



## **Migration and the Sustainable Development Goals: the Role of Inter-state Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and of Regional Economic Organizations**

### ***Sixth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration***

#### **BACKGROUND NOTE**

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## General background on Global RCP Meetings

**Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCM)** are state-led processes at the regional (regional consultative processes on migration (RCP)), inter-regional (inter-regional forums on migration (IRFs)) or global (global processes on migration) level promoting policy dialogue, cooperation and partnership on migration issues among their Member States.

**Global Consultations of Chairs and Secretariats of Principal Regional Consultative Processes on Migration**, also known as Global RCP Meetings (or GRCP Meetings), have been organized since 2005, bringing together representatives of Chairs and Secretariats of the main ISCMs (RCPs, IRFs and global processes) to:

- (i) foster synergies and exchanges, share information, experiences and good practices on a range of migration topics;
- (ii) contribute to improved policy coherence at the national and regional levels and promote convergence in migration policy in different regions;
- (iii) strengthen collaboration among RCPs / IRFs, and enhance their interaction with global processes on migration, thus contributing to policy dialogue on migration at the global level; and
- (iv) strengthen collaboration among the various ISCM secretariats.

Each Global RCP Meeting builds on the outcomes of the previous one. **Migration and development** has been a frequent focus of discussion. The Fourth Global RCP Meeting resulted in specific recommendations for the UN Secretary General and the UN General Assembly consideration in the context of the 2013 United Nations High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (UN HLD) thus further contributing to the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>1</sup> (hereafter the 2030 Agenda).

The fact that RCPs also contribute towards the attainment of migration-related sustainable development goal (SDG) targets was highlighted at the Fifth Global RCP Meeting. Consequently, IOM conducted a survey to baseline their involvement in the implementation of migration-related SDG targets. The survey outcomes have helped shape the agenda of the Sixth Global RCP Meeting.

Under the theme of “Migration and the Sustainable Development Goals: the Role of Inter-state Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and of Regional Economic Organizations,” the **Sixth Global RCP Meeting** is expected to have a practical focus and further facilitate the identification of potential partnerships between the ISCMs and other actors at the regional level. To this end, representatives of regional economic organizations,<sup>2</sup> regional economic

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations General Assembly Resolution of 21 October 2015 A/RES/70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”  
[[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E)].

<sup>2</sup> Regional economic organizations are intergovernmental organizations, usually established by treaty and composed primarily of sovereign member states from a particular region, with the aim of coordinating the economic policies of their member states. They can include regional economic unions (trade blocs composed of a common market with a customs union).

communities (RECs)<sup>3</sup> and UN Regional Economic Commissions (UN RECs)<sup>4</sup> have been invited to participate in the Sixth Global RCP Meeting as well.

While Global RCP Meetings are usually co-hosted by an RCP Chair country and IOM, the Sixth Global RCP Meeting will be hosted by IOM solely on the occasion of IOM's 65th Anniversary, and will be held back to back with the IOM International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) Workshop<sup>5</sup>. A briefing on the outcomes of the IDM Workshop will be made at the opening of the Sixth Global RCP Meeting.

## **General background on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

Adopted by UN Member States in September 2015, the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs will guide international development efforts to the year 2030. It is an ambitious framework of unprecedented scope, addressing a wide range of cross-cutting and interlinked issues of critical importance to the three pillars of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental.

The 2030 Agenda sets out a long-term plan to address issues that fundamentally challenge sustainable development, many of which also constitute the drivers of forced migration. As such, the 2030 Agenda should represent a priority for migration actors as well, including those at the regional level.

The 2030 Agenda includes a number of targets specifically related to migration, whereby migrants and migration are fully integrated in the global development policy approaches. Thus, it acknowledges the role that frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism and terrorism play in humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people. It also recognizes the “positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development” and the “multi-dimensional reality” of migration.

