>The 2011-2013 agenda for dialogue includes topics such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diasporas, remittances, brain drain, migrant rights, social consequences of migration; • Regular migration, including circular migration, mobility, visa issues, • Illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, readmission and return; • Refugees, asylum and protection; • Strengthen the Pan-African focus of the action plan; • Reach out to the Regional Economic Communities (RECs); • Reach out to other relevant actors; • Rationalize financing; • Improve coordination and synergies amongst EU member states and amongst African states.

IRF 3	Year	Description	Governments	Meetings	Agreements	Contact/ Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion/ Objectives	Current Priorities
<p>Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development</p> <p>Foro-Iberoamericano sobre Migración y Desarrollo (FIBEMYD)</p>	2008	<p>The establishment and organization of FIBEMYD represents another key step in the process of developing actions on migration and development through the Ibero-American Conference and is one of its basic pillars.</p> <p>FIBEMYD is an informal space for bi-continental dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of best practice; • Participation of key actors from the State and civil society was established as a condition that must be preserved and reinforced in order to strengthen it. 	<p>Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.</p> <p>Total: 23</p> <p>Current Chair: Colombia</p>	<p>2005- 1st Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development Salamanca Summit, Salamanca, Spain</p> <p>2008- 2nd Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development Cuenca, Ecuador</p> <p>2010-3rd Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development, San Salvador, El Salvador</p>	Declaration of Salamanca (established international migrations as a central topic of the Ibero-American Community)	<p>Ibero-American General Secretariat of Ibero-America (SEGIB)</p> <p>SEGIB website</p>	Its common goal is to reach a common understanding on the principal impact of the crisis on migration and development with the aim of identifying priority programs and projects to mitigate its effects in Ibero-America.	<p>The most recent meeting was the 1st Ibero-American Seminar on Migration and Development “<i>Labour Mobility in Ibero-America</i>”, 2013, Madrid, Spain</p> <p>The meeting discussed the need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cross-national qualification recognition • information exchange (nationally and internationally) • Widely available information about employment opportunities • Ratification of the Acuerdo de Aplicación del CMISS <p>And noted that migration can contribute to economic growth and innovation</p>
Comments:		In the framework of Ibero American Summit	Regions: Spain/Portugal South America			Secretariat is placed in Madrid. Contact eventually through IOM Brussels regional office		

IRF 4	Year	Description	Governments	Meetings	Agreements	Contact	Main Areas of Discussion/ Objectives	Current Priorities
<p>European Union- Latin America and the Caribbean Structured and Comprehensive Bi-regional Dialogue on Migration</p> <p>*</p> <p>Launch of EU-LAC</p> <p>IOM Website EU-LAC</p>	<p>1999- EU-LAC</p> <p>2009- Launch of the EU-LAC Structured Dialogue on Migration</p>	<p>The European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean Summit is a biennial meeting of heads of state and government of Latin America, the Caribbean (LAC) and the European Union (EU), which was inaugurated in 1999 to develop a strategic partnership focused on strengthening democracy, the rule of law, international peace and political stability. Since its foundation in December 2011, CELAC (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) acts as the partner in this bi-regional process.</p>	<p>EU member states, Latin American and Caribbean states.</p> <p>LAC States: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela + 27 EU member states</p> <p>Total: 60 members</p> <p>Partners/Observers: International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP) International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p>	<p>1999 - 1st EU-LAC meeting</p> <p>2008 – Lima- Summit, Lima, Peru– Document: “Basis for structuring the EU-LAC; Dialogue on Migration”</p> <p>2009- 1st Specific Migration Dialogue “Structured Dialogue on Migration” Brussels, Belgium addressed migration & development and remittances.</p> <p>2010 EU-LAC Summit Madrid, Spain Document: Madrid Action Plan. Focus: Migration and Health and Families and Vulnerable Groups.</p>	<p>2008: Basis for structuring the EU-LAC Dialogue on Migration</p> <p>2009: <u>Basis for Structuring the EU-LAC Dialogue on Migration</u></p> <p>2010: <u>Madrid Action Plan</u></p>	<p>The IRF has been supported through the project “Strengthening the dialogue and cooperation between the European Union (EU) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) to establish management models on migration and development policies”, implemented by the IOM (in Brussels) in coordination with FIIAPP.