Fifth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs)

Exploring Contemporary Migration Challenges:
Reflecting on the Outcomes of the 2013 High-level Dialogue
on International Migration and Development
and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

League of Arab States

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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21–22 October 2015
Cairo, Egypt

SUMMARY REPORT

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List of Acronyms

ADD	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue)
ARCP	Arab Regional Consultative Process
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CP	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process)
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
EU	European Union
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GDP	Gross domestic product
HLD	United Nations High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority and Development
IGC	Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAS	League of Arab States
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común del Sur (Common Market of the South)
MICIC	Migrants in Countries in Crisis
MIDCAS	Migration Dialogue for Central African States
MTM	Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue
NCCPIM	Egyptian National Coordinating Committee on preventing and combating illegal migration
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
RCM	Regional Conference on Migration (Puebla Process)
RCP	Regional consultative processes on migration
RROCM	Red Regional de Organizaciones Civiles para las Migraciones (Regional Network of Migrants Civil Organizations)
RSO	Regional Support Office
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SACM	South American Conference on Migration
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Executive Summary

1. The Fifth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) took place at the headquarters of the League of Arab States (LAS), Cairo, Egypt, on 21–22 October 2015, with the theme "Exploring Contemporary Migration Challenges: Reflecting on the Outcomes of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the Post-2015 Development Agenda". The Meeting was organized jointly by LAS and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The Arab Regional Consultative Process was formally launched at the Meeting.

2. The Meeting brought together 86 delegates, including 35 from RCPs. Representatives of RCP chairs and secretariats,[1] interregional forums on migration, and the Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) participated alongside experts from regional and intergovernmental organizations.[2]

3. The Meeting was very timely given the critical situation in the Arab region, one of the regions most affected by the complex migration crisis. The thematic focus of the Meeting was on the contribution of RCPs in implementing and reviewing the migration-related targets of the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and on follow-up to the outcomes of the 2013 UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD).

4. Session 1 recapitulated the highlights of RCP actions since the Fourth Global RCP Meeting held in 2013. As hosts of the GRGP, the Government of Peru shared the key outcomes and reaffirmed the importance of the biennial global meetings in nurturing cross-regional exchange, as well as the importance of holding these GRGP meetings. As the host of the Fifth Global RCP Meeting, LAS gave an overview of its critical role in managing various regional activities to manage migration in the Arab region. Representatives from the participating RCPs further highlighted the key features of their work and the specific actions they have undertaken since the previous global meeting. The overview showed that RCPs have broadened their thematic discussions as well as expanded the scope of their work, and are increasingly engaged on a practical level, implementing projects on labour migration, counter-trafficking, mixed migration flows and other critical migration issues. The exchanges revealed the growing convergence of migration issues of concern to RCPs, and emphasized the continuous need for cooperation and sharing of experiences among RCPs.

5. The various sessions focused on the engagement of RCPs in following up on the outcomes of the 2013 HLD, and gave the representatives the opportunity to review their actions regarding the eight-point agenda on making migration work. Topics such as protecting the human rights of all migrants in the context of mixed migration flows, addressing the plight of stranded migrants through the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative and implications of forced migration were discussed. Participants appreciated the inclusion of climate change and migration on the

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1 Abu Dhabi Dialogue, Almaty Process, Arab Regional Consultative Process (ARCP), Bali Process, Budapest Process, Colombo Process, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa RCP (COMESA RCP), Intergovernmental Authority and Development RCP (IGAD RCP), Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC), Khartoum Process, Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS), Puebla Process, Rabat Process and South American Conference on Migration (SACM). Representatives from the Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM) and the Prague Process were unable to attend but delegated the representative of the Budapest Process Secretariat to deliver statements on their behalf. The Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) also participated, and a statement was delivered on behalf of the emerging RCP in the Caribbean region.

2 Representatives from the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS) at the American University in Cairo, the Georgetown University Center for International and Regional Studies, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the League of Arab States (LAS), the Common Market of the South (Mercado Común del Sur, MERCOSUR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) and the Office of the High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR). Representatives of past, present and future chairing governments of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the representative of the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for International Migration and Development also participated in the Global RCP Meeting.

agenda as a new urgent topic for RCPs. Participants valued the chance to reflect on the critical role of RCPs in the implementation and review of the migration-related targets of the newly adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was emphasized that in order to achieve the sustainable development goals and not leave migrants behind, numerous negative trends concerning migration need to be reversed. Participants welcomed the opportunity to exchange views and best practices of RCPs in smaller breakout groups on protection of human rights of all migrants, reducing the costs of labour migration and the role of RCPs and their Secretariats vis-à-vis the migration-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The importance of fostering regular and in-depth exchange among RCPs as well as with global dialogues such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) was stressed. In this regard, it was noted that RCPs need to expand their consultations to more effectively include other stakeholders, such as civil society and the private sector, to ensure the success of adequate migration policies.

6. In the breakout sessions and plenary discussions, participants brought to the fore several key points, as follows:

-   Migration was recognized by all as one of the most significant global issues of the twenty-first century;

-   The central importance of the human rights of migrants was a recurrent theme, and one that needs to remain a priority for RCPs;

-   Numerous discussions referred to the lack of adequate legal migration channels, which allows human trafficking, migrant smuggling and associated criminal networks to flourish, with serious consequences for the lives and rights of migrants and States' ability to govern migration;

-   Negative perceptions of migrants and xenophobia were identified as important challenges to be addressed by RCPs, noting that strategies to generate public confidence in migration policies are essential;

-   Unaccompanied minors constitute a growing concern that RCPs should pay greater attention to;

-   The lack of data on migration was repeatedly underlined as an obstacle for RCPs and national policymakers.

7. The Meeting recommended that RCPs and inter-State consultation mechanisms be done to play an active role to:

-   advance the adoption of migration-related indicators for the SDGs and support the implementation and monitoring of the migration-specific targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (e.g. by conducting baseline assessments for future monitoring of SDG achievement);

-   encourage greater coordination on migration among relevant national stakeholders; share experiences among national coordination mechanisms on migration; and encourage a wider range of national representatives participating in RCPs to foster whole-of-government and coherent and balanced migration policies;

-   continue to systematically include human rights issues on the agendas of RCPs; further clarify how to give practical effect to human rights standards as applied to migrants; and pay particular attention to those in vulnerable situations;

-   direct policy attention towards forced migration, mixed migration flows, saving lives and protecting migrants at sea and on land, the impact of climate change on migration, and practical measures to address the gaps in protection of migrants caught in countries in crisis;

- contribute to regional and other consultations held as part of the MICIC Initiative, and otherwise contribute experiences and perspectives to the development of the non-binding MICIC principles, guidelines and effective practices, and promote their concrete use at the regional and national levels through the RCPs, including through relevant capacity-building activities;

- promote regular and safe migration channels and decriminalize irregular migration;

- address research and data gaps on migration and on labour migration in particular; include consideration of labour migration on RCP agendas; advocate national, bilateral, regional and transnational engagement on the integrity of labour recruitment;

- consider different modalities that have been used by RCPs to engage a range of stakeholders, such as civil society, and find ways to tap into their knowledge and resources that may usefully contribute to the issues on the agendas of RCPs;

- promote greater synergies between RCPs and global processes, in particular the GFMD, for example by encouraging greater mutual information-sharing between the GFMD and RCPs, and consideration of greater coherence of participation in RCPs and the GFMD;

- encourage regular exchanges of ideas, practices, and lessons learned among RCP secretariats and other entities supporting RCPs;

- ask IOM and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to compile best practices of RCPs' work in the field of mixed migration flows in order to facilitate exchange and cooperation among RCPs.

8. The participants acknowledged the role of IOM as the global leading agency on migration, and in particular its efforts to promote, facilitate, and support regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, as well as the support it has provided to RCPs and other forums on migration dialogue and cooperation.

9. The participants expressed deep gratitude to LAS for generously hosting and chairing these deliberations.

I. Setting the Scene: Regional Consultative Processes and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. The thematic focus of the Fifth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) was on the contribution of RCPs in implementing and reviewing the migration-related targets of the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and on follow-up to the outcomes of the 2013 UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD). Statements revolving around this topic dominated the Meeting's opening session. In his introductory remarks, the Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) described the global landscape of migration, in which RCPs and inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration operate, and touched on particularly the drivers of large-scale migration, including demography, demand for labour, distance-shrinking technology, digital revolution, degradation, desire for a better life, socioeconomic disparities and disasters. He recognized the contribution of RCPs in the past 10 years in increasing the international community's appreciation of migration issues and challenges, encouraging communication among migration practitioners, building capacity and shaping public policy. He also commended their efforts of cross-fertilizing important global processes such as the HLD and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).

2. The Director General of IOM further pointed out prospects for future cooperation and emphasized the need for inclusion of migration and development in RCPs' work in order to contribute to the implementation of the migration-related 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With respect to the challenge of managing diversity resulting from migration, RCPs can play a role in enhancing proper reception and integration of migrants, promoting public education and information programmes, and guiding the governments in promoting regular legal migration channels.

3. The Assistant Secretary General of the League of Arab States (LAS) addressed the relevance of convening the Global RCP Meeting in the Arab region in light of the current migratory trends in the region. He described the complex migratory movements, which affect also the neighbouring regions, and the increase in the number of refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, including cases when migrants become victims of smuggling and human trafficking, and ultimately hinder development in the region. Only in 2013 there were more than 50 million migrants in the region, in addition to many Arab countries being key transit points along the routes of irregular migration.

4. The Assistant Secretary General further stressed the importance of partnerships to enhance cooperation to address the challenges of migration. LAS co-chairs with IOM and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, which aims to promote coordination mechanisms, identify fields of cooperation, develop joint response programmes and projects, exchange migration data and replicate successful migration models.

5. In his speech, the representative of the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration (ARCP) stated that the ARCP was established to shape a common vision among its Member States and build migration strategies, assist governments to establish networks of communication, exchange best practices, and coordinate policies and approaches at the bilateral and regional levels. Bringing together 22 countries, the ARCP will be an Arab platform for discussing issues of international migration, and strengthening cooperation between the participating countries towards a more profound understanding of migration issues in the Arab region, promoting a common understanding about the causes, dimensions, patterns and effects of migration and its future trends in the Arab region, as well as helping governments to participate with a unified vision in the global events related to migration. The goals of the ARCP include: facilitating common understanding through dialogue on the causes and impact of migration in the region;

establishing a network of countries having common positions; encouraging participation in different migration forums; and establishing a capacity-building platform and an information channel with experts and relevant international organizations. The ARCP will be holding annual meetings.

6. The ARCP participating States need to prioritize and support life-saving operations of migrants across the Mediterranean Sea, regardless of their status, providing them with appropriate shelters, ensuring respect for their human rights, and making decisions related to migrants (including decisions on return) based on the human rights principles. The ARCP also prioritizes the elaboration of indicators on migration in the new sustainable development framework.