Numerous migration-related targets across the 2030 Agenda address issues such as eradicating forced labour and human trafficking; promoting a safe and secure working environment for all workers, including for migrant workers, with particular attention to

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<sup>3</sup> The most recurrent Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are those regional groupings of African states, which facilitate regional economic integration among members of the eight African Union (AU) regions and through the wider African Economic Community (AEC). The RECs are closely integrated in AU work and constitute its building blocks.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Regional Economic Commissions (UN RECs) operate under the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and are the regional outposts of the United Nations in their respective regions to foster economic integration at the sub-regional and regional levels, to promote the regional implementation of internationally agreed development goals, and to support regional sustainable development by contributing to bridging economic, social and environmental gaps among their member countries and sub-regions. To achieve these objectives, the five Regional Economic Commissions promote multilateral dialogue, knowledge sharing and networking at the regional level, and work together to promote intra- regional and inter-regional cooperation, both among themselves and through collaboration with other regional organizations.

<sup>5</sup> IOM IDM Second 2016 Workshop “Follow-up and review of migration in the SDGs”, 11-12 October 2016, Geneva. The IDM is IOM's principal platform for policy dialogue, and in 2016 it focuses on migration in the SDGs.

women; reducing the costs of migrant remittances; significantly reducing the number of people affected by disasters, and achieving universal health coverage, among others.

Target 10.7 of the Agenda in particular calls upon governments to “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”. This target provides greater impetus for governments to adopt “high-road” migration policies to promote dignified, orderly and safe migration for the benefit of all.

### *Implementing the SDGs*

In taking full ownership of the 2030 Agenda, countries are expected to establish national frameworks for achieving the SDGs, as well as to translate the list of global SDG indicators into national ones, taking into consideration their specific context. They are likely to adapt and synchronise their policies and strategies to the commitments they have undertaken by adopting the 2030 Agenda, including through United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs)<sup>6</sup> and other national development plans, policies and strategies.

### *Partnerships for SDGs*

National governments cannot act in isolation and the success of the 2030 Agenda relies on partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, local and regional authorities, international organizations, etc. These actors should take full advantage of the various fora available to share good practices and discuss challenges related to the implementation of the SDGs.

Regional level actors will be instrumental in the implementation and review of the SDGs, including within migration context. The UN RECs have been mandated to assist Member States<sup>7</sup> in integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development, to provide technical support for SDG implementation, and to facilitate effective follow-up and review.<sup>8</sup>

International organizations are also expected to develop tools and guidance to assist countries achieve the various goals and targets. For instance, in line with SDG 10.7 on well-managed migration policies, IOM Member States endorsed IOM’s Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF)<sup>9</sup>, to date the only internationally agreed definition of planned and well-managed migration governance. Based on this definition, a policy-benchmarking framework, the Migration Governance Index (MGI)<sup>10</sup> has been developed to offer insights

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<sup>6</sup> UNDAFs are expected to be called United Nations Sustainable Development Frameworks in the near future, to be more closely aligned with SDGs.

<sup>7</sup> UN GA Resolution of 21 October 2015 A/RES/70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, paragraphs 80, 81 and 85.

<sup>8</sup> “Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: The Role of the Regional Commissions” (2015), <http://www.regionalcommissions.org/Agenda2030p.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> Resolution C/106/RES/1310 “Migration Governance Framework” adopted on 24 November 2015 by the Council at its 106th Session.

<sup>10</sup> “Measuring well-governed migration. The 2016 Migration Governance Index”. A Study by The Economist Intelligence Unit commissioned by the IOM (2016), [https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our\\_work/EIU-Migration-Governance-Index-20160429.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/EIU-Migration-Governance-Index-20160429.pdf).

on policy “levers” that countries can pursue to strengthen their migration strategies and policies.

The Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative “Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster”<sup>11</sup> is also a useful tool for implementing and advancing commitments under the 2030 Agenda, including: (a) contributing to achieving well-managed migration policies; (b) building resilient communities and disaster risk reduction; (c) reducing the impact of humanitarian crises; (d) empowering vulnerable groups, including migrants; and (e) recognizing the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

### *Means of implementation*

A core feature of the 2030 Agenda are the “means of implementation” – the interdependent mix of financial resources, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, inclusive and equitable globalization and trade, regional integration, as well as the creation of a national enabling environment required to implement the SDGs, including data, monitoring and accountability, policy and institutional coherence, and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda<sup>12</sup> provides a foundation for implementing the 2030 Agenda by addressing all sources of finance, and covering cooperation on a range of issues including technology, science, innovation, trade and capacity building. As part of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the countries commit to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment at national and international level, agree to an array of measures aimed at widening the revenue base, improving tax collection, and combatting tax evasion and illicit financial flows, and reaffirm their commitment to official development assistance to be directed to support sustainable development. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda recognises the importance of science, technology and innovation for sustainable development and proposes measures for the transfer of environmentally-friendly, resource-efficient technology and more effective knowledge transfer.