</p>	<p>The principal objectives of the Dialogue include: -Identification of common challenges and areas for mutual cooperation -Building a stronger evidence base for EU-LAC migration in order to better understand its realities, based on the principle of shared responsibility -Strengthening the commitment and willingness of both sides to discuss migration issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration and development; • Regular migration and irregular migration (e.g. root causes of migration and its mutual benefits for countries of origin and destination); • Migration and human rights, esp. International Migration Legislation • Preventing discrimination, racism and xenophobia • Legislative and administrative measures re. irregular migration • Voluntary return • Prevention of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants; • The prevention of document fraud. • Remittances

IRF 5	Year	Description	Governments	Meetings	Agreements	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion/ Objectives	Current Priorities
<p>The Association of Southeast Asian Nation's Forum on Migrant Labor (AFML)</p>	2007	<p>The AFML brings together key stakeholders in labour migration in the ASEAN, including the International Labour Organization's (ILO) tripartite constituents - government, employers' and workers' organizations - as well as the ASEAN Secretariat, civil society and international organizations. It gathers annually to discuss, share experiences, build consensus on the protection of migrant workers issues committed under the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Cebu Declaration, 2007), and concludes with the adoption of Recommendations that bring life to the provisions of the Cebu Declaration.</p>	<p>10 member states of ASEAN: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam each send:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 officials from ministries and agencies responsible for migration • 1 representative from the national employer's union • 1 representative from a national trade union • 1 representative a national CSO <p>As well as up to three regional CSO representatives who are working on migrant labour issues or representative of migrant workers' groups based in ASEAN countries, nominated by the TFAMW and one regional organization of employers representatives (ACE) working on migrant labour in ASEAN Member States, nominated by the ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV)</p> <p>Current Chair: Lao PDR</p>	<p>- 8th ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour "Empowering the ASEAN Community through Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers", 26-27 October 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>-8th ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour National Tripartite Preparatory Meetings, 16 September 2015, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>-7th AFML "Towards the ASEAN Community by 2015 with enhanced measures to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers", 20-21 November 2014, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar</p> <p>-6th AFML "Enhancing policy and protection of migrant workers through data sharing, and adequate access to the legal and judicial system during employment, including effective complaints mechanism", 26-27 November 2013, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam</p> <p>-5th AFML "The protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers: Towards effective recruitment practices and regulations", 9-10 October 2012, Siem Reap, Cambodia</p> <p>Additional Meetings here</p>	<p>Recommendations of the 8th AFML ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Cebu Declaration, 2007)</p> <p>ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint</p> <p>ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC) Blueprint</p> <p>ASEAN Social-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint</p>	<p>ASEAN Secretariat 70A Jalan Sisingamangaraja Jakarta, Indonesia</p>	<p>AFML's objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To share stakeholder experiences, challenges and good practices in the implementation of AFML Recommendations; • To examine in detail Articles of the Cebu Declaration that pertain to the obligations of both countries of origin and destination, • To draft and agree on new Recommendations arising from discussions of the thematic sessions. 	<p>Current Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour migration • Combatting human trafficking • Combatting labour exploitation • Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers • Implementation of the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Work Programme 2010–2015, 2016-2020 • Establishment of an open platform for discussion and the exchange of views, with specific attention to the access to information for the protection of the rights of migrant workers

IRF 6	Year	Description	Governments	Meetings	Agreements	Secretariat	Main Areas of Discussion/ Objectives	Current Priorities
