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Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting of Experts
on International Migration in Preparation for the High Level
Dialogue on International Migration and Development

Santiago, 10 and 11 July 2013

**MESSAGES FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FOR THE SECOND HIGH
LEVEL DIALOGUE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Rapporteur's report*

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PRESENTATION

The present document summarizes the main debates and reflections that came out of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting of Experts on International Migration in Preparation for the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held on 10 and 11 July 2013 at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago. ECLAC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) held the meeting in compliance with a mandate of the United Nations General Assembly, as set out in resolution 65/170.

The meeting provided a framework for respected and distinguished migration experts from the region to articulate the most significant messages to be conveyed from Latin America and the Caribbean to the second High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. Their remit was to debate the current state of the relationship between international migration, human rights and development, emphasizing a Latin American and Caribbean regional outlook that could underpin the development of migration policy and rules.

The main messages that the experts wished to convey to the second High Level Dialogue included:

- (i) Recognition that migration was a rights issue and that the current challenge was to place protection for the human rights of all migrants, irrespective of their migration or any other status, at the heart of any national migration policies and rules formulated henceforth, over and above considerations of control, security, utility and discretion in decision-making.
- (ii) The special migration characteristics of Latin America and the Caribbean made it necessary to construct a pro-governance agenda that incorporated the region's interests and distinguished them plainly from the dominant positions in the more developed countries, given characteristics such as:
 - the special features of migration processes in the region, rooted as they were in asymmetries and inequalities and combining immigration and emigration, transit, return and circular migration, with many migrants being confronted daily with situations of discrimination, violence and exploitation;
 - progress in incorporating the human rights approach into a number of countries' legislation and institutions, underpinned by the ratification of international agreements such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the consensuses adopted at the South American Conference on Migration and in other subregional intergovernmental forums; and
 - the degree to which civil society organizations were involved and engaged with these issues, although there was still room for further enhancement so that greater advantage could be taken of their cumulative contributions, for example via greater participation in government initiatives. There should be recognition in the region of the importance of citizen participation as an indispensable requirement for the legitimacy of migration-related public policies and governance.

- (iii) The importance of acting on the determinants of migration before reacting to its consequences: these determinants lay in development asymmetries and inequalities and in the distribution of power and global resources among countries. To put it another way, inequality was at the root of international migration, and thus the goals of development with equality and rights protection in the region were intrinsically linked to the construction of societies where there would be a genuinely free choice as to whether to migrate or not.
- (iv) The complete rejection by Latin America and the Caribbean of the “invisibilization” of the importance of international migration, something the experts considered characteristic of the discourse in developed countries, and the imperative need to recognize the major contributions, going far beyond remittances, that were being made by migrants on numerous levels of social, economic, political and cultural life in countries of both destination and origin, with the aim of offsetting the inequality of interactions through migration.
- (v) The importance attached to migration, which ought to be in evidence in all development policies, considering the goal of equality. Here, it was necessary to work for real consistency between different regional and national bodies involved in formulating and implementing migration policies and rules, while at the same time strengthening regional processes and pursuing greater coordination between them.

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations convened the second High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development on 3 and 4 October 2013 at its New York headquarters, following a general debate at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

Resolution 67/219 of the United Nations General Assembly, dated 21 December 2012, stressed the importance of conducting high level forums on the complex relationship between migration and development, with a view to dealing with the challenges and opportunities migration presented for the international community.

By virtue of resolution 67/219, which invited the regional commissions to hold debates to review the regional aspects of international migration and development, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in compliance with the mandate contained in one of its points, organized the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting of Experts on International Migration in Preparation for the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, with support from the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA-LACRO).

The goal of the meeting was to debate the current state of the relationship between international migration, human rights and development, emphasizing a regional Latin American and Caribbean approach that could underpin the development of international migration-related policies, rules and agreements.

The participants numbered about 80 and came from Governments, civil society organizations and academic institutions in the Latin American countries as well as from international organizations dealing with migration issues. Among these participants, 30 migration experts were asked to furnish the material for reflection and debate (see annex 1).

International migration was a key issue on many agendas in Latin America and the Caribbean. There was a shared view among countries, intergovernmental organizations, civil society and organizations of migrants and academics that human rights are of pivotal importance in the relationships between international migration and development.

At the thirty-first session of ECLAC in 2006, the Commission approved resolution 615(XXXI) requesting the Executive Secretary to form an inter-agency group to follow up on international migration and development issues in the region. This group carried out numerous activities, including the provision of technical advice to countries, subregional bodies, intergovernmental consultations, universities and civil society, and training, research, processing and updating of migration data.

IOM became involved in organizing this meeting by virtue of General Assembly resolution 65/170 inviting IOM to participate in the preparations and procedures for the second High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and to support the regional preparations for this meeting, in coordination with the United Nations regional commission and other relevant entities. Resolution No. 1244 (CI) of the 101st meeting of the IOM Council, dated 27 November 2012, affirmed the support of the IOM member States for the organization's participation in different aspects of the preparations for the second High Level Dialogue.

(a) The second High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development

The main task of the second High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development would be to identify concrete measures to strengthen coherence and cooperation at all levels, with a view to enhancing the benefits of international migration for migrants and countries alike and its important links with development, while reducing its negative implications.

The event was to consist of four plenary meetings and four interactive round tables, each followed by conclusions. The subjects of the four round tables would be:

- (i) reviewing the implications of international migration for sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities with a view to preparing the post-2015 development framework;
- (ii) measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, with particular emphasis on women and children, and to prevent and combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking and ensure that migration was orderly, regular and safe;
- (iii) strengthening alliances and cooperation on international migration, mechanisms to effectively integrate migration into development policies and promoting coherence at all levels;
- (iv) international and regional labour mobility and its consequences for development.

Resolution 67/219 invited all relevant entities of the United Nations system, special rapporteurs, IOM and other international organizations to participate as observers in the work of the General Assembly and to contribute to preparations for and participate in the High Level Dialogue.

It was also determined, in line with United Nations procedures, which other relevant organizations from civil society, academia and the private sector with experience in the area of international migration and development, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, were to participate. The decision was taken to hold a one-day informal hearing with representatives of civil

society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, prior to the dialogue. Arrangements were likewise made to hold a supplementary discussion panel focusing on the issues to be analysed, in the light of other similar preparatory initiatives.

It was noted that resolution 67/219 invited the regional commissions and their subregional offices to organize debates in cooperation with other relevant entities of the United Nations system and with IOM and its Council in order to examine the regional aspects of international migration and development and contribute, in accordance with their respective mandates, to the preparations for the High Level Dialogue.