### *Follow-up and review*

The 2030 Agenda envisages a multi-layered follow-up mechanism to **review the progress made on SDG targets** over the next fourteen years, based on regular, voluntary and inclusive country-led reviews at the national level feeding into reviews at the regional and global levels. At the global level, the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) will have the central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes.<sup>13</sup> In addition to regular reviews of country-level implementation, HLPF will also hold a number of yearly **thematic reviews** on cross-cutting

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<sup>11</sup> [https://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/default/files/document/MICIC\\_Guidelines\\_web.pdf](https://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/default/files/document/MICIC_Guidelines_web.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> A/CONF.227/L.1 “Outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development: Addis Ababa Action Agenda”, 13 - 16 July 2015.

<sup>13</sup> The HLPF will meet every year under the auspices of the UN ECOSOC, and every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government.

aspects of the 2030 Agenda in order to illustrate the Agenda's integrated nature. The themes should cover the whole agenda within a four-year cycle.

While the follow-up and review mechanisms have been outlined at the global and national levels, at the regional level, UN Member States are encouraged to identify the most suitable regional or sub-regional fora and formats for such review that can contribute to the follow-up and review at the HLPF, recognizing the need to avoid duplication.<sup>14</sup>

## **The role of UN Regional Economic Commissions in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda**

The United Nations Regional Commissions (UN RECs) have been mandated to assist Member States in integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental), provide technical support for SDG implementation through effective leveraging of the necessary resources, and facilitate effective follow-up and review. Such mandate was entrusted to the UN RECs given their universal coverage, convening power, intergovernmental nature and strength, broad-based cross-sectoral mandate, and experience in mobilizing regional consensus on key intergovernmental agreements.

The UN RECs are collectively articulating new strategies and action plans to prioritize support to UN Member States in cooperation with the UN development system towards the attainment of the SDGs. They offer Member States forums to: “(a) forge regional voices on the global agenda; (b) promote a balanced integration for sustainable development; (c) support South-South cooperation and sustaining the rise of middle-income countries; (d) help create a solid follow-up and review architecture for the 2030 Agenda; (e) strengthen national capacity to harness the data revolution; (f) promote multi-stakeholder partnerships and policy coherence; (g) coordinate the United Nations system at the regional level.”<sup>15</sup>

The UN RECs support Member States in integrating SDGs into their national development planning and fiscal frameworks thus promoting policy coherence, consistency and coordination at the regional level. They provide countries with “one-stop shops” for advice on how to facilitate integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and offer technical cooperation to implement the SDGs at the regional, sub-regional and country implementation level.

They support Member States' statistical capacities towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda, help to identify and promote alternative and innovative sources of financing for development, and leverage science, technology and innovation in support of the 2030 Agenda.

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<sup>14</sup> UN GA Resolution A/70/L.60 of 26 July 2016 “Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level”, paragraph 10, [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/L.60&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/L.60&Lang=E).

<sup>15</sup> “The United Nations Regional Commissions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Moving to Deliver on a Transformative and Ambitious Agenda” (2015), [http://www.unescobkk.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/efa/TWG/39th\\_TWG/RECs\\_and\\_the\\_2030\\_Agenda.pdf](http://www.unescobkk.org/fileadmin/user_upload/efa/TWG/39th_TWG/RECs_and_the_2030_Agenda.pdf).