<p><u>ASEM the Asia-European Union Meeting's Conference of the Directors General of Immigration and Management of Migratory Flows</u> http://www.aseminfoboard.org/</p>	1996	<p>The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) is an informal process of dialogue and co-operation bringing together the 27 European Union Member States and the European Commission with 19 Asian countries and the ASEAN Secretariat. The ASEM dialogue addresses political, economic and cultural issues, with the objective of strengthening the relationship between our two regions, in a spirit of mutual respect and equal partnership.</p>	<p><u>Australia</u> , <u>Austria</u>, <u>Bangladesh</u>, <u>Belgium</u>, <u>Brunei Darussalam</u>, <u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Cambodia</u>, <u>China</u>, <u>Croatia</u>, <u>Cyprus</u>, <u>Czech Republic</u>, <u>Denmark</u>, <u>Estonia</u> , <u>European Commission</u> , <u>Finland</u>, <u>France</u> <u>Germany</u>, <u>Greece</u> , <u>Hungary</u>, <u>Indonesia</u>, <u>India</u>, <u>Ireland</u>, <u>Italy</u>, <u>Japan</u>, <u>Kazakistan</u>, <u>Korea</u>, <u>Laos</u>, <u>Latvia</u>, <u>Lithuania</u>, <u>Luxembourg</u>, <u>Malaysia</u>, <u>Malta</u>, <u>Mongolia</u> , <u>Myanmar</u>, <u>Netherlands</u>, <u>New Zealand</u>, <u>Norway</u>, <u>Pakistan</u>, <u>Philippines</u>, <u>Poland</u>, <u>Portugal</u>, <u>Romania</u>, <u>Russia</u>, <u>Singapore</u>, <u>Slovakia</u>, <u>Slovenia</u>, <u>Spain</u>, <u>Sweden</u>, <u>Switzerland</u>, <u>Thailand</u>, <u>United Kingdom</u>, <u>Vietnam</u></p> <p>Chair: Mongolia</p> <p>Total 51 governments plus the European Commission and the ASEAN Secretariat</p> <p>Regions: Asia, Europe</p> <p>Coordinators: Asia: Philippines New Zealand Europe: European External Action Service Malta</p>	<p>1996- 1st ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>1998- 2nd ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government, London, United Kingdom</p> <p>2000- 3rd ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government, Seoul, Korea</p> <p>2002- 4th ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government, Copenhagen, Denmark</p> <p>2004- 5th ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government, Hanoi, Vietnam</p> <p>2006- 6th ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government, Helsinki, Finland</p> <p>2008- 7th ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government, Beijing, China</p> <p>2010- 8th ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government, Brussels, Belgium</p> <p>The 9th ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government in Laos on 5-6 November, 2012</p>		<p>Luningning G. Camoying (Ms) ASEM Focal Point Office of European Affairs Department of Foreign Affairs 2330 Roxas, Boulevard Pasay City Republic of the Philippines</p> <p>Email: oea-6@dfa.gov.ph Tel: +63 2 834-3153 Fax: +63 2 831-4422</p> <p>Regional office Bangkok</p> <p>ASEAN serves as Secretariat</p>	<p>Develop coordinated efforts towards effective management of migration processes Further investing in human capital in view of increasing labour mobility and integration of migrants call for enhanced regional cooperation on issues relating to labour migration, such as exchange of experiences, policy concepts and best practices (which it was recognized could offer a good basis for interregional dialogue)</p> <p>ASEM dialogue on migrations Migration has become a topic of discussion in the ASEM context following an ASEM Ministerial Conference on Cooperation for the Management of Migratory Flows between Europe and Asia which was held in Spain in April 2002, at the initiative of China, Germany and Spain. The Conference agreed on a follow-up including an exchange of information on flows of migrants and migration management, cooperation in improving the quality and security of travel documents, fighting forgery of documents, setting up networks of immigration and consular liaison officers and meetings at expert and director-general level. (link)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informality provides an open forum for policy makers and officials to discuss any political, economy and social issues of common interest. In this way, it complements rather than duplicates the work already being carried out in bilateral and multilateral fora; • Multi-dimensionality covers the full spectrum of relations between the two regions and devotes equal weight to political, economic and cultural dimensions; • Emphasis on equal partnership eschews any "aid-based" relationship taken forward under our bilateral relations in favor of a more general process of dialogue and co-operation based on mutual respect and mutual benefit; • Dual focus on high-level and people-to-people provides a platform for meeting of heads of states or governments, ministers and senior officials, and with an increasing focus on fostering contacts between societies in all sectors in the two regions. • ASEM covers potentially all issues of common interest to Europe and Asia. ASEM has provided a dialogue platform to address international matters such as United Nations reforms, weapons of mass destruction issues, terrorism, migration flows or WTO negotiations.

