### Overview of the principal Regional Consultative Processes on Migration, by region

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<th>RCP</th>
<th>Year founded</th>
<th>Participating countries</th>
<th>Observers, partners</th>
<th>Secretariat</th>
<th>Main areas of discussion</th>
<th>Current priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Budapest Process | 1991 | 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 (Total: 49) | Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), United States of America General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union (EU), European Asylum Support Office, European Commission, Frontex, Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Council of Europe, European Communications Office, European University Institute, Eurasian Economic Community, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Labour Organisation (ILO), INTERPOL, IOM, Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Regional Cooperation Council, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) | International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) | The Budapest Process is an intergovernmental dialogue engaging close to 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. 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. The following geographic working groups are currently active:  
  - Working Group on the Black Sea Region, chaired by Bulgaria  
  - Working Group on the Silk Routes Region, chaired by Turkey  
  - Working Group on the South-eastern European Region, chaired by Croatia | The Budapest Process has developed by phases.  
  - **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.  
  - **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.  
  - **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. The current priorities of the Budapest Process are defined in the Istanbul Ministerial Declaration on “A Silk Routes Partnership for Migration”, which provides the framework for the Budapest Process in the coming years. The Partnership’s main objective is to promote dialogue and mutual cooperation in managing migration flows along the Silk Routes. |
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| **Prague Process** | 2009 | 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 | Currently none | The Project Support Unit run by the ICMPD [www.icmpd.org](http://www.icmpd.org) [http://www.pragueprocess.eu](http://www.pragueprocess.eu) | The objectives of the Prague Process are generally to strengthen cooperation in migration management and specifically to explore and develop agreed principles and elements for close migration partnerships between the participating countries. | 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:  
- Asylum  
- Legal migration  
- Irregular migration  
- Migration and development  

The Prague Process Action Plan (2012–2016) identifies the following priorities:  
- 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 and development  
- Strengthen capacities in the area of asylum and international protection |

UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo  
European Commission (Total: 50)
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| **Puebla Process (Regional Conference on Migration, RCM)** | 1996 | Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, United States of America (Total: 11) | Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Peru Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), IOM, UNHCR, Central American Integration System (SICA), Inter-American Commission for Human Rights (ICHR), Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) | Technical Secretariat IOM provides the Technical Secretariat with technical cooperation and administrative support. [http://www.rcmvs.org/](http://www.rcmvs.org/) | There are three main areas of discussion: migration policy and management; human rights of migrants; migration and development. | The current priorities of the Puebla Process include the following:  
- 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 |
<p>| <strong>Processus de Puebla (Conférence régionale sur les migrations CRM)</strong> | | | | | |
| <strong>Proceso de Puebla (Conferencia Regional sobre Migración CRM)</strong> | | | | | |</p>
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<td>SACM (South American Conference on Migration)</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Total: 12)</td>
<td>Canada, Mexico, Spain, United States of America Andean Community of Nations, MERCOSUR, ECLAC, ILO, IOM, Latin American Economic System, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNHCR, UNICEF, groups affiliated with the Catholic Church or defending human rights, the RCM, SEGIB</td>
<td>Technical Secretariat IOM provides the Technical Secretariat with technical cooperation and administrative support. <a href="http://csm-osumi.org">http://csm-osumi.org</a></td>
<td>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. Technical preparatory meetings are organized, as needed, two or three months before the annual Conference.</td>
<td>The SACM’s current priorities include the following:  • 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.</td>
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### 5 + 5 Dialogue (Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean)