With respect to translating regional models into global public goods, the UN RECs have contributed to many SDG-related outputs, such as legally binding intergovernmental agreements, norms and standards, good practice guidelines including for transport, trade facilitation, environment, sustainable energy, housing and statistics.<sup>16</sup> Such products are well attuned to the development needs of their respective regions and can act as models for similar approaches in other regions; in many cases they have become global public goods available for all UN Member States and are used increasingly all over the world.

## **The Role of other regional actors in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda**

### ***i The role of Regional Economic Organizations***

The 2030 Agenda provides an opportunity for regional economic organizations to support their Member States in their effective implementation, follow up and review of the SDGs. They can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete actions at the national level and promote convergence in policy and legislation among their Member States.

Regional organizations can contribute to strengthening sustainable and responsive democratic processes in their regions and ensuring their members accountability and effective implementation of global commitments. This represents an additional layer of accountability over existing national checks and balances.

Regional organizations' existing structures can be used effectively to monitor SDGs implementation at the national level and accountability thereof, while at the same time ensuring national ownership and leadership of the review processes (e.g. the African peer review mechanism — a self-monitoring instrument voluntarily agreed to by the African Union Member States — could be used to carry out periodic reviews of the progress towards achieving the SDGs).

### ***ii The role of ISCMs in supporting the implementation of the migration-related targets in the 2030 Agenda***

ISCMs are important mechanisms to promote inter-state policy dialogue, cooperation and partnership on migration issues at the regional, inter-regional or global level. ISCMs already contribute to the attainment of the migration-related SDG targets, implement projects and

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<sup>16</sup> For example UNECE's conventions and standards on population, environment, trade facilitation, transport, statistics, economic cooperation and integration, sustainable energy, trade, forestry and timber, and housing and land management are available for UN Member States ([http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/1501960\\_E\\_ECE\\_INF\\_2015\\_2\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/1501960_E_ECE_INF_2015_2_WEB.pdf)). Another example is UNECLAC's Damage and Loss Assessment Methodology (DALA) for disaster assessment (<https://www.gfdrr.org/damage-loss-and-needs-assessment-tools-and-methodology>), which is applied globally.

encourage governments to elaborate legislation or policies that tackle issues addressed by the SDGs.

Most ISCMs focus on migration policies and thus can contribute to planned and well-managed migration policies (SDG target 10.7) in their respective regions. Numerous IRFs/RCPs focus on migration and development; others on labour migration (SDG target 8.8); counter-trafficking (SDG targets 5.2/8.7/16.2); and other areas of migration management linked to a SDG target. **Annex 2** includes a table of ISCM areas of focus of relevance for SDGs.

In the coming years, IRFs and RCPs can support attainment of the SDGs through the below suggested actions:

- ⇒ Provide a platform for Member States to discuss regional challenges and opportunities in their implementation of migration aspects of the SDGs.
- ⇒ Revisit their existing strategies, areas of focus, work-plans and programmes to reflect the new sustainable development goals and align their respective focus and strategies to relevant SDGs.
- ⇒ Plan and implement projects, activities and research in support of the implementation of those SDGs close to their area of focus.
- ⇒ Promote legislation and policies in support of SDGs at the regional and national level contribute to the harmonization of the legislation of their participating states, and promote convergent policy approaches in their respective regions.
- ⇒ Build capacities of respective member states, conduct experience exchange, implement peer-learning and peer-review mechanisms.
- ⇒ Collect data, conduct research, and produce reports, which can be included in national or regional reviews, reported at relevant regional forums, or feed into relevant reviews at HLPF.
- ⇒ Connect the migration/development discussions and bring the “migration perspective” to discussions in other regional bodies.
- ⇒ Seek and enter into partnerships towards SDG attainment with other actors at the regional level.

Given the importance of partnerships for the attainment of SDGs, those RCPs / IRFs, which are formally associated with regional economic organizations or regional economic communities can avail of the frameworks of the latter to contribute to attainment of SDGs, and elaborate, adopt and implement decisions in this respect. Similarly, those IRFs and RCPs, which are stand-alone processes, can greatly benefit from partnership with regional economic organizations to promote common initiatives and projects and implement common decisions.



## **Issues to be addressed during the Sixth Global RCP Meeting**

The following questions could be addressed during the discussions.

