The Rabat Process
An original and operational Dialogue on migration and development issues

Fosters legitimacy and ownership
Results are fed back into the Dialogue

The Facility offers grants for initiatives and projects and operationalises the Dialogue

From Dialogue to action: the Facility

The Facility – an operational component of the Dialogue – supports the implementation of projects that respond to the need of partner countries. The Facility offers a flexible and unique framework and work in synergy with other financial instruments such as the EU Trust Fund for Migration in Africa, also known as the Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa.

This project is funded by the European Union and implemented by ICMPD.
The Rabat Process

The Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development, also known as Rabat Process was created in 2006, on the basis of the need to bring together the countries of origin, transit and destination affected by the migration routes linking Central, West and Northern Africa with Europe. For more than a decade, this Dialogue has brought together almost 60 European and African countries, as well as the European Commission (EC) and the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to discuss questions raised by the migratory challenges.

A BALANCED AND DYNAMIC DIALOGUE

- Regular frequency of the meetings
- Flexibility to introduce new topics
- Geographical balance between the regions of the Dialogue

The Rabat Process is a consultation framework stimulated by political and technical meetings. The Dialogue allows a shared understanding of migratory matters, with a consensus approach to new locations. The role of each meeting and training session alternate between Africa and Europe, and on the approach on migration issues also ensures a balance between African and European issues on the agendas. This geographical balance constitutes one of the defining features of the Rabat Process and one of its strengths.

The Strategic Framework

- Rome Declaration and Programme 2014-2017
- EU-Africa Declaration on Mobility and Security
- Valetta Declaration and Action Plan

The FOUR THEMATIC Pillars of the Rome Programme

1. Improving border management and combating irregular migration
   - Facilitate voluntary return and readmission
   - Fight against criminal networks, human trafficking and migrant smuggling

2. Strengthening the synergies between migration and development
   - Develop capacities for implementation of durable solutions
   - Promote the positive potential of migration and of the diaspora, both for the country of origin and country of destination
   - Act on links between migration and development

3. Promoting international protection
   - Protect, promote and facilitate international protection
   - Strengthen operational frameworks relating to international protection

4. Organising mobility and legal migration
   - Facilitate voluntary return and readmission
   - Fight against criminal networks, human trafficking and migrant smuggling

A functional governance at the service of a dynamic Dialogue

The Rabat Process has developed a network of active National Focal Points who animate the Dialogue, guarantees the continuity of the actions, and supports the commitment of each State.

The Steering Committee (CoP) is the strategic governing body of the Rabat Process: it stimulates cooperation between the States and prepares the political orientations of the Dialogue. The CoP is composed of Belgium, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, France, Italy, Mali, Morocco, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, the European Commission (EC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The Dialogue is facilitated by a Secretariat implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and funded by the European Union as part of the Africa-EU Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (Metro) Support Project.

- Ministerial Conferences take place regularly. The ministers in charge of migration and development convene to define the strategic framework of the Dialogue and ensure it works with the migratory context.
- Senior Officials Meetings (SOM) are the main fora for policy Dialogue, where the Dialogue partners debate strategic objectives in detail. Each SOM is officially hosted by a country taking part in the Dialogue.
- Thematic meetings are dedicated to a specific topic, which stems from the strategic framework and its priorities. They provide the partners with the opportunity to share their experiences and good practices.
- A technical programme that complements the three levels of Dialogue and constitutes an operational follow-up to the Thematic Meetings.
Rabat Process: a mechanism to monitor the Valletta Action Plan

The Dialogue has been mandated, with other mechanisms, to monitor the implementation of the priority actions included in the Valletta Action Plan for the period 2016–2018.

From Dialogue to action: the Facility

The Facility – an operational component of the Dialogue – supports the implementation of projects that respond to the needs of partner countries. The Facility offers a flexible and unique framework and works in synergy with other financial instruments such as the EU Trust Fund for Migration in Africa, also known as the Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa.

The Facility offers grants for initiatives and projects and operationalises the Dialogue.

This project is funded by the European Union and implemented by ICMPD.
The Rabat Process

The Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development, also known as Rabat Process was created in 2006, on the basis of the need to bring together the countries of origin, transit and destination affected by the migration routes linking Central, West and Northern Africa with Europe. For more than a decade, this Dialogue has brought together almost 60 European and African countries, as well as the European Commission (EC) and the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to discuss questions raised by the migratory challenges. The Rabat Process is a consultation framework stimulated by political and technical meetings. The Dialogue allow a shared understanding of migratory matters, with a consensual approach to new challenges. The location for each meeting alternates between Africa and Europe, and the approach on migration issues also ensures a balance between African and European issues on the agendas. This geographical balance constitutes one of the defining features of the Rabat Process and one of its strengths.