IRF 7	Year	Description	Governments	Meetings	Agreements	Contact	Main Areas of Discussion/ Objectives	Current Priorities
<p>Asia-EU Dialogue on Labor Migration</p> <p>Within the framework of Colombo Process</p>	2008	<p>It is an inter-regional forum which seeks to develop and enhance inter- and intra-regional exchange of ideas and strategies on facilitating managed and legal migration between Asia and the European Union (EU).</p> <p>It brings together representatives from the different governmental entities involved in the labour migration process, such as ministries of labour, employment, immigration, expatriate welfare, specialized agencies, embassies etc., as well as experts from outside the governmental sphere.</p>	<p>EU 28 member countries + 11 Colombo Process Countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.</p> <p>Total: 39</p> <p>Observer Countries Bahrain, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.</p> <p>Observer Organizations: 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>Regions: Europe Asia</p>	<p>2008- 1st Asia-EU Dialogue on Labour Migration, Brussels, Belgium; Documents : Agenda ; Proceedings</p> <p>2011- 2nd Asia-EU Dialogue on Labour Migration, Brussels, Belgium Documents : Agenda ; Proceedings</p>		<p>IOM MRF Dhaka</p> <p>mail@iom.org.bd</p> <p>+880 2 881 7699, +880 2 881 4604</p> <p>IOM regional office Bangkok: Rajanakam Building, 18th floor, 183 South Sathorn Road, Bangkok 10120, Thailand Tel: +66 2 343 94 00 Fax: +66 2 343 94 99 Email: ROBangkok@iom.int</p> <p>No official Secretariat. Secretariat functions are performed by the IOM.</p>	<p>The Asia – EU Dialogue on Labour Migration aims to improve understanding of the key trends and issues, support the identification of common policy concerns, and promote actions which will facilitate safe and legal labour migration between the two regions and its impact on development.</p> <p>It seeks to achieve these objectives by ensuring that the different regional and national perspectives and policies are given due consideration, thus allowing for origin countries to better understand the challenges faced by destination countries and vice versa. Examples of best practices/lessons learned from ongoing research, projects and programmes are analyzed, along with recent legislative and policy developments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of safe and legal labour migration between Asia and the EU • Improving data and its dissemination to relevant governments, employers and potential migrant workers • Matching labour needs with labour supply • High-skilled migrants; students • Mobility partnerships • Protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families • Monitoring of recruitment agencies, codes of conduct • Providing reliable information to potential migrants • Support for grievance redress • Combating irregular migration (in origin and destination countries) • Prevention in origin countries • Sanctions for employers in destination countries • Development potential of labour migration for origin and destination countries • Potential of circular migration concept

IRF 8	Year	Description	Governments	Meetings	Agreements	Contact	Main Areas of Discussion/Objectives	Current Priorities
<p>The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)-European Union (EU) Dialogue on Migration</p>	<p>2000</p>	<p>The ACP-EU Dialogue is more research, rather than policy oriented.</p> <p>The ACP Observatory on Migration (launched 2010) is intended to produce much needed data on south-south migration flows for use by migrants, researchers, civil society, general public, governments and policy-makers. It will rely on the work of research institutions and private researchers from different backgrounds (universities, research centers, public institutions).</p>	<p>West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific</p> <p>28 EU Member States, 79 ACP Member States (all of which, except Cuba, have signed the Cotonou Agreement): 48 African countries 16 Caribbean countries 15 Pacific countries</p> <p>Total: 107</p> <p>Current Chair: Ethiopia</p>	<p>Recent Meetings 42nd session of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers, 4-5 May 2017, Brussels</p> <p>Peer-to-peer exchange meeting on Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants, March 21 – 23, 2017, Georgetown, Guyana</p> <p>Previous Meetings40th session of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers, 28-29 May 2015, Brussels, Belgium</p> <p>39th session of the ACP - EU Council of Ministers, 19 - 20 June 2014, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>ACP-EU Dialogue on Migration and Development Seminar On Remittances, 13 July 2016, Brussels</p> <p>41st session of the ACP-EU Joint Council of Ministers and 103rd session of the ACP Council of Ministers, 28-29 April 2016</p>	<p>2000: Signing of the Cotonou Agreement between the European Union and 77 ACP countries</p> <p>2003: Amendment of the Georgetown Agreement signed by the 79 ACP countries</p> <p>2010-Ouagadougou revision of the provisions of Article 