- ⇒ What new opportunities have been created for inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration (ISCMs) with the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda?
- ⇒ What are the ISCMs already doing to achieve the migration-related targets?
- ⇒ What are the gaps to be addressed? What can ISCMs do to (further) support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?
- ⇒ What is needed in order to support the ISCMs' active involvement in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?
- ⇒ What are the UN Regional Economic Commissions (UN RECs) doing to achieve the migration-related targets?
- ⇒ What are the regional economic organizations doing to achieve the migration-related targets?
- ⇒ Are there any existing partnerships between ISCMs and regional economic organizations and UN RECs?
- ⇒ What are the areas where ISCMs can partner with UN RECs to support the implementation of the migration-related targets?
- ⇒ What are the areas where ISCMs can partner with regional economic organizations to support the implementation of the migration-related targets?
- ⇒ What steps are needed for such partnerships?

### **Guiding questions for sessions' discussion.**

#### **Session 1.**

- ⇒ How can inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration contribute to the implementation of the migration-related SDG targets in the 2030 Agenda at the national and regional levels?
- ⇒ How can partnerships on migration aspects of SDGs be strengthened and what can be the place of the inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration in multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development?

#### **Session 2.**

- ⇒ What is the position of the ISCMs on the role that they can play in realizing the migration-related targets in the 2030 Agenda?

- ⇒ Have the inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration revisited their respective programmes / strategies to reflect the new sustainable development goals?
- ⇒ How inter-state consultation mechanisms on migration contribute to the implementation of the migration-related SDG targets in the 2030 Agenda at the national and regional levels?
- ⇒ What are the challenges faced in this process?
- ⇒ What are the gaps and the needs?
- ⇒ What are the differences between IRFs / RCPs formally associated with regional economic organizations and IRFs / RCPs that are stand-alone processes?

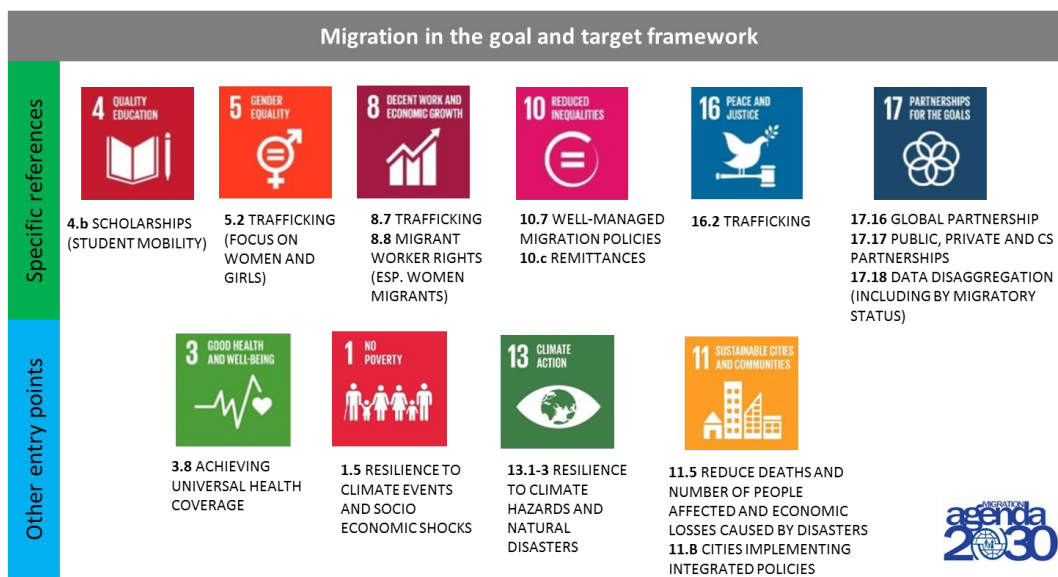
### **Session 3.**

- ⇒ What are the areas for ISCMs to cooperate (or enhance existing cooperation) with UN RECs on the implementation of migration-related targets?
- ⇒ What steps are needed to start cooperation or enhance the existing cooperation between UN RECs and ISCMs?
- ⇒ What are the areas for ISCMs to cooperate (or enhance existing cooperation) with regional economic organizations on the implementation of migration-related targets? What are the related challenges?

