History of Dialogue

Context and Characters:
Where do we go from here?
Words of Introduction: International Migration Policy

International regime:

“Implicit or explicit principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures around which actors' expectations converge in a given area of international relations.” (Stephen Krasner 1989:2)

Governance 2-pronged:

- Normative legal framework &
- Institutional framework

Timeline for international migration policy discussions:

15 years (short!) This is a nascent field....
Outline of Landmarks on IMP Timeline (1994-2008)

- ICPD (1994)
- Berne Initiative (2001)
- Global Forum on Migration and Development (2007 --)
Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs)

Main characteristics:

“(1) informality — they are a process, not an institution, meaning that working toward an eventual goal is an important aspect of the process; (2) openness — as agreement on all issues is not required, all options can be explored openly, thus increasing the number of possible solutions to issues; (3) efficiency — as there is a minimum administration, direct communication is more easily possible between high level officials and experts in regional consultative processes.”

(Klekowski von Koppenfels, 2001:9).
Regional Consultative Processes

- **for Africa**: the MIDSA (Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa — 2000) and the MIDWA (Migration Dialogue for West Africa — 2001), the IGAD Regional Consultative Process on Migration for the East African Member States of IGAD (— 2008);

- **for Central and Oriental Asia**: the Bali Conference (2002), the Manila Process (1996) or the Issyk-Kul Dialogue (2000), the Regional Consultative Process on the Management of Employment and Contractual Labor for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process), the Inter-Governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC), the Abu Dhabi Dialogue for countries of origin in Asia and countries of destination in the GCC + Malaysia and Singapore (— 2008);

- **for North America**: Latin America and the Caribbean, the South American Conference on Migration (SACM, Lima Process — 1999), the Regional Conference on Migration (Puebla Process — 1996); and,

- **for Europe**: Regional Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean (5+5 Mediterranean Dialogue), Cross-Border Cooperation Process (Söderköping Process), the Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM), the IGC (Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia — 1985) and the Budapest Process (1991-93).
Regional Consultative Processes

Context in 1984

- Increasing levels of irregular migration
- “Siege on asylum regime in Europe”
- Growing xenophobia

Characters

- Austria, Switzerland, Germany
  Hungary..
- UNHCR, ICMPD
- J. Widgren

First two RCPs:

- IGC in 1984
- Budapest Process in 1992
Regional Consultative Processes

Future Focus based on GFMD Recommendations (2007):

Intra-regional dialogue

Integrating development into agenda:

- Promote greater sharing of information collected by RCPs
- Evaluate RCP achievements and impacts in migration and development
- Involve development ministries of developed and developing countries in RCPs
- Reinforce donor support in migration and development activities of RCPs
- Promote more formal links between RCPs and other regional fora
- Create communication and interaction between RCPs and GFMD
Outline of Landmarks on Timeline (1994-2008)

- ICPD (1994)
- Berne Initiative (2001)
- Global Forum on Migration and Development (2007 --)
PoA, Chapter X – the first global blueprint outlining how States and concerned international institutions should address the multiple causes, consequences and long-term implications of international migration and human displacement.
Berne Initiative

Berne Switzerland, July 2001

A consultative process was launched in order to assess the desirability and feasibility of enhancing inter-State co-operation on migration management through the formulation of a set of guiding principles based on international law and best migration management practices.
Population and Development in the UN System

3-tiered review mechanism:

General Assembly

ECOSOC

Commission on Population and Development

Entities/Ind. dealing with population issues:

UN Population Division

UN regional commissions

UNFPA

UN specialised agencies, programmes and funds, (eg. WHO, UNICEF, World Bank)

SG Special Representative for Migration (2006)
UN “Doyle Report”

New York, December 2002

How can the UN strengthen its role?

- **Option 1. Create a new agency**
- **Option 2. Designate a ‘lead agency’ from among existing agencies**
- **Option 3. Bring IOM into the United Nations system**
- **Option 4. Issue-Centred Multilateral Agreements**
- **Option 5. Enhanced Coordination and Leadership**
- **Option 6. A Global Commission or Panel Study**
Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM)

Geneva, January 2004:

Final Report (2005):

- Migration as a choice
- Migrants as contributors to development
- Readmission obligations
- Social cohesion, cultural diversity: role of CSO
- Strengthened legal HR framework
- 3 tier governance: shared responsibilities

Capacity, coherence and cooperation
UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development

New York, 14-15 September 2006:

- Widespread support for a Global Forum as a venue for discussing issues related to international migration and development in a systematic and comprehensive way...
Global Forum on Migration and Development

- Brussels, July 2007
- Manila, October 2008
- Greece, 2009
- Argentina, 2010
- Spain, 2011
- Morocco, 2012

Achievements:

GFMD I: National FPs
GFMD II: Evaluation...
Questions for further reflection....

- What is next landmark?
- What is vision for GFMD? What will be its legacy?
- Who and what will shape this trajectory?
- What can we learn from other governance models?
- What can we learn from environment, trade regimes?