13 on migration of the Cotonou Agreement</p> <p>2010: Joint Declaration on Migration and Development</p> <p>2015: ACP-EU Migration Action</p>	<p>The ACP Observatory on Migration - 20, rue Belliard * 1040 Brussels * Belgium -</p> <p>Tel. +32 (0)2 894 92 30 - Fax: +32 (0)2 894 92 49 - Email: ROBrusselsACP@iom.int</p> <p>Regional Office Brussels</p> <p>Secretariat: Secretariat support provided by the ACP Secretariat and the EU Commission. IOM implements ACP-EU Migration Action</p>	<p>Action is composed of three closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing components that address different stakeholders to reach a set of specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support governments, public institutions and policy processes linked to migration in ACP countries, with a specific focus on the follow-up to the recommendations of the ACP-EU Dialogue, through a mechanism of tailored technical support on demand, to be requested by ACP Governments; 2. Promote concrete action by Non State Actors (NSAs) in areas of priority for the ACP-EU Dialogue at the local level with the aim of improving the conditions of migrants, their families and origin/host communities, including vulnerable groups linked to the migration process, such as the children left behind by migrants abroad, returnees or communities receiving remittances; 3. Collect information and good practices related to the mutual strategic interest for the ACP-EU partnership and provide channels of dissemination, with a particular attention to monitoring progress and ensuring that the results achieved informs the ACP-EU Dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visas • Remittances • Readmission • Human trafficking • Migrant smuggling

IRF 9	Year	Description	Governments	Meetings	Agreements	Contact	Main Areas of Discussion/Objectives	Current Priorities
<p>Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM) *</p> <p>MTM section on ICMPD website</p>	2003	<p>An inter-regional inter-governmental consultative forum of more than 40 Governments of Partner States and 7 international organizations as Partner Agencies, aiming to build common understandings and to jointly develop evidence-based comprehensive and sustainable migration management systems</p>	<p>19 non-EU countries: Algeria, Cape Verde, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Sengal, Syria, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey</p> <p>27 EU Member states: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom</p> <p>No permanent chair (chairing varies depending on activities)</p> <p>Observer States: Australia</p> <p>Observer Organizations: EUROPOL, Frontex, IFAD, Interpol, IOM, UNHCR, UNODC, UCLG< UN Habitat, Community of Sahel and Saharan States, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Force, Eurojust, General Secretariat of the European Council, IGC, Internaitonal Organization for Peace, Care and Relief, League of Arab States, MARRI, OSCE, UNESCWA</p>	<p>7-8 November 2012 – Gammarth, Tunisia, AMEDIP Workshop</p> <p>17-18 July 2012 - Dakar, Senegal, AMEDIP Workshop</p> <p>May 2012 – Valletta, Malta, 10th Anniversary</p> <p>4-5 June 2014 – MTM i-Map Final Conference, Brussels, Belgium</p> <p>12-13 June 2013 – MTM i-Map Expert Meeting, Marseille, France</p> <p>23-24 April 2013 – AMEDIP Workshop, Bern, Switzerland</p> <p>February 2011 - The Hague, the Netherlands (tbc), MTM Pillar II on Migration and Development, i-Map Expert Meeting on Migration and Development</p> <p>13-14 April 2010, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: MTM Pillar II on Migration and Development, Joint ICMPD – IOM project Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development - Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Final Conference</p>		<p>Secretariat MTM is hosted by International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)</p> <p>Contact Information Mr Julien Simon Regional Coordinator for the Mediterranean International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) Tel:+356 27 81 55 55 E-mail: julien.simon@icmpd.org or mtm-dialogue@icmpd.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement capacity-building and operational projects; ● Elaborate recommendations, and agree on future steps and build-up spin-off initiatives; ● Address the issues related to irregular and mixed migration; ● Address medium and long-term issues related to migration and development; and ● Promote cooperation on labour and circular migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transit migration ● Migration and development ● Mixed migration ● Local partnerships (5 northern and 5 southern mediterranean cities)

IRF 10	Year	Description	Participants	Meetings	Agreements	Contact	Main Areas of Discussion/Objectives	Current Priorities