## Annex 1. Migration-related targets in “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

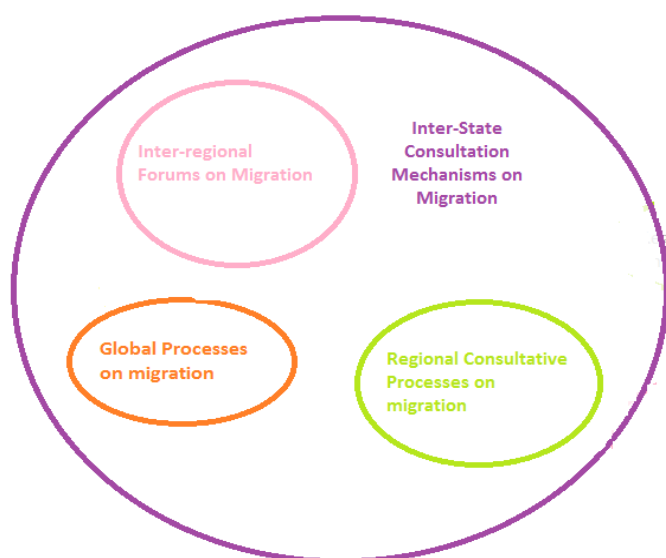
The Sustainable Development Goals are contained in paragraph 54 United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015.

### HOW MIGRATION IS REFLECTED IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



\* This is an indicative list of migration-related targets, not an exhaustive one.

## Annex 2. Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration



**Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on migration (ISCM)** are state-led, ongoing information-sharing and policy dialogue forums on the regional, inter-regional or global level for those States with an interest in promoting cooperation in the field of migration.

**Regional Consultative Processes on migration (RCP)** are state-led, ongoing, regional information-sharing and policy dialogue meetings dedicated to discussing specific migration issue(s) in a cooperative manner among States from an agreed (usually geographical) region, and may either be officially associated with formal regional institutions, or be informal and non-binding.

**Inter-Regional Forums on migration (IRFs)** are state-led, ongoing, information-sharing and policy dialogue meetings on migration, usually connecting two or more regions, and may either be officially associated with formal inter-regional institutions, or be informal and non-binding.

**Global Processes on migration** are policy dialogue forums on migration at the global level. They may discuss overall migration governance at the global level, or be theme specific and look at the interlinkages between migration and other areas, e.g. development, labour, etc.

## List of Major Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration per Region<sup>17</sup>

### Regional Consultative Processes on Migration

#### **Eurasia**

Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration

Budapest Process

Prague Process

#### **Middle East**

Arab Regional Consultative Process (ARCP)

#### **Africa**

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) RCP

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) RCP

Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS)

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)

Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA)

#### **Asia**

Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia RCP (Colombo Process)

#### **Americas**

Regional Conference on Migration RCP (Puebla Process)

South American Conference on Migration (SACM)

### Inter-regional Forums on Migration

#### **Americas – the Caribbean**

Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development (FIBEMYD)

#### **Asia – Europe**

The Asia – European Union Meeting's (ASEM) Conference of the Directors General of Immigration and Management of Migratory Flows

Asia - EU Dialogue on Labour Migration

#### **Asia – Middle East**

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<sup>17</sup> Includes the main currently active processes.

Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment RCP (Abu Dhabi Process)

**Africa – Europe**

EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process)

5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean

Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process)

**Europe – Africa – Pacific and Caribbean States**

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) – European Union (EU) Dialogue on Migration

**Europe – Australasia – North America**

Inter-Governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)

**Europe – Asia – North America – South Africa**

Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime

**Intra-African**

Intra-Regional Forum on Migration in Africa

**Intra-Asian**

Asia – EU Meeting's (ASEM) Conference of the Directors General of Immigration and Management of Migratory Flows (AFML)

**Global Processes on Migration**

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

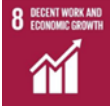




International Dialogue on Migration (IDM)

United Nations High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development