A functional governance at the service of a dynamic Dialogue

The Steering Committee (CoPil) is the strategic governing body of the Rabat Process; it stimulates cooperation between the States and prepares the political orientations of the Dialogue. The CoPil is composed of Belgium, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, France, Italy, Mali, Morocco, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, the European Commission (EC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The Dialogue is facilitated by a Secretariat, implemented by the International Centre for Migration and Development (ICMPD) and funded by the European Union as part of the Africa-EU Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (Meta) Support Project.

The Strategic Framework


• Rome Declaration and Programme 2014-2017
• EU-Africa Declaration on Mobility and Development

Two areas of priority areas

• Strengthening the link between migration and development
• Preventing and fighting irregular migration and related crimes

The FOUR THEMATIC PILLARS OF THE ROME PROGRAMME

Preventing and fighting irregular migration

The Strategic Framework

• Rome Declaration and Programme 2014-2017
• EU-Africa Declaration on Migration and Mobility
• Valletta Declaration and Action Plan

A balanced and dynamic dialogue

The Rabat Process is a consultation framework stimulated by political and technical meetings. The Dialogue allow a shared understanding of migratory matters, with a consensual approach to new challenges. The location for each meeting and training session alternate between Africa and Europe, and the approach on migration issues also ensures a balance between African and European issues on the agendas. This geographical balance constitutes one of the defining features of the Rabat Process and one of its strengths.

Two areas of priority areas

• Strengthening the link between migration and development
• Preventing and fighting irregular migration and related crimes

A functional governance at the service of a dynamic Dialogue

The Steering Committee (CoPil) is the strategic governing body of the Rabat Process; it stimulates cooperation between the States and prepares the political orientations of the Dialogue. The CoPil is composed of Belgium, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, France, Italy, Mali, Morocco, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, the European Commission (EC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The Dialogue is facilitated by a Secretariat, implemented by the International Centre for Migration and Development (ICMPD) and funded by the European Union as part of the Africa-EU Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (Meta) Support Project.

The Strategic Framework


• Rome Declaration and Programme 2014-2017
• EU-Africa Declaration on Mobility and Development

Two areas of priority areas

• Strengthening the link between migration and development
• Preventing and fighting irregular migration and related crimes

A balanced and dynamic dialogue

The Rabat Process is a consultation framework stimulated by political and technical meetings. The Dialogue allow a shared understanding of migratory matters, with a consensual approach to new challenges. The location for each meeting and training session alternate between Africa and Europe, and the approach on migration issues also ensures a balance between African and European issues on the agendas. This geographical balance constitutes one of the defining features of the Rabat Process and one of its strengths.

Two areas of priority areas

• Strengthening the link between migration and development
• Preventing and fighting irregular migration and related crimes

A functional governance at the service of a dynamic Dialogue

The Steering Committee (CoPil) is the strategic governing body of the Rabat Process; it stimulates cooperation between the States and prepares the political orientations of the Dialogue. The CoPil is composed of Belgium, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, France, Italy, Mali, Morocco, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, the European Commission (EC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The Dialogue is facilitated by a Secretariat, implemented by the International Centre for Migration and Development (ICMPD) and funded by the European Union as part of the Africa-EU Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (Meta) Support Project.

The Strategic Framework


• Rome Declaration and Programme 2014-2017
• EU-Africa Declaration on Mobility and Development

Two areas of priority areas

• Strengthening the link between migration and development
• Preventing and fighting irregular migration and related crimes

A balanced and dynamic dialogue

The Rabat Process is a consultation framework stimulated by political and technical meetings. The Dialogue allow a shared understanding of migratory matters, with a consensual approach to new challenges. The location for each meeting and training session alternate between Africa and Europe, and the approach on migration issues also ensures a balance between African and European issues on the agendas. This geographical balance constitutes one of the defining features of the Rabat Process and one of its strengths.

Two areas of priority areas

• Strengthening the link between migration and development
• Preventing and fighting irregular migration and related crimes

A balanced and dynamic dialogue

The Rabat Process is a consultation framework stimulated by political and technical meetings. The Dialogue allow a shared understanding of migratory matters, with a consensual approach to new challenges. The location for each meeting and training session alternate between Africa and Europe, and the approach on migration issues also ensures a balance between African and European issues on the agendas. This geographical balance constitutes one of the defining features of the Rabat Process and one of its strengths.

Two areas of priority areas

• Strengthening the link between migration and development
• Preventing and fighting irregular migration and related crimes

A balanced and dynamic dialogue

The Rabat Process is a consultation framework stimulated by political and technical meetings. The Dialogue allow a shared understanding of migratory matters, with a consensual approach to new challenges. The location for each meeting and training session alternate between Africa and Europe, and the approach on migration issues also ensures a balance between African and European issues on the agendas. This geographical balance constitutes one of the defining features of the Rabat Process and one of its strengths.