(b) Subjects dealt with at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting of Experts on International Migration in Preparation for the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development

The reference framework for the subjects dealt with at the Regional Meeting of Experts of 10 and 11 July were the round tables of the High Level Dialogue, with some adjustments to the context of the region. The sessions dealt with the following subjects: (i) reviewing the implications of international migration for sustainable development and identifying priorities for inclusion in the post-2015 development framework; (ii) measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, with particular emphasis on women and children, and to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, ensuring that migration was orderly, regular and safe; (iii) strengthening alliances and cooperation on international migration, mechanisms to effectively integrate migration into development policies and promoting coherence at all levels; (iv) reviewing international migration and its regional peculiarities, together with its impact on development (see annex 2).

An introductory session was spent debating the current state of the relationship between international migration, human rights and development in Latin America and the Caribbean. After this, the meeting was organized around the four subject areas addressed by the High Level Dialogue and concluded with a plenary meeting for summing up and conclusions. The experts had the opportunity to present their views.

The meeting was inaugurated by representatives of ECLAC and IOM. It was technical in character, with an emphasis on participation and deliberation that allowed the experts to speak out on the subjects assigned. Representatives of United Nations bodies and other guests also participated.

The present document summarizes the results of the meeting, whose purpose was to draw out the main messages, subjects, concerns, specificities, issues, challenges, priorities and policy proposals of the Latin America and Caribbean region. These results were to be presented at the second High Level Dialogue and disseminated widely as a regional contribution to the debates of the Dialogue.

**A. SOME INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING MIGRATION,
HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE LIGHT OF
THE SECOND HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE**

The opening session was chaired by Paulo Saad, Chief of the Population and Development Area of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC), and Diego Beltrand, IOM Regional Director for South America.

The Chief of the Population and Development Area of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC stressed that the United Nations had made innumerable calls for migrant protection to be prioritized as a core issue in discussions on migration and development, and that one manifestation of this could be seen in the positions taken by the Global Migration Group (GMG), which would have to be evaluated in the second High Level Dialogue.

Here, he stressed that favourable conditions were in place for the construction of legitimate, appropriate future agendas that were concerned with people while at the same time safeguarding the interests of developing countries, such as the attainment of equality. Considering that the struggle against discrimination, violence and xenophobia was being waged vigorously in numerous spheres, he reaffirmed that there was no excuse for treating the defence of the human rights of migrants and discussions on international instruments, national rules and policies and bilateral, subregional and regional agreements dealing with the rights of migrants as controversial issues that were best avoided. On the contrary, the current situation of economic crisis in the developed countries, persistent inequality in the region and the protection challenges entailed by the likely impacts of climate change highlighted the importance of engaging in these discussions as a matter of priority.

He also emphasized the ECLAC argument that the rights perspective was essential in any consideration of social and economic processes, and stressed the numerous contributions of migrants to their communities of origin and destination. The debate on migrants' rights needed to be freed from the prejudice that it was a subject of controversy and made part of the broader discussion on sustainable development with equality.

In view of these precepts, he added, what ECLAC urged as a regional commission was that, on the path towards equality, international migration needed to be fully included in national development agendas and strategies and that consideration needed to be given to promoting and facilitating it, without discrimination of any kind, by virtue of the opportunities it entailed for migrants themselves and its contributions to the well-being of the countries of origin, return and destination.

In this context, he considered it indispensable to develop regional strategies for coping with the challenges and reaping the benefits of migration, and to continue with international dialogue and cooperation on the subject, in which civil society had a vital role to play.

The IOM Regional Director for South America emphasized the importance of migration as a key issue on the global agenda, in a context where migratory movements had become more complex and the debate on migrants' human rights, and the need to protect them, had intensified.

Nonetheless, he warned that, in parallel with this and paradoxically, new violations of migrants' human rights had come to light in different parts of the world, examples being human trafficking, migrant smuggling, xenophobia, discrimination, racism and other kinds of abuse that included kidnappings and massacres. These offences had also characterized the period, when migration had made its appearance in some political discourses from a negative perspective.

Where the current migration situation in the region was concerned, he pointed out that South-North migration (which had increased in the Latin America region between the 1990s and early 2000s) had begun to stabilize and in some cases to slow as a result of the global economic crisis that had affected the developed countries since 2008. He also noted that there had been a steady and progressive rise in return migration and North-South flows, although not on the scale of earlier movements, and in South-South flows, especially between countries in the same region. Communities of nationals abroad had been

maintained despite the crisis, and even remittances, after declining in 2009 and 2010, had recovered to their pre-crisis levels in recent years. The Diaspora Ministerial Conference (June 2013) and the South American Workshop on Experiences in Assisting and Engaging with Nationals Abroad (June 2013), organized by IOM, had served as a framework for debates and proposals in this area.

The speaker stressed the increased prominence of migration issues on the multilateral agenda since the first High Level Dialogue of 2006 and mentioned some milestones, including: (i) the consolidation of regional migration groups and the progress they had made within the framework of MERCOSUR, the Andean Community, the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR); (ii) the six meetings of the Global Forum on Migration and Development; (iii) the creation of the Global Migration Group (GMM); (iv) the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development; and (v) the consolidation of regional consultation processes as non-binding forums for debate and promotion of migration policies based on respect for migrants' human rights, with special mention of the fourth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration, organized by IOM and held in Lima in May 2013.

In conclusion, he stressed that the conditions were in place for migration and human rights to be debated in the context of development as part of the follow-up to other global processes, such as Cairo+20 on population and development, the debate on sustainable development goals after 2015 and Rio+20.

B. THE CURRENT STATE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The speakers in the first part of the session were Raúl Delgado Wise of Zacatecas University, the Chairperson of Mexico's International Network on Migration and Development; Pedro Hernández, Head of the Department of International Migration Planning of the Consular Policy Division of Chile's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and President pro tempore of the South American Conference on Migration; Oliver Bush of the Technical Secretariat of the Regional Conference on Migration (CRM); and Lelio Mármora of Argentina's Institute of Migration and Asylum Policies. The moderator was Jorge Martínez Pizarro of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC.

The presentation by the Chairperson of Mexico's International Network on Migration and Development was oriented towards the construction of a groundbreaking and inclusive proposal in the area of international migration, human rights and development. Within this framework, the speaker criticized the limited outlook of the migration agenda, omitting as it did human rights concerns, analysis of the causes of migration and the costs this entailed for countries of origin.

He stated that there were two opposing perspectives in the debate on migration issues, that of the North and that of the South. In the case of the former, which was dominant, the concept of migration management was central. Beneath the appearance of a purportedly neutral outlook, its advocates were promoting new narratives that sought to depoliticize migration, ignore the existence of conflicting interests, brush aside asymmetries of wealth and power in the broad spectrum of migration and avoid or simply ignore the obligations imposed by international law. The idea that migration management could be beneficial to all was promoted on the basis of five precepts: the doctrine of national security, matching of the labour supply to demand in destination countries, public policies moulded by corporate interests, the

sacrosanct character attributed to temporary work programmes and the persistent myths and mantras surrounding remittances as a lever of development in countries of origin.