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| 2002         | Algeria, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia (Total: 10) | IOM, ILO, ICMPD | Governments hold ad hoc informal dialogues to exchange information and their analysis of topics such as migration trends, irregular migration and trafficking in human beings, migration and co-development, the role of diasporas, migrants' rights and obligations, integration, movement of people and regular migration flow management, labour migration and vocational training, migration and health, local cooperation, and gender equality in the context of migration. | The 2008 Evora Conference held in Portugal highlighted:
- 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. 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. 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. |
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| **MTM** (Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue) | 2003 | Algeria, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Ethiopia, the 27 EU Member States, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey (Total: 45) | The MTM Dialogue is currently in its fourth phase, entitled “A Dialogue in Action”. Most MTM activities are implemented in consortia with relevant international players. The current MTM Partner Agencies are Caritas, Europol, Frontex, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), INTERPOL, IOM, UNHCR and UNODC. Invited Observers are Australia, the Community of Sahel and Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Europol, the General Secretariat of the European Council, the IGC, IOM, the International Organization for Peace, Care and Relief (IOPCR), the League of Arab States, MARRI, the OSCE and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA). | ICMPD [www.icmpd.org](http://www.icmpd.org) | The objectives of the MTM are as follows:  
- Implement capacity-building and operational projects encompassing a dialogue component to facilitate the dissemination of results at the regional level and provide a solid platform for discussion;  
- Draw up recommendations, agree on future steps and build up spin-off initiatives;  
- Address issues relating to irregular and mixed migration (irregular migration/human smuggling, trafficking in human beings, asylum and protection, return and readmission);  
- Address medium- and long-term issues related to migration and development (the mapping of institutional frameworks, capacities and practices of countries of origin and destination in the field of migration and development; strengthening African and Middle Eastern diaspora policies for more development, notably through South-South and South-North exchange);  
- Promote cooperation on labour and circular migration.  
The MTM has developed in four phases:  
2002–2003: Exploratory Phase  
2004–2005: Consolidation Phase  
2006–2008: Project Phase  
2009–present: A Dialogue In Action  
Initially focusing on transit migration, the MTM has extended its scope over the years to cover the various aspects of irregular and mixed migration, and migration and development.  
The MTM Secretariat and MTM Partner States have also actively participated in other frameworks and sought cross-fertilization with other migration forums, notably with the 5+5 Dialogue, the Rabat Process, the African-EU Migration, Mobility and Employment Partnership, and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. | In 2009, the MTM Secretariat started implementing the Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development programme. The first phase (2009–2010) focused on mapping the various frameworks and initiatives within which countries of origin operate to build up relations with their diasporas and to facilitate their role as potential agents of development. This phase, implemented in partnership with IOM, resulted in the publication of the *Inventory of National Institutional Capacities and Practices*.  
The second phase was launched in mid-September 2011 under the title Strengthening African and Middle Eastern Diaspora Policies through South-South Exchange. It has included national consultations in all the targeted countries of origin and a South-South expert exchange mechanism. The dialogue component has taken the form of thematic workshops and expert meetings to share and discuss the results of these State-to-State exchanges. The programme will run until 2014.  
The MTM Secretariat also implements the Interactive Map on Migration (i-Map) project ([www.imap-migration.org](http://www.imap-migration.org)), which serves as a platform for the exchange of information and a portal to access information in the fields of irregular and mixed migration and migration and development. At the same time, the MTM Secretariat is implementing, in partnership with the authorities of France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the MTM i-Map Informal ILO Network project. The project aims, in partnership with country of destination immigration liaison officers posted in countries of origin or transit, to promote coordination among local immigration liaison officers and cooperation with the national authorities of the country to which the officers are posted. Both the i-Map and the i-Map Informal ILO Network projects will run until 2014. |
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| **MIDWA** (Migration Dialogue for West Africa) | 2001         | Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo (Total: 15) | Chair: the same as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)       | No official secretariat                                                       | 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. | On 18 January 2008, ECOWAS adopted the Common Approach on Migration, which provides the general framework for MIDWA initiatives in six key areas:  
• 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  

MIDWA addresses five key areas:  
• 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  

The ECOWAS Department of Free Movement is currently coordinating implementation of the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration.  

The most recent Ministerial Meeting took place in May 2014 under the theme of “Free Movement of Persons for Regional Integration and Economic Cooperation”. |
| **MIDSA** (Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa) | 2000         | Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe (Total: 15 members + 9 observer countries) | Current MIDSA Chair: SADC Chair - Zimbabwe | No official secretariat                                               | MIDSA focuses on seven main themes:  
• 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  

MIDSA’s current priorities are to:  
• 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.  

The first MIDSA ministerial conference, entitled Managing Migration through Regional Cooperation, took place in November 2010. The recommendations it generated included strengthening coordination among SADC States on managing migration, encouraging the ratification of the draft Protocol, promoting labour mobility, raising public awareness of the risks of irregular migration and engaging diasporas in national development strategies.  

In July 2013, at the second MIDSA ministerial conference, entitled Enhancing Labour Migration and |
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.