II. From Lima to Cairo: Taking Stock

1. Recapitulating the highlights of RCP actions since the Fourth Global RCP Meeting, the **Government of Peru** shared the outcomes of the 2013 Global RCP Meeting. This meeting affirmed the important role of dialogue and cooperation between States through RCPs, and recommended regular exchange across regions, including the exchange of various good practices that have been developed in some regions and could possibly be replicated in others. During the Fourth Global RCP Meeting, the need to strengthen the section dedicated to RCPs on IOM's website as platform for exchange was underscored. The importance of the biennial global meetings in nurturing cross-regional exchange was highlighted, and RCPs supported the continuance of holding these meetings. It was highlighted that the recommendations of the Fourth Global RCP Meeting made in the context of the 2013 HLD contributed to the inclusion of migration on the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. As the host of the Fifth Global RCP Meeting, **LAS** gave a statistical brief on international migration in the Arab region as a region of origin, transit and destination at the same time. Efforts of LAS in the field of migration were reviewed in this presentation, and the newly established mechanisms to coordinate between Arab Member States, as well as the cooperation with international organizations working in the region in the field of migration, were emphasized. The importance of communication with Arab communities abroad and engaging Arab expatriates in the development process in the Arab region was also highlighted. The presentation shed light on the role of LAS in conducting reports and studies on migration-related issues, its capacity-building programmes for the officials of its Member States, and its efforts in the field of data collection.

3. The representative of the **Abu Dhabi Dialogue (ADD)** highlighted the main areas of the RCP's focus. The ADD is implementing a pilot project on skill development, certification, upgrading and recognition involving Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates as receiving countries, and India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka as sending countries. In addition, under the initiative Comprehensive Information and Orientation Program for Migrant Workers, the ADD is developing manuals to brief migrant workers on their rights prior to departure and after arrival. Further, the ADD is engaging in two initiatives to exchange best practices between countries of origin and countries of destination. Finally, together with IOM, the ADD is currently conducting a research study on identifying and analysing violations in recruitment corridors.

4. The **Almaty Process** was officially launched in June 2013, at the Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration. Subsequently, two meetings of senior officials were held in 2014 and 2015 under the chairmanship of Kazakhstan, focusing respectively on mixed migration flows from Afghanistan post 2014 and labour migration opportunities and challenges in Central Asia. The current Chair succeeded in translating the recommendations of the Almaty Declaration into action through national activities and regional workshops, which were organized by IOM and aimed at building the capacities of Central Asian States to manage mixed migration flows and ensure protection of human rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers by strengthening regional cooperation and dialogue.

5. The Chair of the **Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime** presented the RCP's engagement in practical implementation of the key priorities through the Regional Support Office (RSO). As operational arm to support the Member States, the RSO is conducting projects on strengthening the implementation of legislation on human trafficking and migrant smuggling and on assisted voluntary return and reintegration. It is also developing policy guides and regional training coordinating mechanisms. The RSO Model as an effective mechanism to implement projects could be replicated by other RCPs. Another important activity of the Bali Process is the awareness-raising campaign on the risks of human trafficking. It was noted that the next Ministerial Meeting of Bali Process will take place in March 2016.

6. The **Budapest Process** highlighted the establishment of the Silk Routes Partnership for Migration at the Ministerial Meeting in Istanbul in 2013, as a result of which the focus of the RCP has shifted from controlling migration towards becoming a platform for cooperation on the positive aspects of migration and development. The priority areas for cooperation were migration and mobility, integration, migration and development, prevention of irregular migration and trafficking in persons, and ensuring more effective international protection. In the past two years, the Budapest Process has conducted activities in all fields of migration management ranging from policy development to data management, and from legal migration to irregular migration, while taking into account the need for mainstreaming migration into development planning.

7. The **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa RCP (COMESA RCP)** was launched in 2013 with the support of IOM. As one of the youngest RCPs, the COMESA RCP will be working to address the following migration challenges: the increase of irregular migration; the lack of confidence in migration policy among participating States; corruption in law enforcement; the lack of data sharing mechanisms; and the lack of synergies between RCPs on the African continent and globally. To tackle these challenges, the COMESA RCP will be focusing on capacity-building on rights of migrants, establishment of a regional database and migration profiles, cascading the regional dialogue to the national level, the inclusion of non-State actors in the dialogue and fostering close linkages with other RCPs.

8. The **Euro–African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process)** highlighted that the Rome Conference in November 2014 approved the Rome Declaration, which set the agenda for the Rabat Process for 2015–2017, spelling out the areas of action: promotion of legal migration; combating irregular immigration; strengthening the links between migration and development; and promotion of international protection. It was further noted that in light of the ongoing migration crisis in the Mediterranean, the Rabat Process puts emphasis on building partnerships to find solutions to manage migration and harness its benefits. The Rabat Process also views itself as key instrument to follow up on the conclusions of the Valletta Summit on Migration.

9. The **Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)**, as the oldest RCP that celebrated its thirtieth anniversary in 2015, continues being a laboratory for its Member States to advance ideas and test the effectiveness of migration policies and programmes. With the aim to address the most urgent migration challenges, the IGC rotating chairs have been choosing critical and timely issues as their themes. The recent themes included humanitarian crises with migration consequences (2011), the role of the private sector in migration (2013), migration and trade (2014), strengthening public confidence in migration policy and practice (2015), and border management (2016). The IGC also co-hosted the first MICIC Initiative consultations this year and is committed to enhancing cooperation and partnerships with other RCPs to serve States in managing migration issues.

10. The **Intergovernmental Authority on Development RCP (IGAD RCP)** highlighted its effectiveness in implementing and follow-up on policy recommendations as it is closely linked with the IGAD Regional Economic Community. Its Migration Action Plan for 2015–2020 has 12 key priority areas ranging from border management to climate change and migration. IGAD continues to engage more intensively with other RCPs in Africa as well as other international initiatives such as the Nansen Initiative. To build knowledge of migration among the Member States, IGAD has most recently published a tool kit on mainstreaming gender into migration management. Future programmes of IGAD will focus on promoting regional mobility with a view to offering youth more localized opportunities for migration.

11. The **Khartoum Process (EU–Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative)**, launched in November 2014, aims to tackle human trafficking and smuggling of migrants between the Horn of Africa and Europe. It was emphasized that strategic partnerships and cooperation between the European Union (EU) and African countries will be crucial to address the migration challenges in the region. The remaining question moving forward is how to translate the plan of action

adopted at the meeting of the Khartoum Process Steering Committee in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, in April 2015 into activities on the ground.

12. The **Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS)** was officially launched in 2012. Since then a working group has been established, operating modalities and identifying priority areas. In May 2015, the creation of the RCP with its legal framework was adopted by the Summit of Heads of State held in N'Djamena, Chad. Currently, with the support of the secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and IOM, the first meeting of MIDCAS is under preparation. The meeting will discuss MIDCAS Action Plan, the establishment of an official secretariat and funding issues. MIDCAS will work along the recommendations from the Global RCP Meetings as well as engage in emerging migration issues in the region.

13. Since 2013, the **Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process)** has developed a road map that seeks to strengthen engagement with destination countries on labour mobility issues to progress following five thematic areas: (i) skills and qualification recognition; (ii) lowering the costs of remittances transfer; (iii) ethical labour recruitment practices; (iv) effective pre-departure orientation and empowerment; and (v) enhancement of capacities of the Colombo Process (CP) participating countries to track labour-market trends. With the assistance of IOM, the CP is currently implementing a project funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation to advance these five thematic areas in CP participating countries. The CP has also been committed to strengthening cooperation with the EU by holding the Asia–EU dialogue in 2013, and with the ADD through cooperation projects and the GFMD.

14. The **Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM)** continues to support i-Map, an information-sharing platform on the institutional capacities and practices of given countries or regions with regard to their migration management systems. It also provides access to up-to-date information, through media articles, on various migration issues. Another flagship initiative is the project Strengthening African and Middle Eastern Diaspora Policy through South–South Exchange (AMEDIP), which supported the development of "Operational Guidelines for South–South and Triangular Cooperation". Currently, the MTM implements the Mediterranean City-to-City Migration project, with the objective to contribute to improved migration governance at the local level in the southern Mediterranean region.

15. The main aim of the **Prague Process** has been to advance the objectives of the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM), the overarching framework for the external dimension of EU migration policy, in East and South-east of Europe. The Prague Process has shifted from being a platform for dialogue to increasingly implementing projects with the six focus areas being: preventing and fighting irregular migration; integration of legally residing migrants; readmission, voluntary return and sustainable reintegration; migration, mobility and development; legal migration with a special emphasis on labour migration; and asylum and international protection (added in 2011). Upcoming activities are a ministerial meeting in October 2016, the establishment of a training academy and a migration observatory.

16. The **Regional Conference on Migration (RCM)** highlighted its work related to migrant children and youth. The "Manual of Regional Action for the Protection of Children and Young Migrants", developed with IOM, will be adopted at the Vice-Minister Meeting in Mexico this year. In 2014, the Member States adopted the "Guiding Principles for Migration Policy Development on Integration, Return and Reintegration of the RCM", which supports the design and adjustment of national policies on return and reintegration. Protection of victims of trafficking has become a new focus topic of the RCM. It was underlined that the engagement with civil society in all meetings have enabled deeper understanding of migration issues and supported the countries' implementation of recommendations and action points of the RCM.

17. The Fifteenth **South American Conference on Migration (SACM)** in September 2015 adopted the Santiago Declaration and discussed the following topics: (i) countries will share good practices and analyse the strengths and weaknesses of institutional regulations and identify national gaps regarding access to justice for migrants; (ii) on migration and cities, a meeting of mayors of South American countries will be organized to discuss the role of local governments in migration management; (iii) regarding free mobility, there is a need to improve coordination and transfer information between the immigration authorities of different countries; (iv) a regional strategy for South–South cooperation to respond to human displacement due to environmental factors and climate change will be promoted, and IOM will support a regional cooperation mechanism for environmental emergencies.

18. Recognizing the constant increase in labour migration with 36 million of the South Asian population living outside the region of the **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**, and the social costs this entails, Nepal as current Chair of the SAARC has been calling for a regional cooperation mechanism on migration. At the Eighteenth Summit, the Member States agreed to cooperate on migration management to ensure migrant workers' safety, security and well-being. Currently, the suggestion by Nepal to establish regional cooperation is under consideration of the Member States with the aim to: (i) facilitate collaboration on key migration issues; (ii) develop the SAARC declaration on the promotion of the rights of migrant workers; and (iii) identify five priority thematic areas and facilitate information-sharing on labour migration.

19. As a region, the **Caribbean** experiences high levels of economic intraregional and extraregional migration as well as other migration challenges ranging from migration linked to natural disasters to border management and human trafficking. The governments of the countries and territories in the Caribbean have recognized the importance of improved and comprehensive understanding and management of migration flows in the region. Therefore, IOM has been supporting the Caribbean governments, upon their request during the Brasilia Conference in 2014, to develop the foundations for the establishment of an RCP for the Caribbean. It has been agreed that a meeting among the countries and territories will take place next year in order to define a plan of action to establish the Caribbean RCP.

III. Contribution of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration to Integrating Migration into the Global Development Policies

1. Follow-up to the outcomes of the 2013 UN HLD was the broad theme of the Fifth Global RCP Meeting. Session 2 provided an opportunity to review the progress made by RCPs regarding the eight-point agenda for action on making migration work with a particular focus on the integration of migration into the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. The delegate from the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development (SRSG) summarized the key developments since the 2013 HLD, particularly the inclusion of migration on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The implementation of migration-related targets is considered a difficult task due to the predominant perception of migration as a crisis, which needs to be reversed. Migration itself is not the crisis; instead, crisis is what the migrants are moving away from, such as natural disasters, poverty, political regimes and lack of access to the most basic rights. Often the way in which migration is managed, such as cases of encouraging xenophobia or separating families in the asylum process, can be considered a factor contributing to the crisis.