Meanwhile, the perspective of the South (supporting what was termed “migration governance”) was based on the following factors: (i) the centrality of human rights, upholding human security over national security; (ii) analysis of the causes of migration, which meant, among other things, reducing social inequalities and asymmetries between countries and regions (in accordance with the ECLAC manifesto “Time for equality: closing gaps, opening trails”);¹ (iii) encouragement for the expansion of systems allowing freedom of movement; (iv) promotion of decent work for all; and (v) the opening up of clear paths to full citizenship. In short, an outlook that was historical, comprehensive, inclusive, emancipatory and libertarian. He said that this progressive perspective had been given a strong boost by the South American Conference on Migration and the countries of origin within the framework of the Regional Conference. It also represented the position of civil society in the context of the meetings of the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the High Level Dialogue.

He also stressed the vital need to contextualize and demythologize the debate on the migration and development agenda and said that its analytical dimensions and categories ought to be modified or clarified to this end. In the dominant narrative, for example, remittances were treated as a lever of development for countries of origin. On the agendas of the destination countries, however, migrants’ contributions were overlooked, human rights were ignored and social and wage discrimination persisted. Where migration was concerned, in short, the playing field and rules were those of the North, and a neutral playing field was now needed.

Lastly, he mentioned five subjects that should form part of the discussion of an agreement negotiated as part of the High Level Dialogue, with goals that could be met within the next five years. First of all, there was the assertion of a right to development, to non-emigration and to freedom of movement, with special attention for the protection of highly vulnerable groups (those in a situation of conflict, violence, trafficking and smuggling, plus unaccompanied minors, women and deportees), so that employment rights were guaranteed on equal terms.

The second subject was the creation of an agreed agenda for development post-2015, including migration as a cross-cutting theme encompassing both the reduction of economic, political and social divides between countries and regions and improvements to workers’ employment and living conditions, so that migration increasingly became a choice rather than a necessity. The third was the need for civil society institutions to participate in the High Level Dialogue and the Global Forum on Migration and Development, something that was indispensable if effective migration governance was to be achieved.

The fourth subject was the need to incorporate the issue of migration into the United Nations system in a comprehensive, functional way and to create formal links between regional processes and the High Level Dialogue and Global Forum on Migration and Development, with a view to establishing platforms for the implementation and follow-up of formal and informal agreements and commitments.

Lastly, he touched on some principles that had to be part of the development and implementation of consistent public policies, namely: (i) unconditional respect for human rights, regardless of migration status; (ii) effective consideration of the interests of all those involved; and (iii) analysis of the determinants of migration instead of partial and reactive responses to its consequences.

¹ LC/G.2432(SES.33/3), 2010.

In conclusion, he expressed concern about the impending migration reform in the United States, as if ultimately passed it would tip the balance towards a particularly crude manifestation of the principle of migration management and create a precedent around the world.

Next, the Head of the Department of International Migration Planning of the Consular Policy Division of Chile's Ministry of Foreign Affairs itemized the main elements of the South American Conference on Migration that could contribute to the High Level Dialogue, highlighting in particular the declaration of principles and general guidelines that came out of the tenth South American Conference on Migration held in Cochabamba in the Plurinational State of Bolivia in 2010, the South American Human Development Plan for Migration and the twelfth Conference in Santiago in 2012. In the framework of this process, he highlighted two key issues dealt with by the South American Conference: the promotion of free movement in South America and the implementation of policies to engage with nationals residing abroad.

Of the matters discussed during the working process of the South American Conference in pursuit of migration governance, he touched on the issues of human rights, irregular migration status and the rights associated with it, the debate about a common regional position vis-à-vis the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the establishment of the concept of Latin American citizenship.

In this context, he highlighted some principles that had emerged from the consensus among the member countries of the Conference, including: (i) the conception of migrants and their families as being at the heart of migration policies; (ii) protection for human rights with a view to making movement free, informed and safe for South American citizens; (iii) respect for the principles and obligations enshrined in human rights treaties; (iv) the right to not migrate; (v) non-criminalization of migration; (vi) the sharing of responsibility with the countries involved, i.e., the countries of origin, transit, destination and return; (vii) the promotion of political and electoral rights; (viii) legal consistency, so that immigrants in a country were guaranteed the enjoyment of the same rights as were sought for emigrants from that country; (ix) rejection of xenophobia, racism and exclusion, with a strengthened commitment to social inclusion and participation by citizens and migrants; and (x) the organic, permanent involvement of civil society.

The representative of the CRM Technical Secretariat then spoke about the work of the Regional Conference on Migration, highlighting three subject areas: migration policy and management, human rights, and migration and development.

Among the main advances and outcomes in the area of human rights, he mentioned a number of consular protection actions and a set of protection initiatives for children and adolescents, women and other vulnerable groups. With regard to the relationship between migration and development, he highlighted the issues of remittances, return and reintegration, migration and tourism, work with diasporas and the sharing of experiences with regularization programmes.

Lastly, he added that the contributions of the Regional Conference on Migration to the High Level Dialogue essentially concerned the good practices pursued within that regional forum over its more than 15 years of existence in relation to the three subject areas indicated. Accordingly, the member countries of the Conference had decided to make available the official CRM document, summarizing the experience built up over its first 15 years, as an input for the second High Level Dialogue.

The representative of the Institute of Migration and Asylum Policies of Argentina spoke about prospects and proposals for a multilateral migration policy. He said that the first challenge that arose was to find a way of achieving dialogue or consensus on migration issues when the paradigms and

perspectives of migration governability that currently coexisted were not only different but, in many cases, incompatible.

The three migration governability paradigms currently existing were “securitization”, shared benefits and migrants’ human development. The first was based on national, cultural and social security as the underpinning of migration policy. From this perspective, which tended to unilateralism and regarded integration from the standpoint of assimilation, migration was a cost for the receiving country.

The second perspective, instrumentalist in outlook, centred on the benefits migration could bring to both origin and destination countries. Integration was understood as acceptance of multiculturalism; i.e., migrants were tolerated but not respected, leading to the “ghettoization” of the immigrant population.

The human development perspective, unlike the two above, set out from an ethical position based on human rights and development. Receiving countries gained most from migration, and migrants were not to be treated as a commodity. In addition, it sought to tackle the causes leading to migration and rejected the association between migration and security. From this perspective, interculturality was valued as a way for migrants to participate in their new environment. Governability became governance when civil society became involved, something that did not happen with the security perspective.