Intra-Regional Forum on Migration in Africa (IRFMA or the Pan-African Forum)	2015	IRFMA provides a platform for African regional institutions and partners to share information on current migration trends, patterns and dynamics, newly emerging issues and reliable migration data at the national, regional and continental level in order to find durable solutions to the migration challenges in Africa	Arab Mahgreb Union, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), COMESA-RCP, Community of Sahel and Saharan States, East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), IGAD-RCP, Southern African Development Community (SADC), Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), African Union Commission, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), International Organization for Migration	<p>Lusaka Forum “Fostering Regional Integration: Facilitating Trade and Human Mobility through Enhanced Border Management”, May 4 – 6, 2016, Lusaka, Zambia.</p> <p>The 1st Joint Annual Forum for Intra-Regional Consultations of African Regional Frameworks on Migration (Accra Forum) “Enhancing Capacities of Africa Regional Frameworks on Migration to Facilitate Intra-Regional Labour Mobility, Free Movement of Persons and Integrated Border Management”, September 16-18, 2015, Accra, Ghana.</p> <p>Kigali Roundtable on Intra-Regional Migration and Labour Mobility within Africa, March 23-25, 2015, Kigali, Rwanda</p>		<p>Secretariat: Technical secretariat is under development. IOM Headquarters provides secretariat support to the IRFMA.</p> <p>Contact Information International Organization for Migration Mr Charles Kwenin, Senior Regional Adviser for Africa (SSA) 17 route des Morillons, Grand-Saconnex Geneva, CH-1211, Switzerland Tel: +41794067244, Email: ckwenin@iom.int http://www.iom.int</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance capacities of the Africa regional frameworks on migration to facilitate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ intra-regional migration and human mobility, ○ free movement of persons ○ integrated border management <p>through sharing of knowledge, information, good practices, experiences and lessons learned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote and deepen inter-state dialogue and intra/inter-regional cooperation on migration ● Motivate the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), RCPs and other regional inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration in Africa at both the national and regional levels for cross-fertilization and to bring each other up to speed <p>The IRFMA also assesses implementation efforts toward the Protocols on Free Movement of Persons of the RECs Across Africa and reviews visa policies across the continent to facilitate visa-free travel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Migration governance in Africa ● Regional integration in Africa ● Facilitated Free Movement of Persons in Africa ● Facilitated trade in Africa ● Integrated border management in Africa ● Visa regimes in Africa ● Combatting irregular migration in Africa

IRF 11	Year	Description	Participants	Meetings	Agreements	Contact	Main Areas of Discussion/Objectives	Current Priorities
<p>EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process)</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>The Khartoum Process is a high level, inter-continental political process that harmonizes existing African Union (AU) and EU-led components.</p> <p>It aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing a continuous dialogue for enhanced cooperation on migration and mobility • identifying and implementing concrete projects to address trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants • giving new impetus to the regional collaboration between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding the route between the Horn of Africa and the European Union (EU). 	<p>Countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom</p> <p>Total: 39 Current Chair: Ethiopia</p> <p>Observer Institutions African Union Commission European Commission European External Action Service International Organization for Migration (IOM) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) <i>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</i></p>	<p>2017, The Year of Implementation: Ethiopia hosts Senior Officials Meeting in Addis</p> <p>New Chair of the Khartoum Process Ethiopia convenes Steering Committee and Senior Officials Meeting in Addis Ababa in December 2016</p> <p>Senior Officials Meeting in London, 24 November 2015</p>	<p>(AU): AU Horn of Africa Initiative (AU-HOAI) on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants by AU Assembly Declaration (Assembly/AU/Dec.6 (XXV)) on Migration in June 2015 (EU): Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) published in 2011 Directive on Trafficking in Human Beings, adopted on 21 March 2011. The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted in 2012. This updated the 2005 EU Action Plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings.</p>	<p>Steering Committee: comprised of: five EU Member States: Italy, France, Germany, UK, Malta five African partner countries: Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan as well as the European Commission, the European External Action Service and the AU Commission on the African side.