3. The importance of managing migration properly and linking migration with development while focusing on migrants' dignity, integration and well-being was underscored. The important role of RCPs in guiding governments in the decision-making process as well as in changing the negative public perceptions of migrants was emphasized. It was underlined that RCPs as forums for dialogue and exchange should play a greater role in encouraging migration experts to better analyse, guide and monitor policies, and develop new, creative ways of managing migration with a view to improving the future of millions of people.

4. The findings of the empirical study conducted by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) for the GFMD on the role of regional migration dialogues and the global migration and development agenda were presented. Through 21 semi-structured telephone interviews with experts, State representatives and RCP secretariats, the study assessed the development of five selected RCPs (Budapest Process, Prague Process, MTM, Rabat Process, and the EU-funded ICMPD EuroMed Migration III Project, which includes dialogue components) and their linkages with the GFMD.

5. The study revealed differences between the RCPs: RCPs towards the East (Budapest Process, Prague Process) mainly focus on border management and EU accession. Development has only become a focus in the Budapest Process recently, while the Prague Process and RCPs towards the South (MTM, Rabat Process) always focus on the development aspect of migration, for example, the diaspora.

6. The study showed that while there is varying interest from RCPs in discussion on SDGs, RCPs have a role in the implementation of and follow-up to SDGs, especially regarding Goal 10.7 ("Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies").

7. With regard to linkages between RCPs and the GFMD, the study noted that often different representatives from the same government attend the national, regional and global forums, resulting in limited regular exchange of information between national and regional and global levels. Therefore, the study recommended that exchange of information and experience be improved, regular communication channels be established, and the global platform for purposes of exchanging content and methodology be used. The study also recommended that a regional migration dialogues day be held at the GFMD and that there be more targeted cooperation with and involvement of civil society, diaspora organizations and the private sector in RCPs.

8. The participants had the opportunity to break into smaller groups to review in more depth the progress that had been made by RCPs regarding some areas of the eight-point agenda for action of the 2013 HLD and also reflect on the role of RCPs and the steps to be taken regarding the implementation and review of the migration-related targets of the SDGs.

Role of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration in Protecting the Human Rights of All Migrants, Eliminating Migrant Exploitation and Addressing the Plight of Stranded Migrants

- Breakout Group 1 reviewed the actions and challenges encountered by RCPs to ensure protection of human rights of all migrants, eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking, and address the plight of stranded migrants.

- One of the main recommendations was to continue to systematically include human rights issues on the agendas of RCPs, further clarify how to give practical effect to human rights standards as applied to migrants and pay particular attention to migrants in vulnerable situations.

- The participants stressed the importance of correct application of criminalization and legalization, as well as the importance of promoting avenues for safe migration.

- Another important recommendation was the need for clarification of international standards, promoting the principle of non-discrimination and regularization of migrants, defining minimum standards for child migrants, and more systematized and practical guidance on giving effect to the human rights of migrants.

- It was further recommended that human rights be promoted as standing items on RCP agendas, and for this purpose to increase the institutional diversity of officials participating in RCPs.

Role of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration in Reducing Costs of Labour Migration

- Breakout Group 2 looked at RCPs' engagement to reduce the costs of labour migration, and shared best practices and lessons learned from activities and projects implemented by RCPs.

- The paper "Promoting Decent Work for Migrant Workers" prepared by the International Labour Organization (ILO)[3] was discussed. It was stressed that contemporary migration is linked, directly or indirectly, to the world of work and the quest for decent work opportunities; therefore, decent work should be considered in the discussion of international migration in the future global agenda on sustainable development. Therefore, one of the targets of the new framework of the sustainable development is to "protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment" (Goal 8.8). Indicators to measure Goal 8.8 include those on international labour standards; employment, wages and working conditions; social security coverage; skills and qualifications recognition; reducing the costs related to recruitment; and social dialogue. Labour migration costs need to be seen in the broader context of employment and labour markets and not merely through the narrow lens of remittance transactions.

- The discussion led to significant recommendations. One is that it is important to consider that the costs of labour migration are not only financial but also social, as this type of migration may also result in depletion of skills resources in countries of origin, may take a toll on families due to separation or may lead to child abuse in cases of child migrant labour. RCPs have to prioritize the costs of labour migration systematically.

- The need for cooperation at the national level between labour-sending and labour-receiving countries was stressed. The discussion centred around how RCPs could help to address various

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3 Prepared by ILO as a basis for discussion during the thematic meeting on migration in the post-2015 UN development agenda of GFMD (5 February 2015) and the Thirteenth International Coordination Meeting on International Migration (12 February 2015).

labour migration issues, such as the role of the participating governments in reducing labour recruitment costs, or filling the gaps in data and research. It was highlighted that RCPs can play a role in promoting transnational governance of labour migration, particularly of the recruitment aspect.

Role of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration in the Implementation of and Follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals

- Breakout Group 3 reflected on the critical role of RCPs in the implementation and review of migration-related targets of the SDGs and explored mechanisms to ensure continuous involvement of RCPs in this process. The breakout group session looked at the global and regional key platforms that can support implementation, follow-up and review of migration-related targets; the role of RCPs in SDG implementation, alignment of RCPs with the SDG framework and linkages of RCPs with other processes and forums in order to support SDG implementation.

- The most salient reference to migration in the 2030 Agenda is Goal 10.7 – "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies" – under SDG 10, which centres on reducing inequality within and among countries. This target is expected to instigate greater impetus for governments to adopt high-road migration policies to promote dignified, orderly and safe migration for the benefit of all. Other migration-related targets call for eradicating forced labour and human trafficking; securing a safe working environment, including for migrant workers; reducing the cost of migrant remittances; and significantly reducing the number of people affected by disasters.

- For follow-up and review at the national level, government statistical reports, national stakeholder reports, and existing information and data from UN agencies would constitute the main inputs. At the regional level, it was proposed that Member States identify existing mechanisms and multi-stakeholder processes to engage in peer learning, sharing of best practices, cooperation on transboundary issues and discussion on shared targets. At the global level, the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development will lead the follow-up and review of the SDGs.

- One of the main conclusions reached during the breakout group session was that RCPs should play a stronger role in the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda. RCPs should enhance their ownership for the 2030 Agenda by assessing what each RCP has already done in line with the SDGs and, using the SDGs as reference point, expand the scope of their agendas. RCPs should cooperate in this regard with civil society organizations, the private sector and the media. Furthermore, to build the capacities of RCPs, they should include experts from different government ministries to ensure a multisectoral approach to be able to address the SDGs adequately through RCPs.

Role of RCP Secretariats vis-à-vis the New Global Migration and Development Agenda

- Breakout Group 4 discussed the important role of RCP secretariats as backbones of the RCPs, and avenues for greater cooperation among the secretariats. Breakout Group 4 reported back to the plenary with key conclusions on their respective topics and recommendations vis-à-vis the role of RCPs in the given areas. The functions and tasks performed by RCP secretariats, the mechanisms for regular cooperation between regional-level secretariats towards development of joint projects between RCPs and the mechanisms for communication/information exchange between RCPs were emphasized. The international organizations were credited for their important role in supporting RCP secretariats.

- Acknowledging the wealth of expertise, knowledge and information of RCP secretariats, it was suggested that a mechanism for regular exchange between them be built, which can be in the form of an electronic mailing list, newsletters, audio- or videoconferences, webinars and specific space for secretariats on the RCP section of the IOM web page. One of the main conclusions of Breakout Group 4 was to share best practices of projects supported by RCP secretariats, including evaluations, indicators and successful methodologies used, and to organize exchange of information thematically.

- It was emphasized that RCP secretariats can contribute to links between government officials participating in different inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration. For purposes of improved coordination, RCP secretariats could be invited as observers of other processes.

IV. Interaction between Regional Consultative Processes on Migration and the Global Forum on Migration and Development

1. The session "Updates on Global Forum on Migration and Development" recalled the developments in migration and development discourse and action at the global level, particularly in the framework of the GFMD process, since the Fourth Global RCP Global Meeting in Lima in 2013. Sweden, as the GFMD 2013–2014 Chair, highlighted the potential of migration for development and advocated the inclusion of migration on the development agenda by leading the participation and contribution of the GFMD in the second UN HLD. Sweden successfully convened the Seventh GFMD Forum in Stockholm in May 2014.

2. Turkey, as the current GFMD Chair (2014–2015), organized the Eighth GFMD Summit meeting in Istanbul on 14–16 October 2015, which resulted, inter alia, in the introduction of forced migration as a thematic focus, a call for the GFMD to play a role in the implementation of and follow-up to migration-relevant SDGs, and the establishment of a new public–private sector interaction mechanism.

3. Bangladesh will host the GFMD meeting in 2016, with the overarching theme, "Migration that Works for Sustainable Development for All", and aims to particularly strengthen the role of the GFMD in the implementation and review of the SDGs.

4. The session underlined the importance of promoting greater synergy between the GFMD and the RCPs, and discussed the main challenges in this regard. These included the fact that often different officials are designated as focal points for regional and global processes on migration. Therefore, it was recommended that regular communication between the focal points be maintained and, where possible, the participation of RCPs in GFMD meetings be promoted. It was further recommended that systematic sharing of experiences and lessons learned be encouraged, also through established mechanisms like the online GFMD Platform for Partnerships.

V. Role of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration in Protecting the Human Rights of All Migrants in the Current Migration Context

As one of the important items of the eight-point agenda for action on making migration work, protection of human rights of migrants remains a priority for RCPs. This session first looked at the regional protection mechanisms for human rights of migrants in South America and then examined the need to address current migration challenges, such as mixed migration flows and protection at sea through a rights-centred approach.

Role of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration in Protecting the Human Rights of All Migrants

- The new paradigm on migration policies in the Common Market of the South (Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR)[4]) was presented as an example of a regional framework with high international protection standards. The majority of its Member States have ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The Agreement on Residency for Nationals of the MERCOSUR States provides for the right of the nationals of the Member States to obtain legal residence in the territory of other Member States. There are bilateral, regional and subregional agreements recognizing the human rights of migrants independently of their migratory condition, promoting a policy of free movement of people and the development of a progressive plan for regional citizenship. Some countries such as Argentina and Uruguay have adopted national laws recognizing the rights of migrants and migrant-centred policies, and there are initiatives towards including the human rights-based approach in migration legislation in Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Peru. Thanks to the Advisory Opinion of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on the protection of migrant children and adolescents' rights, the minimum level obligations for States of origin, transit and destination to guarantee the protection of migrant children's rights was determined, and the principle of non-detention of children regardless of their migratory status was established, and the application of the principle of non-refoulement was enforced. Migration and human mobility demonstrate a community of social memory, aspirations and common future. MERCOSUR works to address the challenges in the region: incorporating human rights perspective in national legislation; incorporating in public policy a development and migration perspective with focus on human rights; developing indicators to assess progress towards meeting legal obligations; and strengthening human rights public institutions. The human rights of migrants and their full social integration conditions are essential for the promotion of national policies, strategies for regional cooperation, and adherence to new processes and international mechanisms.

- In this regard, the South American Conference on Migration (SACM) RCP promotes the integral approach that the migrant is considered a subject of rights and that migration policy is migrant-centred.