The speaker also dealt with the migration business, one of the main underpinnings of the security paradigm, which had different manifestations. One of these was the electoral business, making a xenophobic appeal to voters, which had spread in many of the countries of the North (this did not happen in South America because migration was not an issue on the political and electoral agenda).

Another manifestation was administrative corruption. Experience showed that the greater the restrictions, the more corruption there would be. The same logic applied to the crimes of human trafficking and migrant smuggling, since with greater restrictions these crimes increased in scale and sophistication. Efforts went into preventing and combating their effects instead of dealing with their causes.

In the fourth place, big business was very much present in the migration system although, paradoxically, it was little mentioned. The opportunities for profit came from the building of walls and fences to prevent movement, mass deportation (which meant large earnings for transport companies), detention centres, technology platforms and new forms of documentation.

The expert also spoke of the failure of “securitarian” unilateralism, something that was reflected in the presence of thousands of irregular migrants and represented a problem not only of human rights, but of mismanagement. It was thus necessary to move from unilateralism to multilateralism in migration policies and from monologue to dialogue in multilateral forums, since these currently only served the interests of the developed countries. He also pointed to a need to put an end to the diplomatic hypocrisy involved in approving international agreements to which only countries from certain regions, and no developed countries, subscribed.

Lastly, he emphasized some issues of vital importance to multilateral dialogue, including: (i) the importance of ensuring migration policies were comprehensive; (ii) recognition of the structural causes of migration in a context of monopolistic, asymmetric and exclusionary globalization; (iii) prevention and exposure of and opposition to the migration business, whether it was built on mobility or on restrictions on population movements; (iv) prevention and exposure of and opposition to all manifestations of xenophobia and anti-immigrant discrimination, especially when institutionalized; (v) immediate regularization of all migrants in an irregular situation; (vi) a move from governability to governance of

international migration; (vii) consolidation and promotion of regional spaces in which migrants could move and reside freely; (viii) recognition for all the social, political and cultural rights of migrants, irrespective of origin or migration situation; and (ix) a move from “reasons of State” (*raison d’État*) to “reasons of humanity” (*raison d’humanité*) in discussions on the issue of a global migration policy.

In the floor debate, the need to find ways of putting the discourse of the South on an equal footing with that of the North was raised, with a critical look being taken at the lack of coordination between the region’s countries, budgetary difficulties and the contradictions that stood in the way of negotiating as a bloc. Renewed emphasis was also placed on the important role played by civil society, both in bringing the issue to public attention and in participating itself, and the role it had played in the passing of the new migration law in Argentina was highlighted.

The concept of shared responsibility was questioned, the argument being that it was only used in matters of migration management and was shelved when it came to dealing with the structural causes of migration and protection for migrants’ rights. Lastly, other, small-scale forms of the migration business were cited, such as extortion and kidnapping along transit routes (with profound impacts on families), as was the need to increase links with nationals abroad, including the right to vote and to elect and seek election.

The speakers in the second part of the session were Alejandro Canales, a professor and researcher at the University of Guadalajara in Mexico, Sandra Gil Araujo of the National Council of Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET) and the University of Buenos Aires in Argentina, Gioconda Herrera of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) in Ecuador, and Miguel Villa, a consultant with CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC. The moderator was Robert Paiva, IOM Regional Director for North America, Central America and the Caribbean.

The University of Guadalajara professor said that the debate on migration and development had been taking place in the context of the countries of origin but had not been broached in destination countries, especially the United States and European countries, and this was a major distortion when it came to reviewing the causes and consequences of migration.

The changes experienced in the advanced societies provided the context for contemporary migration and were the outcome of demographic shifts, globalization of the economy and labour market, and social change in the context of postmodernity, understood as “liquid modernity” in the formulation of Zygmunt Bauman. Migration was where the interactions of demographic, social and economic change were played out in advanced societies.

Demographic change involved, first, population ageing and the end of the first demographic transition. Then, it entailed a second demographic transition that concerned behaviour within the home, something that was reflected in the role of women in society, lower fertility and profound changes in demographic reproduction. The outcome was a labour shortage in the developed countries that was making migration essential. In other words, these countries’ demography was not capable of generating the workforce needed to sustain economic growth.

Where economic change was concerned, the polarization of the labour market between managerial or high-level activities associated with the information economy and low-skilled activities had left migrants among the latter, in a context of insecure, informal employment and vulnerability. In this context, work could be considered from the productive standpoint (as a contribution to gross domestic product) and in the light of its role in social reproduction (reproduction-related work in the home, for example).

The social transformation taking place was based on the inclusion of women in the public sphere of work and the individuation process, which also entailed new lifestyles and consumption patterns, creating spaces for migration. Thus, reproductive work was beginning to be carried out by people from outside the household.

The expert presented some data that supported his assertions, including: (i) the labour shortage in Spain and the United States, which threw into relief the imbalance between employment growth and the growth of the native workforce; (ii) workforce growth in the United States and Spain, 60% of which was due to immigration in both cases; and (iii) the polarization of employment, with growth in information and professional services (mainly involving natives) and in the field of social reproduction (mainly involving immigrants), to the detriment of productive employment.

Lastly, he pointed out that, in both the United States and Spain, immigrants had contributed more to economic growth than natives, preventing the crisis from worsening further.

For her part, the CONICET representative, on the basis of her reading of the preparatory documents for the second High Level Dialogue, proposed to raise some questions about the concepts normally used in the migration debate and expressed wariness about the links between migration, development and human rights.

From this perspective, she questioned the need to show that migration was good and a contributor to development for the sole purpose of legitimizing it in the logic of the receiving States, which considered migrants an illegitimate presence. This could be seen in the area of employment: immigrants were tolerated (although never welcome) as long as they had work, but at times of crisis the opposite was true because, according to this logic, their rightful place was in their country of origin.

Besides questioning what was meant by development in the migration debate (development of whom and for whom), she called for reflection on the debates that were taking place in the field of human rights, their implications and the real scope of this paradigm, and spoke of the need to engage in the debate about “the right to have rights”, in other words “who had the right to have human rights” since, notwithstanding the idea that these rights were natural and inalienable, reality had shown the opposite to be true: they had to be won, defended and recognized by all States.

Another matter this expert brought up for reflection were the linkages between the national order and the migratory order, and the challenges posed by migration according to the logic of States. Here, she emphasized the importance of nationality as a powerful factor in the stratification of and access to, or restriction of, particular rights, bearing in mind too that not all countries had the same weight in the international order.

As she explained it, the result was to render invisible three dynamics that needed to be brought to the surface. First, there were the large inequalities of power between States, and thus differing opportunities for negotiation in the field of international relations, something that was reflected in the specific field of migration as a manifestation of this inequality. Second, there was the role played by receiving States in shaping migration through their migration and employment policies; situations of irregularity were not inherent in migration but resulted from the policies and forms of organization dictated by States themselves. Lastly, she emphasized the role of host States in defining migration as a problem and shaping the way it is thought of.