</p> <p>Secretariat: The Secretariat provides day to day administrative assistance to the Khartoum Process, including the preparations of the meetings of the Steering Committee and of Senior Officials Meetings. The Secretariat acts on instructions from the Steering Committee and is jointly managed by the African Union Commission and the European Commission.</p> <p>Website: http://www.khartoumprocess.net</p>	<p>Create: (1) a common understanding of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants; (2) opportunities for a balanced partnership (3) a spirit of shared responsibility and enhanced cooperation With:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focus on human trafficking and smuggling • A mechanism to monitor the Valletta Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination to fight irregular migration and criminal networks, • Cooperating to strengthen capacities in the field of migration management. • Helping countries to implement prevention measures re. irregular migration • Strengthening coordination between all actors in order to tackle human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. • Identifying and prosecuting criminal networks. • Setting up/strengthening criminal law frameworks and fostering the ratification • Supporting the victims of human trafficking and protecting the human rights of smuggled migrants • Fostering sustainable development in transit and origin countries in order to tackle the causes of irregular migration. • Upon request, assisting countries in setting up and managing reception centres, in ensuring access to asylum procedures and in counselling migrants. • Developing a regional framework to facilitate the return of migrants – including voluntary return- and their reintegration in the country of origin. <p>The Khartoum Process is anchored in the EU-Africa Action Plan on Migration and Mobility 2014-2017 and builds upon the African Union Horn of Africa Initiative (AU-HOAI) on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants launched by ‘core countries’ - Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan - in 2014, in Khartoum, Sudan, and endorsed by the African Union in June 2015.</p>

IRF 12	Year	Description	Participants	Meetings	Agreements	Contact	Main Areas of Discussion/Objectives	Current Priorities
Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment (MME)	2007	<p>Based on the Joint Africa-Europe Strategy, adopted at the Second EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon in December 2007, the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership is the formal channel through which the European Union and the African continent work together.</p> <p>The Africa – EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment (MME) is linked to the Tripoli Process</p> <p>This initiative, launched by the European Commission (EC) and the African Union Commission (AUC), provides support by providing an open framework for consultations on a flexible thematic and geographic basis, by strengthening the leadership of the key stakeholders and by facilitating the exchange of information and good practices.</p>	<p>54 AU Member States: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Republic of South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p> <p>28 EU Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom</p> <p>Total: 82</p> <p>Observers: African Union Commission (AUC) European Commission</p> <p>Partners: FIIAPP, IDEP, ICMPD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Officials Meeting on MME, 27 - 28 November, 2013, Brussels, Belgium • Senior Officials MME Meeting, 15-17 September 2010, Brussels, Belgium • 4th EU- Africa summit, Brussels, April 02-03, 2014 Africa–EU Summit “Adoption of the Second Action Plan, which covers 2011–2013,” 29–30 November 2010, Tripoli, Libya • 2nd Africa-EU Summit, Lisbon, Portugal, 8 December – 9 December 2007 	<p>Joint Africa-EU Declaration on Migration and Development, adopted at the EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development, held in Tripoli (22-23 November 2006)</p> <p>Second Action Plan 2011-2013, adopted at the Third Africa-EU Summit, Tripoli (29-30 November 2010)</p>	<p>The Support Project for the Africa - EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment (MME) (MME’s Secretariat)</p> <p>ICMPD Brussels Mission Rue Belliard 159, 2nd floor 1040 Brussels, Belgium Tel: +32 2 233 1160 Fax: +32 2 231 1430 MME@icmpd.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration, mobility and employment • Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhancing Dialogue ○ Identifying and implementing concrete actions • Sustainable development through better management of and joint cooperation on MME issues • Implementation of relevant international agreements and declarations 	<p>Action Plan (2014-2017) key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in Human Beings • Irregular migration • Addressing the migration and development nexus (diaspora and remittances) • Legal mobility and labour migration • International Protection (human rights of migrants, irrespective of their legal status)