Role of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration in Addressing Mixed Migration Flows

- The presentation by the **ARCP** representative focused on challenges in addressing mixed migration flows in light of the lack of an international legal framework. The international community and especially international organizations have sought to improve the livelihood of migrants and ensure their protection; however, in the opinion of the ARCP, international organizations have

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4 MERCOSUR is a South American regional economic intergovernmental organization. Its Member States are Argentina, Bolivia (the Plurinational State of), Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of), and associate Member States are Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname.

faced immense challenges in harmonizing and coordinating their work. Even though States are the key actors in addressing various aspects of mixed migration flows, responsibilities must be shared more equally within the international community. It was emphasized that the determination of migrants' status, as well as the assessment of their needs, is a crucial and challenging aspect of dealing with mixed migration flows, as it takes time and eventually has implications for countries of origin and destination. Concluding, it was highlighted that there is a need to tackle the causes of mixed migration flows as urgently as the symptoms, and that partnership and cooperation between States and international organizations are paramount in this endeavour.

- The Chair of the **Egyptian National Coordinating Committee on preventing and combating illegal migration (NCCPIM)** reaffirmed that mixed migration flows are a key priority for the Middle East and North Africa region. To safeguard the rights of all migrants, the NCCPIM believes that there is a need for a binding international and national legal framework for each category of migrants and has thus supported the creation of national legislation for combating and preventing smuggling of migrants by sea, land or air. A section of the law was also reserved for the provision of protection of and aid to migrants, especially migrant women and children. It was also highlighted that for these efforts to be successful, exchange of information to prosecute organized crime networks must be more effectively coordinated. The NCCPIM is also implementing initiatives to prevent irregular migration, such as a media campaign depicting the dangers of irregular migration and a campaign under the theme "Egypt Is Your Future", which provides information on available economic alternative solutions for youth to facilitate their access to the labour market.

- The representative of the **Bali Process** began his presentation by outlining that the Asia-Pacific region has also been dealing with significant mixed migration flows, including through the maritime route, such as in the Andaman Sea. He emphasized that the Bali Process is a good example of responsibility and burden-sharing between States, as it is a platform for partnership and coordination to tackle irregular movements and address human smuggling and trafficking through a comprehensive approach. This includes prevention through raising awareness in countries of origin, early detection, non-discriminatory protection of all victims whether smuggled or trafficked, ensuring safety and security of all human beings, and prosecution of all traffickers and smugglers. However, in addressing the root causes in a concerted effort to prevent conflict, manage instability and foster inclusive development, sharing of responsibility needs to extend to the whole international community. There is a need for support from international organizations, as well as further coordination and sharing of experiences, best practices and effective actions between RCPs. Concluding, the representative suggested that IOM and UNHCR could provide all RCPs with a compilation of best practices (policy and practice) adopted by different RCPs for others to draw on.

- The representative of the **Almaty Process** outlined the many factors and reasons for migration in the region, stemming on the one hand from the legacy of nomadic traditions in Central Asia and on the other hand caused by the instability in Afghanistan, as well as large-scale natural disaster and environmental issues in the region. Russia has been the main destination country for migrants from Central Asia, and remittances have increasingly become important for national economies, such as Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, where remittances account for approximately 30 per cent of the GDP. To respond to the challenges of mixed migration flows, the Almaty Process has directed its focus towards projects involving the diaspora as well as on labour migration. Countries participating in the Almaty Process are looking into mainstreaming the human-development implications of labour migration and remittance flows into national development policies and programming. Furthermore, it has been discussed how labour opportunities can lead to solutions for refugees and to economic development of countries of destination, asylum, and origin by exploring international practices and their potential application in Central Asia.

Addressing the Issues of Protection at Sea

- The Italian Coast Guard believes that migration is not a problem to be solved but a reality to be managed responsibly and humanely. It was emphasized that mixed migration by sea is not merely a matter of border management, but it is mainly a humanitarian and search and rescue matter, due to the high number of unsafe crafts used by the smugglers and the long journey in high seas to reach Italian shores from North Africa or Middle East. However, it requires immediate reaction and often there is no time to wait for medium- or long-term solutions. Search and rescue is a complex phenomenon that needs to be addressed through a comprehensive and holistic approach by the whole international community and the authorities in Europe.

- As an example of effective State operation with regard to protection at sea, the case of the Italian Coast Guard was illustrated. The Coast Guard's main tasks include: search and rescue; safety of navigation; ship and port security; marine environment protection; maritime traffic monitoring; protection of fishery resources and control of fishing activities; judicial police and law enforcement at sea; as well as administrative functions of navigation, maritime traffic, public property and leisure craft. Since 1991, the Italian Coast guard has saved almost 500,000 persons.

- Italy holds that overcrowded boats, without safety equipment and without qualified crew, have to be considered boats in distress, even in the absence of a request for rescue, according to a principle of "reasonable precaution", in order to avoid incidents. Other Mediterranean States, such as Greece and Malta, do not perform rescue operations in absence of a request for rescue, and in case the boat/ship appears in condition to sail.

- In the ensuing discussion, the participants stressed the importance of recognizing the human rights for all and that ensuring migrants' access to rights and the justice system is a key responsibility of States. It was agreed that RCPs should give more attention to human rights issues on their agendas and make these a priority. In this context, it was noted that debate around using the term "irregular" versus "illegal" is still ongoing, but that Chile, for example, has decided to use "irregular", as persons cannot be considered illegal. Regarding responses to mixed migration flows and irregular movements, a number of participants asserted that comprehensive approaches on regional and subregional levels must be applied, including advocacy and sensitization about the risks of irregular migration and addressing root causes of migration in countries of origin. Furthermore, it was emphasized that the mixed nature of flows require a needs-based approach, starting with the identification of the needs of each individual, to ensure the well-being of migrants, especially the most vulnerable. However, it was also reiterated that such comprehensive approaches can only be realized through joined-up initiatives of States, such as in tackling organized crime across borders, and genuine collaboration in sharing experiences, practices and data.

VI. Role of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration in Addressing the Plight of Stranded Migrants

1. This session introduced the objectives, scope and first findings of the MICIC Initiative and highlighted the important role RCPs can play in promoting the engagement of States in this initiative.

2. The Head of the MICIC Secretariat illustrated in her presentation that the crisis in Libya in 2011 and the crisis in Japan in the same year identified migrants – as opposed to citizens – caught in crisis situations as a group of people with specific vulnerabilities, many of which are preexisting and can be exacerbated during times of crisis such as conflicts and natural disasters. Thus, the objective of the State-led MICIC Initiative is to save lives, protect the rights of migrants and uphold their dignity while also addressing the longer-term consequences through better preparedness, more effective responses, and better recovery for migrants, their families and communities. Through a broad and inclusive consultation process, looking at the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination, international and non-governmental organizations, employers and recruiters, migrants and diaspora organizations, the MICIC Initiative seeks to develop non-binding principles, guidelines and effective practices for all phases of a crisis, and relevant to situations of both natural disasters and conflicts.

3. The following key messages have emerged through the first consultations with governments and civil society partners. At the pre-crisis phase: (i) the better protected and respected migrants' human and labour rights are in normal times, the more resilient migrants will be in times of crisis; and (ii) there is a need to integrate migrants and their specific vulnerabilities and needs in disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management plans. During the emergency phase: (i) migrants need to have access to the same life-saving assistance and protection as nationals/citizens on a non-discriminatory basis; (ii) however, specific measures may be needed to overcome the particular barriers that migrants may face in access. At the post-crisis phase, the key is to see this phase in a development context and look at development-oriented solutions, such as livelihood creation and reintegration measures, securing accumulated rights (i.e. pensions) and re-migration possibilities.

4. The representative of the United States Co-Chair of the MICIC Initiative emphasized that the goal of the MICIC Initiative is to launch non-binding guidelines in mid-2016 to address and respond to the challenges that both governments with migrant populations caught in crisis face and governments of countries of migrant origin have to deal with. The need for an update of response tools and innovative solutions has become obvious in light of the ongoing migration crisis in Europe and the Middle East and North Africa region. It was further underscored that the use of new technology, such as mobile apps, is critical along with encouraging diaspora engagement and the empowerment of migrants to be involved in developing response tools and mechanisms. Even though the scope of the MICIC Initiative only includes migrants who reside in the country in crisis and is limited to countries in conflict or hit by natural disasters, she stressed that the guidelines being developed will provide global operational recommendations and be applicable in other migration scenarios.

5. She further emphasized that RCPs have a role to play in the development of the guidelines as well as their implementation. RCPs are the ideal forum to inspire States to get involved in the consultation process and participate in the development of guidelines through sharing of best practices and lessons learned. In addition, RCPs have the opportunities to foster and encourage States through capacity-building and information-sharing to put the guidelines into practice.

6. In the ensuing discussion, the positive synergy between RCPs and the MICIC Initiative was underlined as the initiative involves all arrays of actors in migration and the consultations provide the chance for governments to expand the conversation and hear different perspectives of other stakeholders on the challenges of migration. The participants univocally commended the timeliness of and the need for such an initiative in light of many natural disasters and ongoing conflicts in all regions of the world, in which migrants often fall through the cracks of international protection systems. Information-sharing technologies, the need for a consular network, methods of prevention or anticipation of disasters, and conflicts were raised as topics to be included in further consultations. Especially the need to raise awareness for the protection of the rights of all migrants was highlighted by several participants.

VII. Role of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration in Addressing Forced Migration

This session touches on the various causes of forced migration and its consequences and the implications it has for countries of origin, transit and destination. This session gave the opportunity to discuss means of integrating migrants into host communities as well as reflect on viewing migration as an adaptation strategy and solution rather than merely a consequence of climate change.

Forced Migration: Implications of Asylum and Displacement, Means of Response

- In her presentation, the Head of the Migration Sector of the Ministry of Immigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt gave an account on how forced migration from neighbouring countries has had an impact on Egypt. She highlighted that Egyptian migration policies, historically and to date, are based on inclusion not exclusion, which means that there is no parallel system, but refugee populations are assimilated and treated as nationals. Since the first influx of refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic, the Government of Egypt has declared that Syrians would enjoy the same rights as Egyptian nationals even in the subsidized sectors (e.g. education and health), and would have the right to work in the formal and informal markets.

- As Egypt has been facing economic, security and stability strains due to the political upheaval in recent years, this influx of refugees has impacted the already ailing Egyptian economy, in particular in the skilled and informal sectors which Syrians sought to enter. It was emphasized that the impact of the Syrian crisis had a different dimension than the Libya crisis which forced 1 million Egyptian migrant workers to return home due to the instability and violence in Libya. This resulted in a loss of remittances and more pressure on the labour market which was already suffering.

- In conclusion, it was emphasized that Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan bore the brunt of the Syrian refugee crisis and absorbed around 2 million refugees in spite of these countries' limited resources and struggling economies. She further advocated that more support needs to be extended to the Arab countries carrying the weight of the Syrian crisis. To resolve forced migration issues, root causes have to be analysed and addressed more effectively, and political solutions must be found. Overall, more support should be given to countries of origin to improve their political and economic situations, which would allow for voluntary return and reintegration.

Role of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration in Addressing the Problems of Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

- The representative of the Government of Bangladesh illustrated in her presentation how in the Bangladeshi context climate change and environmental issues are related to migratory movements and highlighted from which angles the international community needs to look at this issue.