In this context, the thinking on migration should be considered not as a real given but as a field of exploration that would subsequently determine the solutions proposed. Thus, if migration was thought of as a security problem, measures would be designed to increase migration controls.

The emphasis on irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking often rendered invisible the discrimination and curtailment of rights suffered by immigrant populations that had been in place for years. Examples included the limitation of family migration and the right to family life, access to nationality in destination countries and the imposition of “double punishment” on young immigrants who were expelled to countries of origin they had hardly or never lived in after serving out prison terms for crimes.

Lastly, the speaker touched on the lack of debate about the migration business associated with controls and the concerns she felt about recommendations for cooperation in immigration management between origin, transit and destination countries. She expressed the view that, owing to the inequality between States, what this ultimately came down to was the coopting of origin and transit countries into the control logic of destination countries. Thus, she questioned the application of the idea of shared responsibility to integration policies in destination countries, because this made migrants themselves jointly responsible for their integration. Shared responsibility could be applied in a relationship between equals, but this did not describe migration, where relationships were riven by deep, long-standing inequalities.

After this, the FLACSO expert spoke about the subject of persistent inequalities in international migration and the need to bring to light the differences in interactions between migrants and origin and destination societies. She proposed an “intersectional” approach to the subject to challenge the homogenous, and predominant, view of the link between migration and development, which failed to take account of inequalities between individuals, social classes and the genders, among others, as factors in social stratification.

The speaker exposed the persistence of a homogeneous and segmented treatment of migration policies in both State and civil society discourses. She also questioned the formulation of the predominant discourses about the subjects who were involved in migration, which was such as to render their contributions invisible.

From this perspective, “intersectionality” sought to capture the linkage between inequalities and differences and understand how the different factors of inequality and social stratification (such as gender, race, social class and age) combined in specific contexts. In transnational contexts, citizenship could become a factor for inequality, since a person’s birthplace determined his or her access to different resources and opportunities.

For this reason, the debate on the link between migration and development ought to consider such forms of social stratification when policies and programmes came to be developed and take account of the interconnections between different inequality factors (not just economic redistribution) with a view to tackling these asymmetries. Poverty reduction in Latin America through the redistribution of resources had not solved the problem of inequality. Consequently, there was a need for an “intersectional” perspective to deal with these asymmetries of power, which strongly impacted development.

The CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC consultant then spoke and said that, while poverty seemed to be at the heart of the matter, the “poverty problem” was in fact a false problem, since this phenomenon was rather a consequence of the inequality of contemporary societies, something that was also true of migration.

Accordingly, he agreed with the Chairperson of Mexico's International Network on Migration and Development that the very essence of international migration lay in the profound inequalities characterizing the distribution of global power and resources. These inequalities and asymmetries were the corollary of what was also a global process of development-underdevelopment and underdevelopment-development. This was the structural and historical framework within which migration processes acquired their specific features.

He argued that, while it was always necessary to study the specific characteristics of actors, families and communities in origin and destination countries, the great challenge was to develop a body of theory that could make progress towards change in the current situation possible.

He added that the reorientation of doctrines and security measures by developed countries had brought severe consequences for migrants, as it had meant increased vulnerability and resurgent difficulties for people in an irregular or undocumented situation. He reiterated the point that today's societies were characterized not only by liquidity, understood once again in Zygmunt Bauman's terms, but also by vigilance. One example of this was the migration reform under consideration in the United States and the border security proposals that went with it.

In the floor debate, it was argued that migration was one manifestation of the unequal interactions between countries, reproducing the asymmetries between these and the causes of migration itself. Mention was also made of the need for international bodies to be more aware of the voluminous academic output in this field and, lastly, of the importance of engaging with the debate between migration and citizenship, but in a way that decoupled the latter from the concept of nationality.

C. REVIEWING THE CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES FOR INCLUSION IN THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

The session participants were Abelardo Morales of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) in Costa Rica; William Mejía, Director of the Human Mobility Research Group of the Technological University of Pereira (UTP)/National Open and Distance Learning University (UNAD)/Alma Mater Network (RAM) in Colombia; Rosana Baeninger of the Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences at the Population Studies Group of the University of Campinas (UNICAMP) in Brazil; and Fernando Lozano of the Regional Centre for Multidisciplinary Research (CRIM) at the Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). The session was moderated by Gloria Moreno-Fontes, an expert with the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The FLACSO expert said that the contexts and causes of migration must not be forgotten, as these problems, such as exclusion and inequality, were a long-standing historical legacy. He drew attention to the lack of data about the overall migration picture, particularly where temporary border migration to the United States was concerned. Drawing attention to the special features of the Central American countries, he made a distinction between migration from the northern triangle composed of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, most of which went to the United States, and that from the southern triangle, comprising Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama, which was chiefly intraregional.

In the face of persistent inequality, he said, new differences were arising in migration (between those who could and could not migrate, for example), so that new definitions were required for it. He also drew

attention to the constitution of migrations as processes of downward social mobility, since migrants gained access to better-paying jobs, but subject to conditions that diminished their quality of life and integration.

He argued that Governments had not committed themselves to the provision of resources for the study of migration, so that it was necessary to rely on assistance from IOM, the United Nations system and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) to implement actions in this field. Besides the lack of resources, there was the problem of weak States and State institutions and a lack of legitimacy when it came to leading efforts of this kind. Consequently, there had been a kind of transfer of State migration obligations to the international community.

Thus, States' responsibility to protect migrants was being relinquished to civil society and philanthropy. Furthermore, the migration management model was predominant, and this created further constraints for the exercise of migrants' human rights.

Lastly, and with reference to policymaking, he argued for the need to consider subregional peculiarities; include the diversity of South-North and South-South migration; enhance the coordination and participation of civil society and migrants' organizations; work towards comprehensive migration policies shaped by a new paradigm; generate concrete measures to combat migrants' loss of citizen status; and promote consistency between the conventions ratified and the actions actually taken by Governments.

After this, the Director of the Human Mobility Research Group spoke of the transformation of the migration issue into a development issue and suggested some priorities that could be included in the post-2015 development agenda. For example: (i) a campaign for ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, particularly by destination countries, as a basis for reducing the negative impacts of migration and enhancing the positive ones; (ii) measures to facilitate the counterflows of different types of resources generated by migration; and (iii) the promotion of linkages between migrants and their communities and States of origin.

He also emphasized the need for efforts to make the issue less ideological and deinstrumentalize migrants when the effects of migration were considered, without thereby ceasing to measure and analyse its impacts on indicators of peoples' living standards or well-being, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index.