Migration Management in the SADC Region, SADC ministers responsible for labour, employment and migration endorsed the 2013–2015 SADC Labour Migration Action Plan, which was developed at the MIDSA Technical Meeting held in 2012 in Mauritius. They also recommended a SADC-wide migration profile study, the establishment of migration focal points in relevant ministries, inter-regional cooperation with RCPs such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa – Regional Consultative Process on Migration (COMESA-RCP), improved access to health care for migrants and the ratification of global migration conventions such as the ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155).

At the most recent MIDSA Senior Officials Meeting, which was held in July 2014 on the theme, “Taking Stock of Efforts to Address Mixed and Irregular Migration in the SADC Region,” Senior Officials deliberated how to improve the capacities of SADC Member States to comprehensively address mixed and irregular migration and create a regional forum for cooperation. One of the key outcomes of this meeting was a draft regional action plan on irregular and mixed migration that will be processed by the SADC for consideration and endorsement by ministers in 2015.
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| IGAD-RCP  
(Inter-governmental Authority on Development - Regional Consultative Process on Migration) | 2008 | Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda (i.e. IGAD Member States)  
(Total: 7) | AU Commission, IOM, the members of the IGAD Partners Forum (Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the European Commission, UNDP, the World Bank, and other partners, notably:  
• Transit countries: Chad, Egypt, Libya, Niger, Tunisia and Yemen  
• Regional economic communities, including 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) | IGAD Secretariat in collaboration with the AU Commission and IOM | The IGAD-RCP aims to facilitate dialogue and regional cooperation in migration management among IGAD Member States by:  
• 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 intra-regional cooperation on migration management among countries of origin, transit and destination.  
The IGAD-RCP will be responsible for 14 priority areas identified by experts, as follows:  
• 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 | 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:  
• 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:  
  • 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. |

Region: Africa / Afrique / África (continued)
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<td>COMESA-RCP (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa – Regional Consultative Process on Migration) PCR du COMESA (Marché commun de l'Afrique de l'Est et de l'Afrique australe) COMESA-RCP (Mercado Común para África Oriental y Meridional procesos consultivos regionales sobre migración)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe (Total: 19)</td>
<td>Under discussion</td>
<td>Under discussion</td>
<td>Specific areas of discussion include: migration and development; migration and trade; irregular migration; human trafficking and smuggling; migration profiles; migration and health; capacity-building in migration management; forced migration; labour migration; migration policies, legislation and data collection; intra- and interregional trade and partnerships.</td>
<td>Under discussion</td>
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<td>MIDCAS (Migration Dialogue for Central African States) DIMAC (Dialogue Inter-Etats sur les Migrations en Afrique Centrale) DIMAC (Diálogo sobre la Migración para Países de África Central)</td>
<td>Endorsed by the ECCAS Council of Ministers on 21-22 Nov. 2014</td>
<td>Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe (Total: 10)</td>
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<td>Colombo Process (Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia)</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (Total: 11)</td>
<td>The 2003 Ministerial Consultations had no observers. In 2004, the only observer was Afghanistan (which officially joined in 2005). In 2005, the following countries were invited as observers: Bahrain, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates. Several organizations were also invited as observers: the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the European Commission, the Gulf Cooperation Council, ILO, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the World Bank. In 2011 the following countries were invited as observers: Australia, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United States of America. Several organizations were also invited as observers: UNAIDS, UNDP, the European Commission, ILO, the ICRCanD UN Women.</td>
<td>IOM has provided the Process with technical support since its inception in 2003 and serves as its Secretariat.</td>
<td>The Colombo Process focuses on three thematic areas. • 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 institutional capacity-building and information exchange to meet labour mobility challenges, increasing cooperation with destination countries for the protection of overseas temporary contractual workers and access to labour markets, and enhancing cooperation among countries of origin.</td>
<td>The Colombo Process held Ministerial Consultations in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2011. The Ministerial Consultations in Bali in 2005 set forth action-oriented recommendations relating to the welfare of overseas workers and support services. Recommendations were also made to optimize the benefits of organized overseas employment and cooperation on managed labour mobility between countries of origin and destination. Pursuant to these recommendations and with funding from the European Commission’s AENEAS programme, the Colombo Process has worked with governments and private institutions to enhance national capacity and establish links between countries to facilitate legal labour mobility, to disseminate information on legal labour opportunities and procedures and the risks of irregular mobility to potential overseas temporary contractual workers so as to ensure that they make informed decisions, and to foster regional cooperation efforts among major Asian labour source countries and with major countries of destination to promote legal labour mobility channels and opportunities and thus reduce irregular movements. The Fourth Colombo Process Ministerial Consultations were held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, from 19 to 21 April 2011 under the theme “Migration with Dignity”. The participants adopted the Dhaka Declaration and the Operating Modalities for the Colombo Process. They also discussed and endorsed the IOM study, Labour Migration from Colombo Process Countries: Good Practices, Challenges and Ways Forward. The 2013–2015 road map drawn up under the Sri Lankan Chairmanship calls for two Senior Officials Meetings and one Ministerial meeting. The first Senior Officials Meeting was held in Colombo in May 2014 under the Chair’s theme, “International Labour Migration for Prosperity: Adding Value by Working Together”. The Meeting resulted in a decision to form a working group on developing a self-funding mechanism to enhance the predictability and sustainability of the Colombo Process.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abu Dhabi Dialogue (Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>11 Colombo Process countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam)</td>
<td>Observers: Japan, Republic of Korea, Singapore</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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. The participating countries have identified the following four key areas of partnership through which they wish to foster information-sharing and capacity-building, technical cooperation and inter-State cooperation: • 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.</td>
<td>The priorities of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue include: • 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.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>7 Asian destination countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)</td>
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<td>(Total: 18)</td>
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<td>Current Chair: Kuwait</td>
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- 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.