- Climate change amplifies existing social, environmental, economic and political stresses, and creates new ones. Bangladesh is considered to be one of the most vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation. It was noted that given the fact that Bangladesh has been struggling with these issues for a long time, the affected population has developed resilience and adaptation strategies; however, this resilience may be exceeded by the scale of impact. This begs the question as to how one can ensure people's right to life. Policymakers, therefore, need to look at climate change and its consequences from a human rights perspective. In many situations, there are complex social, cultural and economic factors playing a role in displacement due to environmental factors. Furthermore, it is also important to address climate change

from a disaster risk reduction perspective. If well managed and planned, migration can be an adaptation strategy and solution to mitigate the impact of sudden and slow-onset disasters. For countries with high risk of being affected by climate change, it would therefore be critical to have a mobility plan in time of emergency to reduce vulnerabilities.

- Even though climate change and migration have made it on the agenda of global forums such as the UN HLD or the Nansen Initiative as well as regional platforms such as the Bali Process, the SAARC and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), two main gaps remain: (i) the SDGs do not address the nexus between displacement/mobility and environment; and (ii) there is no existing international legal framework to ensure the protection of "environmental migrants" affected by slow-onset natural disasters.

- In the lively discussion that followed, the participants agreed that access to livelihood opportunities for refugees and other migrants and their absorption in the local labour market is critical for their socioeconomic well-being as well as a key element for their integration into the host community. However, one participant also raised the concern that it can be a huge strain on the host communities' frail economy, as migrants compete with nationals for job opportunities. Activities of IOM and ILO to integrate returning migrant workers into the labour markets, specifically providing training and rehabilitation programmes, were mentioned as effective support to countries of origin. Another issue brought forward was that even though migrants bring a variety of needed skill sets, in most cases these skills are not put to use adequately and matched to meet the need of the host countries' labour markets. Furthermore, it was noted by one participant that the ability to live in dignity and the access to livelihood and basic services is not available in many countries of asylum in the South, particularly in protracted crisis situations. Participants concurred that improving the stability and enhancing opportunities in countries of origin for return and reintegration of migrants is the preferred solution/scenario.

- Several participants called attention to the issue of gender violence in the context of forced migration and the need for it to be addressed on the regional and global levels. As a good example, SACM developed a project through consultations to protect migrant women against violence and return them safely to their countries of origin.

- The participants appreciated the presentation on climate change and migration, as it constituted a relatively new topic for RCPs, and recognized the issue as a real global challenge. It was stated that more research and data is required to comprehend the complex link between environmental factors and mobility. The importance of building a knowledge base to understand migration as adaptation strategy and solution and translate this into effective policies was recognized. This was reaffirmed by another participant suggesting that in this context the important role of RCPs could be to provide more data and cooperate with academics to inform States and ensure that policies to respond to the challenges of migratory movements in the context of climate change and environmental disasters are evidence-based. The Nansen Initiative was mentioned as a good example of State-led consultation to advance the protection of environmental migrants, which also discussed humanitarian visas as solution for environmental migrants.

VIII. Enhancing Migration Partnerships and Cooperation

In this session, the participants had the opportunity to discuss the impact of the public on migration policymaking as well as the role civil society should play in the RCPs.

Strengthening Public Confidence in Migration Policy and Practice

- The representative of the IGC Chair highlighted in her presentation that the lack of public confidence in migration management can constrain both political will and policymakers' leverage to develop and implement measures to address complex migration issues. Therefore, Australia, the IGC Chair for 2014–2015, chose theme "Strengthening Public Confidence in Migration Policy and Practice", which was explored through four main pillars.

- The first being robust and reliable evidence base, it was emphasized that demonstrating that decisions are evidence-based is key to gaining public confidence. Approaches to developing a robust evidence base (data collection and analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and partnering in research) were explored, as were the relationships between evidence and confidence.

- Secondly, fostering dialogue and partnerships between the government and organizations can reduce the distortion of public discourse. On the one hand, including civil society into the policymaking process will inform policies of grassroots realities and make them more inclusive. On the other hand, it builds confidence of civil society that States are taking action and take the voice of their constituents seriously. The role of the private sector, and opportunities for collaboration, was also emphasized as it adds an additional perspective and enables innovation in policy development.

- As to strategic communication, it is an important factor for building and maintaining public confidence; however, media reporting often fails to provide relevant facts to the public. Therefore, governments must facilitate understanding of migration policy and practices to ensure that accurate evidence and information reaches intended audiences. There is also a need to tap into different new channels of communication such as social media.

- Lastly, public confidence in migration policy and practice is closely linked to perceptions of organizational capacity. Governments need to question their structural ability to improve their organizational proficiency, invest in capacity-building, and foster a transparent and efficient work environment.

Participation of Civil Society Organizations and Academia in Regional Consultative Processes on Migration

- The Head of the Secretariat of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) highlighted in her presentation the effective collaboration of the RCM with civil society.

- Since its inception, the RCM has sustained a permanent dialogue with civil society through the Regional Network of Migrants Civil Organizations (Red Regional de Organizaciones Civiles para las Migraciones, RROCM), a network of civil society organizations working on migration. The network includes 10 to 100 migration-related organizations per country, representing 11 Member States of the Puebla Process.

- It was stressed that the continuous dialogue with this network of civil society organizations has enabled the RCM to gain a better understanding of migration issues at the community, national and regional levels, and at the same time to tap into the knowledge as well as capacities of these grassroots organizations to respond to emerging issues with concrete action plans.

- The RRCOM participates in formal activities of the RCM, which include the Regional Consultative Group on Migration, the Vice Minister's meetings, capacity-building and the Networks of Liaison Officers. In a continued effort to deepening and strengthening the relationship between the RCM and the RRCOM and other civil society organizations such as academic institutions and the private sector, the current Pro-Tempore President of the RCM is proposing new mechanisms and activities, such as a new format of meetings and seminars which includes all actors and volunteer projects engaging the diaspora.

- In the ensuing discussion, several participants noted the cautious approach of some RCPs to include civil society in the State-led consultations, as there are too many civil society organizations that do not speak as one voice and that represent a wide range of different perspectives and groups such as migrants, the diaspora, the private sector and the academia. It was voiced that there needs to be a transparent mechanism to select which organizations are appropriate to include. Each region and RCP must develop their own way of interacting with their civil society as there is no one-size-fits-all approach to them. A suggestion was made that RCPs should invite existing networks of civil society organizations working on human rights and national human rights institutions acknowledged through the Paris Principles to their meetings. This would ensure that the rights of migrants would remain a priority on the agenda of RCPs. Furthermore, attention was drawn to the question of how to involve and direct media to support the efforts of changing the toxic narrative on migration.

- The participants agreed that, facing the complexities of current migration challenges, it is critical to enhance cooperation and partnerships and engage all stakeholders including civil society organizations, the private sector, the academia and the media in the consultation process to capitalize on their knowledge and resources. It is important to build trust between governments and civil society when addressing migration issues and formulating policies, and inclusion of civil society in the consultation is one strategy to do so. It was recommended that the RCPs from Central and South America could share some best practices and modalities of participation of non-RCP entities, as they have a long history of working with civil society organizations and other stakeholders.

IX. Conclusion

1. The Fifth Global RCP Meeting once again acknowledged that migration is one of the most significant global issues of the twenty-first century, and that RCPs and other inter-State regional consultation mechanisms shall continue to be relevant in addressing migration challenges on the basis of sharing of information and experiences and building of consensus without compromising national sovereign prerogatives, and overcoming the migration challenges that might otherwise prove intractable.

2. Therefore, recommendations were made to encourage greater coordination on migration among relevant national stakeholders, encourage a wider range of national representatives participating in RCPs to foster whole-of-government approach and coherent and balanced migration policies, as well as consider engaging a range of stakeholders, such as civil society. Specific focus was put on partnership among RCPs through cooperation among RCP secretariats.

3. Further, it was recommended to continue promoting greater synergies between RCPs and global processes, in particular the GFMD, for example by encouraging greater mutual information-sharing between the GFMD and RCPs, and consideration of greater coherence of participation in RCPs and the GFMD.

4. The conference deliberations spurred deeper reflection on how inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration can contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the migration-specific targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. A key conclusion of the meeting was the recognition of the paramount role RCPs play to support the implementation of the migrant-specific targets in the SDGs.

5. A recurrent theme in the Global RCP Meeting was the central importance of the human rights of migrants as a priority for RCPs, including the issue of unaccompanied migrant children. Related discussions referred to the lack of adequate legal migration channels, which creates the conditions for human trafficking and migrant smuggling, with serious consequences for the lives and rights of migrants and States' ability to govern migration.

6. It was recommended that governments be supported in promoting regular and safe migration channels and in decriminalizing irregular migration. The participants also recommended to continue to systematically include human rights issues on the agendas of RCPs, further clarify how to give practical effect to human rights standards as applied to migrants and pay particular attention to those in vulnerable situations.

7. Another key recommendation was to address the drivers of forced and irregular migration, including climate change, economic disparities, and demand for labour, to decrease the incidence of irregular movements, including through circular labour migration, and to reduce costs of labour. In particular, it was recommended that policy attention be directed towards mixed migration flows, saving lives and protecting migrants at sea and on land, and practical measures be directed to address the gaps in protection of migrants caught in countries in crisis, including the development of the non-binding MICIC principles, guidelines and effective practices, and promote their concrete use at the regional and national levels through the RCPs, including through relevant capacity-building activities.

8. With regard to reducing costs of labour migration, it was stressed that RCPs play a role in: addressing research and data gaps on migration and labour migration in particular; including consideration of labour migration on the RCP agendas; and advocating national, bilateral, regional and transnational engagement on the integrity of labour recruitment.

9. Negative perceptions of migrants and xenophobia were identified as important challenges to be addressed by RCPs, noting that strategies to generate public confidence in migration policies are essential.

10. The lack of data on migration was repeatedly underlined as an obstacle for RCPs and national policymakers.

11. The participants acknowledged the role of IOM as the global leading agency on migration, and in particular its efforts to promote, facilitate and support regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, as well as the support it has provided to RCPs and other forums on migration dialogue and cooperation. Specific recommendations were linked to continued technical guidance and advice to RCPs by intergovernmental organizations. In particular, IOM and UNHCR were asked to compile best practices of RCPs' work in the field of mixed migration flows in order to facilitate exchange and cooperation among RCPs. In addition, IOM was asked to support RCPs in conducting a baseline research among RCPs with a view to tracking the past, current and planned activities in support of the SDGs and monitoring of the SDG achievement.

12. In his closing remarks, the Director General of IOM summarized the main achievements of the Fifth Global RCP Meeting and emphasized the challenges that remain to be addressed by RCPs, in particular, continued efforts towards realizing the eight-point agenda for action on making migration work and effective management of the changing migration dynamics through the new sustainable development framework. The Director General further stressed the need for cooperation and partnerships at all levels, between countries of origin, transit and destination, cross-regional cooperation, cooperation with civil society and the private sector, and cooperation at the RCP level secretariats. The Director General reconfirmed IOM's commitment to working closely with RCPs and inter-State consultation mechanisms to enhance partnerships among them, to support the implementation of the migration-related targets of the 2030 Agenda, and to address the drivers of forced and irregular migration with a view to saving and protecting human rights of all migrants at all stages of the migration process.