For her part, the representative of the UNICAMP Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences spoke about the theoretical elements to be considered when analysing new migration trends, specifically the relationship between migration and production and urban restructuring processes; migration in the context of internationalization and the transformation of nation-States; and the interrelationships between migration and development.

On the first point, she noted that, given the way traditional structures were being broken down by the new international division of labour, there was a need to look at migration not only on a regional scale but also, simultaneously, from a perspective that transcended scales. Because the workforce was required to be more and more fluid, territorial spaces were taking on greater importance in migration.

Regarding the second element, she highlighted the adoption of new concepts such as transnationalism, a novel way of dealing conceptually with migration, since public policies on a national scale were inadequate to integrate migrants.

Regarding the relationship between migration and development, she argued for the need to complement this with the idea of social change, in respect both of rights and of the visibility of migration. This would entail a search for policies that went beyond mere regulation and included migrants themselves and civil society in the formulation of migration projects, as well as incorporating the cultural dimension.

Lastly, the expert from the UNAM Regional Centre for Multidisciplinary Research addressed the relationship between remittances and development and spoke of the very widespread thinking in Latin America that looked at remittances from a utilitarian angle, treating them as a public policy option because they brought in fresh resources to the economies of the countries of origin. This involved a paradox, the dissociation between migrants and the remittances they sent, with the former being regarded as problematic and the latter as heroic and legitimate.

With regard to the link between migration and development, he said that this was a heterogeneous, socially differentiated and complex relationship. In this context, he stressed that the tendency to see things in “black and white” prevented recognition of the fact that positive and negative impacts existed side by side and that these impacts were heterogeneous.

When it came to proposing topics for the post-2015 development agenda, the speaker mentioned the following as being among the priorities: (i) improving public perceptions of migrants, on the basis of reliable, scientifically supported information; (ii) incorporating remittances into development planning in a way that obviated the utilitarian, extractive approach; (iii) upholding migrants’ human rights, for example by ensuring portability of rights and equality between natives and migrants; (iv) discontinuing skilled migrant recruitment policies and regulating recruitment of migrant workers; (v) supporting civil society initiatives; and (vi) criticizing the unilateralism of the recent migration reform in the United States, which ignored the role of migration in development.

During the floor debate, stress was laid on the need to add an ethical dimension to the analysis of remittances. One point made was the vital importance of migrants enjoying equality of rights with nationals of destination countries. A possible route to this was to consider transnational citizenship and promote portability of citizen rights.

The need for greater access to and sharing of knowledge and information on the issues addressed was also brought up. Emphasis was laid on the importance of expanding migrants’ rights, without forgetting the irreplaceable role of the State in facilitating their exercise. The vulnerability of migrants, and particularly those in an irregular situation, needed to be reduced by giving them citizen rights. Lastly, the general need to produce data and count migrants should not become a mechanism for controlling them.

D. MEASURES TO ENSURE RESPECT FOR AND PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANTS, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AND TO PREVENT AND COMBAT MIGRANT SMUGGLING AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING, ENSURING THAT MIGRATION IS ORDERLY, REGULAR AND SAFE

The session participants were Diego Morales of the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) in Argentina; Martha Rojas of El Colegio de la Frontera Sur in Mexico; Pablo Ceriani of the Centre for Human Rights of the National University of Lanús in Argentina; and Silvia Irene Palma, Executive Director of the Central American Institute for Social Research and Development (INCEDES) in

Guatemala. The panel was moderated by Humberto Henderson, Deputy Regional Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

The representative of the Centre for Human Rights of the National University of Lanús spoke of the impact of the economic development model on migration with respect to the exercise and infringement of migrants' human rights. He argued that this needed to be the focus of public policy in this area. The terms of the equation had to be reversed, because the greater the protection for human rights, the more development there would be. In other words, there was a close link between expanded access to rights and development. This was why it was important to move forward with recognition of migrants' rights, starting with regularization of migration and pursuing a multidirectional integration of migration and the production of qualitative information that introduced the human rights approach.

The speaker questioned States' migration institutions since, if development was the priority, migration policies ought to be taken outside the sphere of ministries of the interior or foreign affairs and into that of labour, education and social development ministries. That did not mean there should not be coordination between all the government authorities involved, but this should always be consistent with the goal of human development.

Lastly, he pointed to inconsistency between the local and regional levels in the way migration was dealt with and to a lack of coordination between the bodies making up the multilateral system of rights protection.

The researcher from El Colegio de la Frontera Sur focused on the situation of migrant women's rights in Central America and emphasized that irregular migrants were exposed to higher levels of risk and vulnerability. She warned of the existence of a social imaginary or construct which led people, including even migrants themselves, to accept that undocumented status entailed a lack of rights. More seriously still, this imaginary had tended to spread in contexts where violence had worsened, especially in places that were transit areas for migrants.

While some progress could be acknowledged, the problem lay in its lack of continuity and in the deficiencies that still remained. Among the challenges that had to be addressed, she mentioned gaps between migration provisions and their implementation, the latitude that prevailed in the decision-making of government authorities and the lack of coordination, the high cost of migration formalities and the rigorousness of the requirements laid down, and the prevalence of a national security approach to migration.

Finally, among other recommendations, the speaker said that governance had to become a systematic practice because as yet no institutionalized joint working mechanisms existed to bring together civil society and Governments, from the local level to the national and supranational levels. In the same way, the participation of migrants in migration governance was essential. It was likewise necessary to insist on recognition for women's participation in migration processes, whether for the purposes of family reunion or as companions to male family members or, increasingly, as independent migrants seeking employment to improve their own and their families' living conditions.

After this, the CELS representative spoke of incorporating the human rights perspective into migration standards on the basis of his experience in dealing with and passing the migration law in Argentina and his work with civil society organizations in the region.

In relation to Argentine migration legislation, the speaker listed six human rights principles that had been introduced as a result of efforts by and pressure from civil society, academia and the Church,

namely: (i) the right to migrate and its corollary in the obligation of States to generate migration regularization policies; (ii) equality of rights between nationals and non-nationals; (iii) recognition for due process, understood as judicial oversight of deportation procedures; (iv) judicial oversight of any migrant detention process; (v) access to justice in the form of a right to defence; (vi) specific regularization policies for MERCOSUR citizens.

He pointed out that human rights standards for migrants had begun to be delineated no more than 20 years earlier, before being consolidated in international law in recent years. Among the most important developments were the consolidation of the non-discrimination principle; due process in any administrative ruling concerning migrants; protection for the family and family unity; and residency for persons who could not return to their countries of origin because they were at risk of their lives.