At the second Ministerial Conference, which 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. Under the Interim Operating Modalities adopted at the same time, the Secretariat is to be set up in Abu Dhabi and the Philippines will serve as chair until the next Dialogue in 2014.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCP</th>
<th>Year founded</th>
<th>Participating countries</th>
<th>Observers, partners</th>
<th>Secretariat</th>
<th>Main areas of discussion</th>
<th>Current priorities</th>
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| **Almaty Process** | **Processus d’Almaty** | **Proceso de Almaty** | 2013 | Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan (Total: 7) | The following participated as observers in the Ministerial Conference in 2013: the EU, France, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Palestine was also represented. The following international organizations were invited to the Ministerial Conference: the Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA), the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), the CIS, the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the Eurasian Development Bank, the IIFC, the OSCE, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Several United Nations agencies were invited to the Ministerial Conference: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human rights (OHCHR), ILO, UNDP, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), UN Women and the World Bank Group. | The Almaty Process will focus on the following main areas:  
- 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. |  

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. The current priority 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. |
<table>
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<tr>
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<td>The following NGOs and entities participated as observers at the Ministerial Conference that launched the Almaty Process: Ferghana Valley Lawyers without Borders (Kyrgyzstan), the Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Legal Clinic &quot;Adilet&quot; (Kyrgyzstan), Rights and Prosperity (Tajikistan), Legal Centre for Women’s Initiatives “Sana Sezim” (Kazakhstan), Assembly of People of Kazakhstan.</td>
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<td>Bali Process (Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime)</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>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, Vietnam</td>
<td>The partner and observer States are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.</td>
<td>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. IOM provides administrative support to the Bali Process. The Regional Support Office in Bangkok facilitates implementation of the Regional Cooperation Framework.</td>
<td>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: • 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.</td>
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<td>Processus de Bali (Processus de Bali sur le trafic de migrants, la traite des êtres humains et la criminalité internationale qui s’y rapporte)</td>
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<td>Proceso de Bali (Conferencia sobre el contrabando y la trata de personas y el crimen transnacional conexo)</td>
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### IGC (Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees)

**Year founded**: 1985

**Participating countries**: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (Total: 16)

**Observers, partners**: IOM, UNHCR, European Commission

**Secretariat**: IGC Secretariat (www.igc.ch)

**Main areas of discussion**
- Asylum/refugees
- Immigration
- Integration
- Admission, control and enforcement

**Current priorities**
- Since 2005, following a strategic review, the IGC has had three core activities:
  - Asylum/refugees
  - Admission, control and enforcement
  - Immigration and integration

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.

The IGC currently has standing working groups on:
- Asylum/refugees
- Immigration
- Integration
- Admission, control and enforcement
- Technology
- Country of origin information

Another cross-cutting working group, on data, meets on an ad hoc basis, as required.

At the working level, recent activities have focused on:
- 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.