## ISCM areas of focus of relevance for migration-related SDG targets<sup>18</sup>






SDG	Corresponding area of focus	ISCM
	Migration and development	5+5 Dialogue on Migration Almaty Process ARCP Budapest Process COMESA RCP FIBEMYD IGAD RCP MIDCAS MIDSAs MTM Prague Process Puebla Process Rabat Process SACM GFMD IDM
	Migrant Rights	ACP-EU Dialogue AFML Almaty Process ARCP Colombo Process COMESA RCP FIBEMYD MISDA Puebla Process Rabat Process SACM
	Migration and education	Asia EU Dialogue on Migration ASEM Conference
  	Counter-trafficking	ACP-EU Dialogue AFML Almaty Process ASEM Conference Asia-EU Dialogue on Labour Migration Bali Process Budapest Process COMESA RCP EU-LAC Dialogue Khartoum Process MIDWA

<sup>18</sup> This is an indicative list, it is not exhaustive.

		Rabat Process SACM
	Labour migration	5+5 Dialogue on Migration ACP-EU Dialogue ADD AFML Almaty Process ARCP ASEM Conference Asia-EU Dialogue on Labour Migration Budapest Process Colombo Process COMESA RCP EU-LAC Dialogue FIBEMYD MIDCAS MIDSA MIDWA Prague Process Rabat Process
	Migration policy	Almaty Process ARCP COMESA RCP FIBEMYD IGAD RCP Pan-African Forum Puebla Process Rabat Process
	Remittances	ACP-EU Dialogue Colombo Process EU-LAC Dialogue FIBEMYD MIDWA
	Border management	ACP-EU Dialogue EU-LAC Dialogue IGC MIDSA Pan-African Forum Puebla Process Rabat Process
	Return, reintegration, readmissions	ACP-EU Dialogue EU-LAC Dialogue MIDCAS MIDSA MIDWA Prague Process Puebla Process



		Rabat Process
 	Migrant integration	5+5 Dialogue on Migration Almaty Process ARCP Budapest process IGC MIDCAS Puebla Process Rabat Process SACM
	Irregular migration and Mixed migration flows	5+5 Dialogue on Migration Almaty Process ARCP ASEM Conference COMESA RCP EU-LAC Dialogue IGC Khartoum Process MIDCAS MIDSA MTM Pan African Forum Prague Process Rabat Process
 	Asylum and refugees	Almaty Process ACP-EU Dialogue ARCP Budapest process IGC Puebla Process Rabat Process
	Partnerships (e.g. with Civil society, private sector)	Almaty Process Puebla Process
	Migration data	5+5 Dialogue on Migration ARCP COMESA RCP EU-LAC Dialogue IGC MIDCAS MIDWA SACM
	Migration health	5+5 Dialogue on Migration Almaty Process Colombo Process COMESA RCP MIDCAS

		MIDSA Puebla Process
  	Migration, environment and climate change	Almaty Process MIDCAS
  	Humanitarian emergency preparedness	Almaty Process FIBEMYD

**Annex 3. List of Regional Economic Organizations, United Nations Regional Economic Commissions and African Union Regional Economic Communities**

**United Nations Regional Economic Commissions**

UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)

**Regional Economic Organizations and Regional Economic Unions<sup>19</sup>**

African Economic Community

Andean Community

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Association of Caribbean States (ACS)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Caribbean Community

Central American Integration System (SICA)

Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)

East African Community

Eurasian Economic Commission

European Economic Area

Gulf Cooperation Council

Latin American and the Caribbean Economic System (SELA)

Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Southern Common Market / Mercado Común del Sur (Mercosur)

Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)

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<sup>19</sup> List not exhaustive.

## **African Union Regional economic communities**

Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) [*Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa RCP is a pillar within the COMESA REC*]

Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD)

East African Community (EAC)

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) [*Migration Dialogue for Central Africa is a pillar within ECCAS*]

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) [*Migration Dialogue for West Africa RCP is a pillar within ECOWAS*]

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) [*Intergovernmental Authority on Development RCP is a pillar within the IGAD REC*]

Southern African Development Community (SADC) [*Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa is a pillar within SADC*]