13. In his closing statement, the Assistant Secretary General of LAS appreciated the fact that the Meeting addressed the key migration-related issues that have come into play and particularly affect the Arab region, notably forced migration, protection of migrants' rights, mixed migration flows, the fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and protection at sea. He noted with appreciation the follow-up to the outcomes of the Second HLD and the resulting eight-point agenda vis-à-vis the RCPs' determination to continue working on the new sustainable development agenda. The Assistant Secretary General further expressed the readiness of LAS for continued cooperation with RCPs and IOM, and noted their experience and expertise that can be of benefit to the ARCP.

14. The Fifth Global RCP Meeting again highlighted the important function that the global RCP meetings play in nurturing cross-regional exchange and supported their continuance. The next global meeting of RCPs, planned for 2016, will take account of the points that the Fifth Global Meeting drew attention to as meriting further reflection.

Annexes

Annex I: Chair's Summary

1. The Fifth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) took place at the headquarters of the League of Arab States (LAS), Cairo, Egypt, on 21–22 October 2015, with the theme "Exploring Contemporary Migration Challenges: Reflecting on the Outcomes of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the Post-2015 Development Agenda". The Meeting was organized jointly by LAS and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

2. The Arab Regional Consultative Process (ARCP) was formally launched at the Meeting. It aims at addressing pressing migration issues in this important region in the landscape of contemporary migration.

3. The Meeting was very timely given the critical situation in the Arab region, one of the regions most affected by the complex migration crisis. The thematic focus of the Meeting was on the contribution of RCPs in implementing and reviewing the migration-related targets of the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the follow-up to the outcomes of the 2013 United Nations High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD).

4. The Meeting brought together 86 delegates, including 35 from RCPs. Representatives of RCP chairs and secretariats,[5] interregional forums on migration, and the Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) participated alongside experts from regional and intergovernmental organizations.[6]

5. In his introductory remarks, the Director General of IOM described the global migration landscape, in which RCPs and inter-State consultation mechanism on migration operate, their achievements in the past ten years, and prospects for future cooperation especially related to migration and development and managing diversity in migration.

6. The Assistant Secretary General of LAS, Head of Social Sector Affairs, in his introductory remarks, addressed the relevance of convening the Global RCP Meeting in the Arab region in light of the current migratory trends in the region, including mixed migration flows to neighbouring regions with increasing numbers of refugees due to the instability in some countries in the region. He also stressed the importance of shedding light on the main challenges in the field of migration and means of enhancing cooperation to address these challenges.

7. Session 1 recapitulated the highlights of RCP actions since the Fourth Global RCP Meeting. The Government of Peru shared the outcomes of the 2013 Global RCP Meeting. This meeting affirmed the important role of dialogue and cooperation between the States, and recommended regular exchange across regions, including the exchange of the various good practices that have been developed in some regions and could possibly be replicated in others. During the Fourth Global Meeting, the need to strengthen the section dedicated to RCPs on IOM's website was underscored to enable it to more fully achieve its goal of promoting exchange between States

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5   Abu Dhabi Dialogue, Almaty Process, Arab Regional Consultative Process (ARCP), Bali Process, Budapest Process, Colombo Process, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa RCP (COMESA RCP), Intergovernmental Authority and Development RCP (IGAD RCP), Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC), Khartoum Process, Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS), Puebla Process, Rabat Process and South American Conference on Migration (SACM). Representatives from the Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM) and the Prague Process were unable to attend but delegated the representative of the Budapest Process Secretariat to deliver statements on their behalf. The Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) also participated, and a statement was delivered on behalf of the emerging RCP in the Caribbean region.

6   Representatives from the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS) at the American University in Cairo, the Georgetown University Center for International and Regional Studies, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the League of Arab States (LAS), the Common Market of the South (Mercado Común del Sur, MERCOSUR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR). Representatives of past, present and future chairing governments of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the representative of the Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for International Migration and Development also participated in the Global RCP Meeting.

and dialogue forums across regions. The importance of the biennial global meetings in nurturing cross-regional exchange was highlighted, and RCPs supported the continuance of holding these meetings. The Fourth Global RCP Meeting made specific recommendations for consideration by the UN Secretary General and the UN General Assembly in the context of the 2013 HLD. This concrete achievement of the RCPs has contributed to the inclusion of migration on the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

8. As the host of the Fifth Global RCP Meeting, LAS gave a statistical brief on international migration in the Arab region as a sending, receiving and transit region at the same time. Efforts of LAS in the field of migration were reviewed during this presentation, and the newly established mechanisms to coordinate between Arab Member States, as well as the cooperation with international organizations working in the region in the field of migration, was emphasized. The importance of communication with Arab communities abroad and engaging Arab expatriates in the development process in the Arab region was also highlighted. The presentation shed light on the role that LAS plays in conducting reports and studies on migration-related issues, the capacity-building programmes for the officials of its Member States, as well as its efforts in the field of data collection.

9. Representatives from the participating RCPs further highlighted key features of their work and specific actions they have undertaken since the previous global meeting. The overview showed that RCPs have broadened their thematic discussions as well as expanded the scope of their work. RCPs are increasingly engaged on a practical level, implementing projects on labour migration, counter-trafficking, mixed migration flows and other critical migration issues. The exchanges revealed the growing convergence of migration issues of concern to RCPs, as well as emphasized the continuous need for cooperation and sharing of experiences among RCPs.

10. Session 2 focused on the outcomes of the 2013 HLD and looked ahead to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was emphasized that in order to achieve the SDGs and not leave migrants behind, numerous negative trends concerning migration need to be reversed. The main findings of the study on the role of selected RCPs in implementing the new global migration and development agenda were presented.

11. Breakout Group 1 reviewed the actions and difficulties encountered by RCPs to ensure protection of human rights of all migrants, eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking, and address the plight of stranded migrants.

12. Breakout Group 2 looked at the engagement of RCPs to reduce the costs of labour migration, and shared best practices and lessons learned from activities and projects implemented by RCPs.

13. Breakout Group 3 reflected on the critical role of RCPs in the implementation and review of migration-related targets of the SDGs and explored mechanisms to ensure continuous involvement of RCPs in this process.

14. Breakout Group 4 discussed the important role of the secretariats as backbones of the RCPs, and avenues for greater cooperation among the secretariats. The breakout groups reported back to the plenary with key conclusions on their respective topics and recommendations vis-à-vis the role of RCPs in the given areas.

15. During Session 3 on Updates on GFMD Chairmanship, the GFMD representatives stressed the importance of enhancing dialogue between the regional inter-State consultation mechanisms on migration and the global level dialogues on migration, particularly with the GFMD.

16. Session 4 examined questions of mixed migration flows and human rights in various countries and regions. Common themes were the imperative of saving lives and protecting rights and the need for comprehensive approaches to irregular migration, including tackling root causes. Several useful examples of coordination among national actors and policy developments at the regional level were highlighted.

17. Session 5 presented the government-led Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, which aims to produce voluntary, non-binding principles and guidelines and identify effective practices to reduce vulnerability, save lives, and enhance protection and assistance for migrants caught in countries experiencing conflicts or natural disasters. The discussion focused on the role of RCPs in supporting both the development and the implementation of these guidelines.

18. Session 6 addressed forced migration, with examples of conflict-driven displacements in the Arab region, and impacts on Egypt specifically, and environmental migration in Bangladesh. Other RCPs shared related concerns from their regions and initiatives taken by RCPs.

19. In Session 7, speakers and participants presented initiatives and made proposals on strengthening public confidence in migration policy and consulting and communicating with civil society, recognizing the crucial role of these stakeholders in determining the success or migration policies.

20. In the breakout sessions and plenary discussions, participants brought to the fore several key points, as follows:

- Migration was recognized by all as one of the most significant global issues of the twenty-first century.

- The central importance of the human rights of migrants was a recurrent theme, and one that needs to remain a priority for RCPs.

- Numerous discussions referred to the lack of adequate legal migration channels, which allows human trafficking, migrant smuggling and associated criminal networks to flourish, with serious consequences for the lives and rights of migrants and States' ability to govern migration.

- Negative perceptions of migrants and xenophobia were identified as important challenges to be addressed by RCPs, noting that strategies to generate public confidence in migration policies are essential.

- Unaccompanied migrant children constitute a growing concern that RCPs should pay greater attention to.

- The lack of data on migration was repeatedly underlined as an obstacle for RCPs and national policymakers.

21. The Meeting recommended that RCPs and inter-State consultation mechanisms can play an active role to:

- advance the adoption of migration-related indicators for the SDGs and support the implementation and monitoring of the migration-specific targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (e.g. by conducting baseline assessments for future monitoring of the SDG achievement);

- encourage greater coordination on migration among relevant national stakeholders; share experiences among national coordination mechanisms on migration; and encourage a wider range of national representatives participating in RCPs to foster whole-of-government and coherent and balanced migration policies;

- continue to systematically include human rights issues on the agendas of RCPs; further clarify how to give practical effect to human rights standards as applied to migrants; and pay particular attention to those in vulnerable situations;

- direct policy attention towards forced migration, mixed migration flows, saving lives and protecting migrants at sea and on land; the impact of climate change on migration, and practical measures to address the gaps in protection of migrants caught in countries in crisis;

- contribute to regional and other consultations held as part of the MICIC Initiative, and otherwise contribute experiences and perspectives to the development of the non-binding

MICIC principles, guidelines and effective practices, and promote their concrete use at the regional and national levels through the RCPs, including through relevant capacity-building activities;

- promote regular and safe migration channels and decriminalize irregular migration;

- address research and data gaps on migration and on labour migration in particular; include consideration of labour migration on RCP agendas; advocate national, bilateral, regional and transnational engagement on the integrity of labour recruitment;

- consider different modalities that have been used by RCPs to engage a range of stakeholders, such as civil society, and find ways to tap into their knowledge and resources that may usefully contribute to the issues on the agendas of RCPs;

- promote greater synergies between RCPs and global processes, in particular the GFMD, for example by encouraging greater mutual information-sharing between the GFMD and RCPs, and consideration of greater coherence of participation in RCPs and the GFMD;

- encourage regular exchanges of ideas, practices, and lessons learned among RCP secretariats and other entities supporting RCPs; and

- ask IOM and UNHCR to compile best practices of RCPs' work in the field of mixed migration flows in order to facilitate exchange and cooperation among RCPs.

22. The participants acknowledged the role of IOM as the global leading agency on migration, and in particular its efforts to promote, facilitate, and support regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, as well as the support it has provided to RCPs and other forums on migration dialogue and cooperation.