Two areas of priority areas

• Strengthening the link between migration and development
• Preventing and fighting irregular migration and related crimes

A balanced and dynamic dialogue

The Rabat Process is a consultation framework stimulated by political and technical meetings. The Dialogue allow a shared understanding of migratory matters, with a consensual approach to new challenges. The location for each meeting and training session alternate between Africa and Europe, and the approach on migration issues also ensures a balance between African and European issues on the agendas. This geographical balance constitutes one of the defining features of the Rabat Process and one of its strengths.
The Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development, also known as Rabat Process was created in 2006, on the basis of the need to bring together the countries of origin, transit and destination affected by the migration routes linking Central, West and Northern Africa with Europe. For more than a decade, this Dialogue has brought together almost 60 European and African countries, as well as the European Commission (EC) and the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to discuss questions raised by the migratory challenges. The Rabat Process is a consultation framework stimulated by political and technical meetings. The Dialogue allows a shared understanding of migratory matters, with a consensus approach to new challenges. The location for each meeting, and training session alternate between Africa and Europe, and the approach on migration issues also ensures a balance between African and European issues on the agendas. This geographical balance constitutes one of the defining features of the Rabat Process and one of its strengths.

A BALANCED AND DYNAMIC DIALOGUE

The Strategic Framework

- Rome Declaration and Programme 2014-2017
- EU-Africa Declaration on Mobility and Development
- Valletta Declaration and Action Plan

The FOUR THEMATIC PILLARS OF THE ROME PROGRAMME

1. Organising mobility and legal migration
   - Support regional mobility and the stable exchanges between the regions with sustainable development
   - Integrate the migration dimension into regional and national policies
   - Promote the mobility of professionals and experts
   - Promote the respect of the rights of foreign and stateless persons
   - Facilitate access to education and training
   - Support countries of origin, transit and destination affected by migration
   - Support countries of origin, transit and destination affected by migration
   - Support countries of origin, transit and destination affected by migration

2. Improving border management and combating irregular migration
   - Support and enhance the co-operation and management of borders and managing irregular migration
   - Strengthen the implementation of borders and managing irregular migration
   - Support the implementation of borders and managing irregular migration

3. Strengthening the synergies between migration and development
   - Reformulate, political and institutional frameworks relating to international migration
   - Implement the Rome Programme
   - Support the implementation of borders and managing irregular migration
   - Support the implementation of borders and managing irregular migration
   - Support the implementation of borders and managing irregular migration

4. Promoting international protection
   - Support legal, political and institutional frameworks relating to international protection
   - Support international protection
   - Support international protection
   - Support international protection
   - Support international protection

A functional governance at the service of a dynamic Dialogue

The Steering Committee (CoPil) is the strategic governing body of the Rabat Process; it stimulates cooperation between the States and prepares the political orientations of the Dialogue. The CoPil is composed of Belgium, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, France, Italy, Mali, Morocco, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, the European Commission (EC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The Dialogue is facilitated by a Secretariat implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and funded by the European Union as part of the Africa-EU Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (afr-EU) Support Project.

- Ministerial Conferences take place regularly. The ministers in charge of migration and development convene to define the strategic framework of the Dialogue and ensure it works with the migratory context.
- Senior Officials Meetings (SOM) are the main fora for policy Dialogue, where the Dialogue partners debate strategic objectives in detail. Each SOM is officially hosted by a country taking part in the Dialogue.
- Thematic meetings are dedicated to a specific topic, which stems from the strategic framework and its priorities. They provide the partners with the opportunity to share their experiences and good practices.
- A technical programme that complements the three levels of Dialogue and constitutes an operational follow-up to the Thematic Meetings.

The Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development, also known as Rabat Process was created in 2006, on the basis of the need to bring together the countries of origin, transit and destination affected by the migration routes linking Central, West and Northern Africa with Europe. For more than a decade, this Dialogue has brought together almost 60 European and African countries, as well as the European Commission (EC) and the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to discuss questions raised by the migratory challenges. The Rabat Process has developed a network of active National Focal Points who animate the Dialogue, guaranteeing the continuity of the actions, and supporting the involvement of each State. The Steering Committee (CoPil) is the strategic governing body of the Rabat Process; it stimulates cooperation between the States and prepares the political orientations of the Dialogue. The CoPil is composed of Belgium, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, France, Italy, Mali, Morocco, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, the European Commission (EC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).
**Rabat Process:**

a mechanism to monitor the Valletta Action Plan

The Dialogue has been mandated, with other mechanisms, to monitor the implementation of the priority actions included in the Valletta Action Plan for the period 2016–2018.

**From Dialogue to action:**

the Facility

The Facility – an operational component of the Dialogue – supports the implementation of projects that respond to the need of partner countries. The Facility offers a flexible and unique framework and works in synergy with other financial instruments such as the EU Trust Fund for Migration in Africa, also known as the Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa.

**The Facility offers grants for initiatives and projects and operationalises the Dialogue**

The project is funded by the European Union and implemented by ICMPD.