The expert also spoke of the corollary these standards had had in the jurisprudence of the region's countries. There had been very few rulings that had generated case law on the matter of protection for migrants' rights.

The Executive Director of INCEDES then spoke about the need to include in the debate and dispositions of the High Level Dialogue some issues that had to be attended to with a view to reducing the vulnerability of migrants and their families, the following among them: (i) recognition of the scale and impact of child labour; (ii) the right to personal identity, requiring as it did a process of improvement to civil registries in the region's countries; (iii) inclusion of migration as a topic in education; (iv) standardization of research within the SICA countries; (v) enhancements to information dissemination systems and campaigns of risk prevention for irregular migrants, aimed chiefly at young people and impacting communities of origin; (vi) recognition of the issues surrounding the relationship between migration, remittances and nutrition levels when it came to the design, follow-up and evaluation of social policies.

In the floor debate, reference was made to the importance of treating migrants as citizens of the destination country and of progressing with recognition of the political, economic and social rights of migrants in both the origin and the host countries. Stress was also laid on the importance of progress in the second High Level Dialogue in setting standards that would guarantee a minimum of rights for migrants.

**E. THE CREATION OF COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP ALLIANCES ON
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND MECHANISMS FOR THE EFFECTIVE
INTEGRATION OF MIGRATION INTO DEVELOPMENT POLICIES,
PROMOTING COHERENCE AT ALL LEVELS**

The participants were Leonir Chiarello of the Scalabrini International Migration Network in the United States; Juan Artola of the Institute of Migration and Asylum Policies in Argentina; Pablo de la Vega of the Segundo Montes Mozo S.J. Human Rights Documentation Centre in Ecuador; and Gabriela Rodríguez of the Technical Secretariat of the Regional Network of Civil Organizations for Migration (RROCM) in Costa Rica. The moderator was Salvador Gutiérrez of IOM.

The representative of the Scalabrini International Migration Network said that, where cooperation and partnership alliances in the field of international migration were concerned, five premises ought to be analysed: coherence, consultation, coordination, cooperation and consensus. From his perspective, it was the absence of the last of these that was hindering implementation of a genuine High Level Dialogue.

He suggested the creation of mechanisms to integrate migration into development policies, his recommendations being for all-round development policies that included the eradication of poverty and social inequality; the inclusion of migration in public and development policies; the incorporation of migration into regional economic and political integration processes; the consolidation of regional and international processes (the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the High Level Dialogue); the promotion of migration governance at the international, regional and local level; and the integration of migration into the post-2015 development agenda from a perspective of human security and all-round human development.

He also stressed that migration had to be included in political processes and that collaboration was needed between Governments and civil society if the shift was to be made from a perspective of inter-State cooperation and governability to one of international migration governance. In this context, he highlighted the importance of citizen involvement as an indispensable prerequisite for public policy legitimacy.

Following this, the expert from the Institute of Migration and Asylum Policies argued that now was a propitious time to link international migration to development and open up new discussion channels. He applauded the progress made since the first High Level Dialogue. He also observed that consensus-building required an effort to find suitable ways of conveying messages so that they fully conveyed the richness of the ideas under discussion and left out aspects that might make it harder for actors to understand these ideas.

The speaker acknowledged the existence of opposing interests and strains between mobility and control, which made it difficult for consensus to translate into action. This was also one reason why a number of actors had become disillusioned with certain multilateral discussion forums.

In this context, cooperation meant accepting the existence of differing visions and interests so that consensus could be reached, always with a view to concrete actions and outcomes. Where coherence was concerned, he explained that responsibility for the subject was very dispersed and uncoordinated at the national level, while at the global level there were overlapping mandates and corporate competition in the multilateral system, which meant that there was not enough global consensus for joint action. This weakness was in evidence in the Global Migration Group (GMM), for example, and the speaker accordingly proposed the creation of a permanent technical secretariat for that group. He also urged that regional consultation processes dealing with migration should be strengthened.

Next, the representative of the Segundo Montes Mozo S.J. Human Rights Documentation Centre spoke of the contradictory behaviour of some States in the region that had recently made extraordinarily forceful attacks on the inter-American human rights system with the intention of weakening its subsidiary bodies, something that revealed how inconsistent the approach of certain Governments was in this area.

He said that it would be helpful for the debate to take account of the report entitled “Migration in an interconnected world: New directions for action” prepared by the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM), as this laid out some of the main challenges and possible strategies for considering the issue of migration, and its conclusions were still relevant. GCIM had concluded that the international community had failed to take advantage of the opportunities or rise to the challenges created by migration, so that new approaches were needed to turn the situation around.

He also said that States lacked the structures needed to formulate and apply effective migration policies. Better access to and sharing of data and information on migrants was thus required.

As the speaker saw it, the subject of migration had become dispersed within the United Nations system, since the subject was being dealt with by different bodies with conflicting agendas and there was no agency specializing in the issue within the organization. The lack of coherence and coordination in policy formulation and implementation made it hard to organize a governance architecture among the organizations dealing with the subject, especially within the United Nations.

After this, the expert from the Network of Civil Organizations for Migration (RROCM) Technical Secretariat described the objectives of her institution and the alliances it had forged with other agencies to coordinate activities aimed at halting human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Given that migration and human rights were a key issue for the Network, she explained that it was looking for partnerships with different specialist organizations and judiciaries in the countries with a view to progressively solving these problems and promoting human security.

Because migration was a natural part of the human condition, the speaker stressed the need to support migrants as subjects of rights at every stage and deal with the causes of migration.

In the floor debate, the IOM Regional Director for North America, Central America and the Caribbean stressed the importance of keeping earlier studies in view, like the one prepared by GCIM, and said that the lack of consistency at the multilateral level was a corollary of what happened within States, where ministries often acted uncoordinatedly or without the necessary consistency. For his part, the President of the International Network on Migration and Development expressed concern about Governments' lack of commitment to achieving consensus and major agreements.

It was also argued that progress towards governance required citizen participation and that political will was an indispensable precondition for turning discourse into action.

F. REVIEWING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, ITS REGIONAL SPECIFICITIES AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The speakers at this session were Marco Núñez Melgar, Consul General of Peru in Argentina; Sonia Pellecer, an independent consultant with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala; and Nora Pérez Vichich, chief adviser to the International Migration Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion of Argentina. The moderator was Leandro Reboiras Finardi of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC.

The Consul General of Peru in Argentina highlighted three dimensions of the migration issue: human rights, interculturality and the interrelationships between migration and development. He stressed the core, transversal character of rights in public policymaking and mentioned international law as one of the areas where major progress had been made.

In the sphere of interculturality, he brought out the cultural dimension of migration and the fundamental contribution made by migrants in this field. With regard to development, he underlined the centrality of remittances as a link between migrants and their families. He also emphasized their twofold function as the basis of family survival strategies and as a contribution to development in countries of origin.