23. The participants expressed deep gratitude to LAS for generously hosting and chairing these deliberations.

Cairo, 22 October 2015

Annex II: Provisional Agenda

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**Fifth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats
of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs)**

*Exploring Contemporary Migration Challenges: Reflecting on the Outcomes
of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*

21–22 October 2015
League of Arab States General Secretariat, Cairo, Egypt[7]

Wednesday, 21 October 2015	
0900–0915	*Registration*
0915–0950	**OFFICIAL OPENING** Moderator: *Mrs Enas El Fergany, Director, Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department, League of Arab States (LAS)*
0915–0920	**INTRODUCTORY REMARKS** *Mrs Enas El Fergany, Director, Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department, League of Arab States (LAS)*
0920–0930	**STATEMENTS OF INTRODUCTION** *H. E. Ambassador William Lacy Swing, Director General, International Organization for Migration (IOM)*
0930–0940	*H.E. Ambassador Badre Eddine Allali, Assistant Secretary General, Head of Social Affairs Sector, League of Arab States (LAS)*
0940–0950	**LAUNCH OF ARAB REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESS ON MIGRATION (ARCP)** *Mrs Enas El Fergany, Director, Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department, League of Arab States (LAS)* *Mr Haitham Jouma'a, Director General, Directorate of Emigrants, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon*
0950–1020	*Coffee Break and Group Photo*
1020–1215	**SESSION 1. HIGHLIGHTS OF RCP ACTIONS SINCE THE 2013 GLOBAL RCP MEETING IN LIMA** **Moderator:** *Mrs Enas El Fergany, Director, Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department, League of Arab States (LAS)*
1020–1035	**REVISITING THE OUTCOMES OF THE 2013 GLOBAL RCP MEETING IN LIMA** *Mr Carlos Manuel Vallejo Martell, Director, Directorate of National Protection and Assistance to the Peruvian Communities Abroad, Directorate General of Peruvian Communities Abroad and Consular Affairs, Ministry of External Relations of Peru*
1035–1045	**PRESENTATION BY THE HOST OF 2015 GLOBAL RCP MEETING** *Ms Lobna Azzam, Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department, League of Arab States (LAS)* **Brief remarks from RCP representatives (5 minutes per RCP)**

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7   *All sessions except the breakout groups were held in Andalusia Room. Interpretation into English, French, Spanish and Arabic was arranged during all sessions except the breakout groups.*

1045–1050	**Abu Dhabi Dialogue Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia** • *Ms Rasha Assem Saleh, International Relations Expert, Dubai Labour Office, Ministry of Labour of the United Arab Emirates*
1050–1055	**Almaty Process** • *Ms Kymbat Aliakbarkyzy, Expert, Committee of Labour, Social Protection and Migration, Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development of Kazakhstan*
1055–1100	**Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime** • *Mr Geoffrey Shaw, Assistant Secretary, People Smuggling Task Force, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia*
1100–1105	**Budapest Process** • *Ms Gülçin Erdem, Head, Migration-GFMD Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey*
1105–1110	**Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) RCP** • *Mr Houssein Guedi Absieh, Immigration, Free Movement and Labour Expert, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa*
1110–1115	**Euro–African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process)** • *Ms Lourdes Melendez Garcia, Embassy of Spain to Egypt*
1115–1120	**Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC)** • *Ms Kelly Ryan, Coordinator, IGC Secretariat*
1120–1125	**Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) RCP** • *Ms Caroline Njuki, Migration Coordinator, IGAD Secretariat*
1125–1130	**Khartoum Process (EU–Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative)** • *Ms Marwa Sayed Ali, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt*
1130–1135	**Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS)** • *Mr Rodrigue Abalo, Head of International Organizations Desk, Ministry of Interior and Decentralization of the Republic of the Congo*
1135–1140	**Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour (Colombo Process)** • *Mr Ganagana Sena Withanage, Secretary of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare of Sri Lanka*
1140–1145	**Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue** • *Ms Sedef Dearing, Senior Regional Adviser, Silk Routes Partnerships Project, Budapest Process Secretariat*
1145–1150	**Prague Process** • *Ms Sedef Dearing, Senior Regional Adviser, Silk Routes Partnerships Project, Budapest Process Secretariat*
1150–1155	**Regional Conference on Migration (Puebla Process)** • *Mr Juan Gabriel Morales Morales, First Secretary, Deputy Director General for Hemispheric and Security Affairs, Directorate General of American Regional Organizations and Mechanisms, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico*
1155–1200	**South American Conference on Migration (SACM)** • *Mr Diego Beltrand, SACM Secretariat*
1200–1330	*Lunch Break*
1330–1515	**SESSION 2. REFLECTING ON THE OUTCOMES OF THE 2013 UN HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT WITH A VIEW TO IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** Moderator: *H. E. Ravinatha Aryasinha, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations and International Organizations in Geneva*
1330–1350	**PRESENTATION ON THE KEY DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE 2013 UN HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE INCLUSION OF MIGRATION INTO THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** *Ms Pamela DeLargy, Senior Advisor, Office of the UN Special Representative for Migration*
1350–1400	**PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY ON THE ROLE OF RCPS IN IMPLEMENTING A NEW GLOBAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA** *Ms Sedef Dearing, Senior Regional Adviser, Silk Routes Partnerships Project, Budapest Process Secretariat*

1400–1515	**SESSION 2 CONTINUED: BREAKOUT GROUPS**
	• **Group 1: Protecting the Human Rights of all Migrants; Eliminating Migrant Exploitation including Human Trafficking; and Addressing the Plight of Stranded Migrants**
	Facilitator: Mr Renaud Detalle, Deputy Regional Representative, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Regional Office for the Middle East
	("Andalusia" Hall; Interpretation: Arabic-English-French-Spanish)
	• **Group 2: Reducing the Costs of Labour Migration**
	Facilitator: Ms Michelle Leighton, Chief of the Labour Migration Branch, Conditions of Work and Equality Department, International Labour Organization
	(Hall "7"; Proceedings in English only)
	• **Group 3: The Role of the RCPs in Follow-up to and Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals**
	Facilitator: Ms Karima El Korri, Chief, Population and Social Development Section, Social Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
	(Hall "5"; Proceedings in English only)
	• **Group 4: The Role of RCP Secretariats vis-à-vis the New Global Migration and Development Agenda (Roundtable Meeting of RCP Secretariats)**
	Facilitator: Mr Diego Beltrand, Head, South American Conference on Migration Secretariat
	(Hall "4"; Interpretation: English-French-Spanish)
1515–1530	*Coffee Break*
1530–1715	**SESSION 2 CONTINUED: RAPPORTEUR REPORTS AND PLENARY DISCUSSION** Moderator: *H. E. Ravinatha Aryasinha, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations and International Organizations in Geneva*
1715–1745	**SESSION 3. UPDATES ON THE GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT** Moderator: *Ms Estrella Lajom, Head, GFMD Support Unit*
1715–1720	*Ms Gülçin Erdem, Head, Migration-GFMD Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey for the GFMD Chair for 2015*
1720–1725	*H. E. Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje, Head of the Swedish Secretariat for the Chairmanship of the GFMD, for GFMD Chair for 2014*
1725–1730	*Ms Nahida Sobhan, Political Affairs Officer, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations and International Organizations in Geneva, for the GFMD Chair for 2016*
1730–1745	**Discussion**
1745–1800	**CONCLUSIONS AND WRAP UP** **CLOSURE OF DAY 1** Moderator: *Ms Kelly Ryan, Coordinator, IGC Secretariat*
1930–2100	WELCOME RECEPTION AND DINNER (HOSTED BY THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES) *Venue: Le Deck Restaurant (Nile View with Oriental Music), Sofitel Cairo El Gezirah Hotel, 3 El Thawra Council St Zamalek* *Pick-up from InterContinental Cairo Semiramis Hotel at 1930

Thursday, 22 October 2015	
0900–1100	**SESSION 4. PROTECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANTS: ADDRESSING MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS AND PROTECTION AT SEA** Moderator: *Ms Sumbul Rizvi, Head, Asylum and Migration Unit. Division of International Protection, UNHCR Headquarters*
0900–0915	**PROTECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANTS** *Mr Paulo Abrão Pires Jr., Secretary General, Mercosur´s Institute for Public Policy on Human Rights*
0915–1000	**MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS: PANEL DISCUSSION** • *Mr Haitham Jouma'a, Director General, Directorate of Emigrants, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants, Republic of Lebanon for Arab RCP* • *H. E. Ambassador Naela Gabr, Chair of the Egyptian National Coordinating Committee on Preventing and Combating Irregular Migration* • *Mr Didar Timenov Head of UN Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan for the Almaty Process* • *H. E. Hasan Kleib, Director General for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia for Bali Process*
1000–1020	**PROTECTION AT SEA** *Mr Sandro Gallinelli, Captain, Department of Maritime Security for the Mediterranean Sea, Italian Coast Guard*

1020–1100	**Plenary Discussion**
1100–1130	*Coffee Break*
1130–1230	**SESSION 5. ADDRESSING THE PLIGHT OF STRANDED MIGRANTS: MIGRANTS IN COUNTRIES IN CRISIS (MICIC) INITIATIVE** *Moderator: Ms Michele Klein Solomon, Director of the MICIC Secretariat, IOM Headquarters*
1130–1200	*Ms Jessica Warden Yutacom, Senior Program Officer, Office of International Migration, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Department of State*
1200–1230	**Discussion**
1230–1330	*Lunch*
1330–1500	**SESSION 6. FORCED MIGRATION – CHANGING TRENDS, NEW RESPONSES** Moderator: *Ms Zahra Babar, Associate Director for Research, Center for International and Regional Studies, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
1330–1350	**FORCED MIGRATION: IMPLICATIONS OF ASYLUM AND DISPLACEMENT, MEANS OF RESPONSE** *Ms Eman Zakaria, Head of Migration Sector, Ministry of Immigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt*
1350–1410	**CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND MIGRATION** *Ms Nahida Sobhan, Political Affairs Officer, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations and International Organizations in Geneva*
1410–1500	**Plenary Discussion**
1500–1530	*Coffee Break*
1530–1640	**SESSION 7. ENHANCING MIGRATION PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION** ***Moderator:*** *Mr Pedro Hernández, Sub-Director of International Migration, Direction of Consular Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile*
1530–1550	**STRENGTHENING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN MIGRATION POLICY AND PRACTICE** *Ms Kate O'Malley, Minister Counsellor (Migration), Australian Permanent Mission to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva*
1550–1610	**PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND ACADEMIA IN RCPS** *Ms Nitza Seguí Albino, Coordinator, Regional Conference on Migration (Puebla Process) Secretariat*
1610–1640	**Discussion**
1640–1740	**OFFICIAL CLOSING OF THE MEETING** Moderator: *Ms Jessica Warden Yutacom, Senior Program Officer, Office of International Migration, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Department of State*
1640–1720	**CHAIR'S SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD** Rapporteur: *Mrs Enas El Fergany, Director, Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department, League of Arab States (LAS)*
1720–1740	**CLOSING REMARKS** *H. E. Ambassador William Lacy Swing, Director General, International Organization for Migration (IOM)* *H.E. Ambassador Badre Eddine Allali Assistant Secretary General Head of Social Affairs Sector League of Arab States (LAS)*

Annex III: List of Participants

Fifth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats
of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs)

Exploring Contemporary Migration Challenges: Reflecting on the Outcomes
of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

21–22 October 2015
League of Arab States General Secretariat, Cairo, Egypt

Participants from RCPs

No.	RCP	Name	Position	Email
1.	Almaty Process RCP	Ms Kymbat Aliakbarkyzy	Expert, Committee of Labour, Social Protection and Migration, Ministry of Healthcare and social development Kazakhstan	Aliakbar_k@mail.ru
2.	Almaty Process RCP	Mr Didar Temenov	Head of UN Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan	d.temenov@mfa.kz
3.	Almaty Process RCP Secretariat	Ms Svetlana Bekmambetova Zhassymbekova	Senior Programme Officer, IOM Mission in Kazakhstan	bekmambetova@iom.int
4.	Arab RCP	Mr Haitham Jouma'a	Director General, Directorate of Emigrants, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of Lebanon	H.jooma53@hotmail.com
5.	Arab RCP	Ms Eman Zakaria	Head of Migration Sector, Ministry of Immigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs, Arab Republic of Egypt	imanzakaria24@gmail.com
6.	Arab RCP Secretariat	Mr Hasan Hijazi	Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of Lebanon	zehassan@gmail.com
7.	Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime RCP	Mr Geoffrey Shaw	Assistant Secretary, People Smuggling Task Force, Multilateral Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia	geoffrey.shaw@dfat.gov.au
8.	Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime RCP	Mr Hasan Kleib	Director General for Multicultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia	djmulitlateral@gmail.com
9.	Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime RCP	Ms I. Gusti Agung Ayu Ratih Astary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia	
10.	Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime RCP	Ms Ardina Desnita Tinaor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia	ardina.tinaor@kemlu.go.id