III. Global processes on migration

ISCM	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) http://www.gfmd.org	2007	Open to all UN Member States and Observers 195 states participating Co-Chairs: Germany Bangladesh Incoming Chair (2018) Morocco	43 observer organizations. Full list available here GFMD also partners with civil society organizations	The GFMD Support Unit assists the Chair-in-Office with the administrative preparations of the Forum, including the meetings of the Steering Group, the Friends of the Forum, thematic ad hoc Working Groups and the main Forum. The GFMD Support Unit is hosted administratively by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Geneva.	GFMD's main purpose is <i>to address, in a transparent manner, the multidimensional aspects, opportunities and challenges related to international migration and its inter-linkages with development, to bring together government expertise from all regions, to enhance dialogue and cooperation and partnership and to foster practical and action-oriented outcomes at the national, regional and global levels.</i>	Governance of Migration Migration Policy coherence and mainstreaming Migration and development Labour migration and mobility, temporary and circular labour migration Minimizing costs / maximizing human development Diaspora Migration and Trade Regular legal Migration Remittances Irregular Migration Rights of migrants Data and research on migration Civil society and the private sector

ISCM	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
<p>United Nations High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD)</p> <p>1st HLD: 2006 Resulted in the formation of the GFMD</p> <p>2nd HLD: 2016</p>	2006	Open to all UN member and observer states; same membership as the GFMD (195 member states)	<p>Observer Organizations: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, Office of the SRSG, UNICEF, UNCTAD, UN-DESA, United Nations Development Fund for Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNITAR, UNODC, UNFPA, United Nations Regional Commissions, UNU, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, World Bank, World Health Organization</p>	UN DESA Population Division	<p>The purpose of the high-level dialogue is to discuss the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development and identify appropriate ways to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts. Additionally, the high-level dialogue has a strong focus on policy issues, including the challenge of achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration and Development, • Labour Migration • Human Rights of Migrants • Migrant Exploitation • Human Trafficking • Stranded Migrants • Migration data and Migration Evidence Base • Public Perceptions of Migrants • Migration partnerships and cooperation

ISCM	Year founded	Participating countries	Observers, partners	Secretariat	Main areas of discussion	Current priorities
International Dialogue on Migration (IDM)	IDMs have occurred annually since 2001	IDMs are open to all IOM member and observer states	IDM is also open to international and non-governmental organizations, migrants, and partners from media, academia or the private sector.	IDM is a migration policy dialogue run by the IOM, which performs Secretariat functions.	<p>The IDM is IOM's principal forum for migration policy dialogue. Founded in 2001 and rooted in IOM's Constitution and Strategy, the IDM is open to IOM Member and Observer States, as well as international and non-governmental organizations, migrants, and partners from media, academia or the private sector. The IDM provides a space to analyse current and emerging issues in migration governance and to exchange experiences, policy approaches and effective practices.</p> <p>The next IDM will occur in November 2017 in Geneva, Switzerland and will discuss vulnerabilities.</p> <p>The last IDM was in New York, USA in...</p>	<p>Themes by year since 2003:</p> <p>2003: Migration in a Globalized World</p> <p>2004: Valuing Migration</p> <p>2005: Towards Policy Coherence on Migration</p> <p>2006: Partnerships in Migration</p> <p>2007: Migration Management in the Evolving Global Economy</p> <p>2008: Return Migration: Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p>2009: Human Rights and Migration: Working Together for Safe, Dignified and Secure Migration</p> <p>2010: Migration and Social Change</p> <p>2011: The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change</p> <p>2012: Managing Migration in Crisis Situations</p> <p>2013: Diaspora Ministerial Conference</p> <p>2014: Human Mobility and Development: Emerging Trends and New Opportunities for Partnerships</p> <p>2015: Conference on Migrants and Cities</p> <p>2016: Follow-up and Review of Migration in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</p> <p>2017: Strengthening international cooperation on and governance of migration towards the adoption of a global compact on migration in 2018</p>