11.	Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime RCP Secretariat	Ms Lisa Crawford	Co-Manager (Australia), Regional Support Office	lisa.crawford@rso.baliprocess.net
12.	Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime RCP Secretariat	Mr Lance Bonneau	Senior Programme and Strategy Development Officer, IOM Mission in Australia	lbonneau@iom.int
13.	Budapest Process RCP and GFMD Chairmanship	Ms Gülçin Erdem	Head of Department (Migration-GFMD), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey	gulcin.erdem@mfa.gov.tr
14.	Budapest Process RCP Secretariat	Ms Sedef Dearing	Senior Regional Adviser – Silk Routes	Sedef.dearing@icmpd.org
15.	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) RCP	Mr Brian Chigawa	Director of Legal and Institutional Affairs, COMESA Secretariat	bchigawa@comesa.int
16.	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) RCP	Mr Houssein Guedi Absieh	Immigration, Free Movement and Labour Expert, COMESA Secretariat	GHoussein@comesa.int
17.	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) RCP Secretariat	Ms Kudzanai Nyagweta	Legal Officer, COMESA Secretariat	knyagweta@comesa.int
18.	Euro–African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process)	Ms Lourdes Melendez Garcia	Representative of the Embassy of Spain in Egypt	lourdes.melendez@maec.es
19.	Euro–African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process)	Ms Maria Venegas Grau	Representative of the Embassy of Spain in Egypt	Maria.venegas@maec.es
20.	Intergovernmental Authority on Development RCP Secretariat	Ms Caroline Njuki	Migration Coordinator, IGAD Secretariat	caroline.njuki@igad.int
21.	Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC) RCP	Ms Kate O'Malley	Minister Counsellor (Migration), Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations and International Organizations in Geneva	kate.omalley@dfat.gov.au
22.	Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC) RCP Secretariat	Ms Kelly Ryan	Coordinator, IGC Secretariat	k.ryan@igc.ch
23.	Migration Dialogue for Central African States RCP (MIDCAS)	Mr Rodrigue Abalo	Head of International Organizations Desk, Ministry of Interior and Decentralization of the Republic of the Congo	aba.rodrigue@yahoo.fr
24.	Migration Dialogue for Central African States RCP (MIDCAS) Secretariat	Mr Léon Mudubu Konande	Statistic and Demography Expert, Coordinator of the Department of Integration of ECCAS General Secretariat	leonmudubu@yahoo.fr

25.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia RCP (Colombo Process)	Mr Ganegama Sena Withanage	Secretary of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare of Sri Lanka	secretarymfe@gmail.com
26.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia RCP (Colombo Process)	Mr Mudalige Uditha Ishantha Dassanayake	Private secretary to the Minister of Foreign Employment of Sri Lanka	muidassanayake@gmail. com
27.	Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia RCP (Colombo Process) Secretariat	Mr Ravinatha Pandukabhaya Aryasinha	Consul General of Sri Lanka to Switzerland, and Sri Lanka's Ambassador to the Holy See, Sri Lankan Permanent Mission in Geneva	mission@lankamission.org
28.	Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment RCP (Abu Dhabi Process) Secretariat	Ms Rasha Assem Saleh	International relations expert, Dubai Labour Office, Ministry of Labour of the United Arab Emirates	ra.saleh@mol.gov.ae
29.	Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment RCP (Abu Dhabi Process) Secretariat	Ms Nada Alhammadi	Administrative Assistant, International Relations Office, Ministry of Labour of the United Arab Emirates	na.alhammadi@mol.gov.ae
30.	Regional Conference on Migration RCP (Puebla Process)	Mr Juan Gabriel Morales Morales	Deputy Director General for Hemispheric and Security Affairs, Directorate General of American Regional Organizations and Mechanisms, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico	jmorales@sre.gob.mx
31.	Regional Conference on Migration RCP (Puebla Process) Secretariat	Ms Nitza Seguí Albino	Head of Secretariat, Regional Conference on Migration RCP	nsegui@iom.int
32.	South American Conference on Migration (SACM) RCP	Mr Pedro Hernández	Sub-Director of International Migration, Direction of Consular Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile	phernandez@minrel.gov.cl
33.	South American Conference on Migration (SACM) RCP Secretariat	Mr Diego Beltrand	Regional Director for South America, IOM	dbeltrand@iom.int
34.	Khartoum Process (EU Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative)	Ms Marwa Sayed Ali	Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt	Marwa_sayed16@hotmail. com

No.	Organization	Name	Position	Email
35.	RCP in the SAARC Region	Mr Arjun B. Thapa	Secretary-General, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	

Non-RCP Participants

No.	Organization	Name	Position	Email
36.	European Union Delegation to the Arab Republic of Egypt	Mr. Reinhold Brender	Deputy Head of European Union Delegation to the Arab Republic of Egypt	
37.	Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar	Ms Zahra Babar	Associate Director for Research, Center for International and Regional Studies	zb36@georgetown.edu
38.	GFMD Chairmanship	Ms Nahida Sobhan	Political Affairs, Permanent Mission of Bangladesh in Geneva	nahidasobhan@yahoo.com
39.	GFMD Chairmanship	Ms Rahnuma Salam Khan	Senior Assistant Chief Ministry of Expatriates' welfare & Overseas Employment, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh	Rahnuma.khan@gmail.com
40.	GFMD Chairmanship	Ms Eva Åkerman Börje	Head of Secretariat for the Swedish Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, Government Offices of Sweden	eva.akerman-borje@gov.se
41.	GFMD Support Unit	Ms Estrella Lajom	Head of the Support Unit	estrellalajom@gfmd.org
42.	Government of Egypt	Ms Naela Gabr	Chair, National Coordinating Committee on preventing and combating illegal migration	nccpim@gmail.com
43.	Government of Italy	Mr Sandro Gallinelli	Captain (ITCG) of the Italian Coast Guard, Department of Maritime security for the Mediterranean Sea	sandro.gallinelli@mit.gov.it
44.	Government of Peru	Mr Carlos Manuel Vallejo Martell	Director, Directorate of National Protection and Assistance to the Peruvian Communities Abroad, Directorate General of Peruvian Communities Abroad and Consular Affairs, Ministry of External Relations of Peru	cvallejo@rree.gob.pe
45.	International Labour Organization	Ms Michelle Leighton	Chief of the Labour Migration Branch, Conditions of Work and Equality Department, International Labour Organization	leighton@ilo.org
46.	International Labour Organization	Mr Francesco Carella	Chief Technical Advisor, ILO Decent Work Team for North Africa,	carella@ilo.org
47.	Mercosur´s Institute for Public Policy on Human Rights	Mr Paulo Abrão	Secretary General, Mercosur´s Institute for Public Policy on Human Rights	pauloabrao@globo.com

48.	Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative	Ms Jessica Warden Yutacom	Senior Program Officer, Office of International Migration, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State of USA	YutacomJW@state.gov
49.	Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative Secretariat	Ms Michele Klein Solomon	Director of the MICIC Initiative, IOM Headquarters	mkleinsolomon@iom.int
50.	Office of the Special Representative of the UNSG on Migration and Development	Ms Pamela DeLargy	Senior Advisor, Office of the UN Special Representative for Migration	delargy@unfpa.org
51.	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Regional Office for the Middle East	Mr Renaud Detalle	Deputy Regional Representative, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Regional Office for the Middle East	rdetalle@ohchr.org
52.	Office of the UN High Commissioner of Refugees	Ms Sumbul Rizvi	Head, Asylum and Migration Unit, Division of International Protection, UNHCR Headquarters	rizvi@unhcr.org
53.	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	Mr Samir El Hawary	Deputy Head of office, Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	
54.	United Nations Children's Fund Office in Cairo	Mr Laurent Chapuis	Regional Advisor, Child Protection	lchapuis@unicef.org
55.	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	Ms Karima El Korri	Chief, Population and Social Development Section, Social Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	elkorri@un.org
56.	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	Ms Aspasia Plakantonaki	Crime Prevention Expert (Human Trafficking)	aspasia.plakantonaki@ unodc.org
57.	UNFPA	Mr Luay Shabaneh	Regional Advisor, Population data/policy, United Nations Population Fund, Arab States Regional Office, Cairo Egypt	shabaneh@unfpa.org
58.	Center of Migration and Refugee Studies, American University in Cairo	Mr. Ibrahim Awad	Director of Center of Migration and Refugee Studies, American University in Cairo	iawad@aucegypt.edu
59.	League of Arab States	Mr Badre Eddine Allali,	Assistant Secretary General, Head of Social Affairs Sector	
60.	League of Arab States	Ms Enas El Fergany	Director, Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department, League of Arab States	aemigrant.dept@las.int
61.	League of Arab States	Ms Lobna Assam	Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department	aemigrant.dept@las.int

62.	League of Arab States	Ms Amina El Sheibany	Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department	aemigrant.dept@las.int
63.	League of Arab States	Ms Kawtar Berramdane	Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department	aemigrant.dept@las.int
64.	League of Arab States	Ms Chouaa Dassouki	Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department	pop@poplas.org
65.	League of Arab States	Ms Shaymaa Abdelmoneim	Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department	admin@poplas.org
66.	League of Arab States	Ms Samar Roushdy	Population Policies, Expatriates and Migration Department	Samar-88@msn.com
67.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Mr William Lacy Swing	Director General	
68.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Mr Hassan Abdel Moneim Mostafa	Senior Regional Adviser for the Middle East and North Africa	habdelmoneim@iom.int
69.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Meera Sethi	Head, International Partnerships Division	msethi@iom.int
70.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Kristina Galstyan	Migration Policy Officer, International Partnerships Division	kgalstyan@iom.int
71.	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Headquarters	Ms Mailan Thai	Associate Migration Policy Officer, International Partnerships Division	mthai@iom.int
72.	IOM Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa	Ms Carmela Godeau	Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa	cgodeau@iom.int
73.	IOM Mission in Egypt	Mr Amr Taha	Head of Office, IOM Mission in Egypt	ataha@iom.int
74.	IOM Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa	Ms Karoline Popp	Regional Policy and Liaison Officer	kpopp@iom.int
75.	IOM Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa	Ms Sarah Craggs	Regional Thematic Specialist	scraggs@iom.int
76.	IOM Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa	Ms Jennifer Sparks	Public Information and Reporting Officer	jsparks@iom.int
77.	IOM Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa	Ms Lara Younan	Project Coordinator	lyounan@iom.int
78.	IOM Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa	Ms Mervat Elshafiey	Senior Administrative Assistant	melshafiey@iom.int
79.	IOM Mission in Egypt	Ms Heba Abdel Latif	National Programme Coordinator	habdellatif@iom.int
80.	IOM Mission in Egypt	Mr Ahmed Abdel Moez		amosleh@iom.int

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