Lastly, he stressed the importance of consistency in the formulation and implementation of public policies and the need for a multidimensional, multicausal approach.

The independent consultant with UNFPA, for her part, spoke about the impact of remittances on development and stressed in particular the vast experience of the Central America region in this area. She emphasized the contribution of remittances to the countries of the region and migrants' households, as they filled gaps in State coverage and helped to meet families' education and health-care needs.

While she acknowledged some progress in this area, such as new regulatory frameworks for dealing with money laundering, increased competition in the market and more money transfer channels, as well as improved technologies that were bringing down transfer costs, she warned that challenges still remained. Among them were constant limitations on financial services, which made it difficult for foreigners to open bank accounts and obtain loans, saving services and insurance. There was a need for more financial education and assistance for recipients of remittances so that they could be helped to manage their resources to best advantage.

Lastly, she referred to the positive and negative effects of remittances. Among the benefits, she mentioned their contribution to countries' gross domestic product, poverty reduction, higher spending on health and education, economic integration, tourism and communications. Among the negative effects, she pointed to some households' dependence on remittances, rising land prices, increased inequality between households, higher school dropout rates and some psychological impacts on individuals.

After this, the chief adviser to the International Migration Department highlighted the singularity of the migration policy experience of the South American countries, which had given rise to a rights-based, universalist South American migration paradigm or model that contrasted with the paradigm of the developed countries, based as it was on "utilitarian" and "securitarian" criteria.

In this context, the construction of migration policies with a regional identity ought to depart from the dominant outlook, moving from the logic of the market to a rights approach, something that should be reflected both in the integration process and in the criteria applied to migrants' movements.

She also argued that responsibility for dealing with migration at the international level should be transferred from the Global Forum on Migration and Development to the United Nations, as the former had done nothing to improve policies in the field of migration and development. Furthermore, the Forum had had little impact on the generation of policies that favoured migrants and had not taken on board the perspective of the region's countries.

With regard to the second High Level Dialogue, she stressed the need to include analysis of the causes of migration, which were associated with the prevailing development policies and models. Methods of integration and access to rights could be debated, and the region's messages should include the promotion of mobility with rights and the regularization of migration as a development factor.

In the floor debate, a critical approach to the linkage between migration and development was urged. While the association was not automatic, migration ought to be recognized as a lever of development in both origin and destination countries.

Regarding the concept of shared responsibility, it had to be specified that this was to be considered not in terms of repression but rather in relation to the causes of migration and the protection of migrants' rights in origin and destination countries.

The moderator said that, while remittances admittedly contributed to the quality of life of migrants' families by increasing their incomes and often lifting them out of poverty, the role of the State in social policy and anti-poverty efforts was irreplaceable and could not be delegated.

G. MESSAGES FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN TO THE SECOND HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The last part of the workshop was organized into two plenary meetings whose purpose was to debate the messages that the Latin America and Caribbean region would send to the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. The speakers in the first plenary meeting were Salvador Berumen Sandoval of the Migration Policy Unit at the Mexican Ministry of the Interior and Paulo Sergio de Almeida of the National Immigration Council in Brazil. Diego Beltrand was the moderator.

The representative of the Migration Policy Unit of the Mexican Ministry of the Interior talked about the evolution of migration policy in Mexico and its possible lessons for the High Level Dialogue, emphasizing the human rights of migrants, especially when these were people in situations of vulnerability, such as children, adolescents, women and older adults.

Regarding the evolution of the relationship between civil society and government and the way this was manifested in public policymaking, he noted that a debate had arisen in the 1990s about what was known as the "policy of having no policy" on migration, which posited a mutually beneficial situation for Mexico, which received remittances and was relieved of pressure on social services, and the United States, which was thereby assured of a continuous flow of migrant labour. In that period, there was no connection between studies carried out in academia and the policies adopted by the State.

In the 2000s, a more vigorous relationship with the Mexican diaspora began, and this translated into a policy of protection for Mexican migrants in the United States. Academic work had yet to feed through into State action.

As a transit country, however, Mexico did have a clearer policy on immigration, one that was rather restrictive and selective, being based on demographic planning and designed to enhance the country's development. In this context, civil society was beginning to take on a social protection role that the State was not fulfilling. These changes in the role of civil society and its demands were reflected in what was known as the Cuernavaca Declaration (2005), a set of messages for the Government prepared by a group of academics and representatives of social organizations.

He noted that civil society took a different position when the new migration law began to be debated in 2007 (with more combative stances, especially on the treatment of Central American immigrants), but this did not mean institutionalization of its relationship with the Government. The holding of the 2010 Global Forum on Migration and Development in Puerto Vallarta in Mexico gave a strong boost to the organization of civil society actors, especially through the Migration and Development Network. When the migration bill completed its passage in 2011, civil society, not having been part of the discussion process, adopted a very questioning stance.

One of the lessons of the Mexican process was that it was not enough to incorporate the demands of civil society into the law. It needed to be made part of the process to give the legislation legitimacy, which meant that its participation in the discussion of migration policies needed to be institutionalized.

Because one of the objections was that the law contravened the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (to which Mexico was a signatory), the speaker also emphasized the need for States to strive to harmonize their national legislation with international rights protection instruments.

Lastly, it was important for the principles brought before the High Level Dialogue to include that of acquired rights (to integration, health care and education) for migrants who had been living in the country for some time, that of permanent regularization through the working of migration regulations, and the right to family unity.

After this, the representative of the National Immigration Council of Brazil presented the experience of that institution as a forum for the construction of labour migration policies on the basis of constant dialogue between the Government and civil society. Its tripartite structure reflected that role, with the State, workers and employers meeting together at the Ministry of Labour.

He said that the migration policy approach had shifted in 2007 from one based on national security to one oriented towards the protection of rights. In the quest for a new legal framework for migration, the migration bill currently being analysed in Congress recognized a variety of migrants' rights, including the right to a decent life in their country of origin.

He added that, under the terms of the bill, the composition of the Council would be expanded and altered to bring in other ministries and agencies, such as the Ministry of Human Rights, the Ministry of Policies for Women, the Ombudsman's service and the National Population and Development Commission, in view of the changes and new challenges now associated with migration.

He touched upon some of the general principles guiding migration policy in Brazil, based on recognition, among other things, of the right to migrate, which should be understood in conjunction with the right of everyone to a decent life in their countries of origin. If migrating was a lawful act, it was unlawful for countries to criminalize the exercise of that right. He also emphasized the importance of full respect for migrants' human rights, including their employment and social rights, irrespective of their migration status; efforts to combat discrimination, xenophobia and racism with a view to the intercultural integration and advancement of immigrants; and the right to family reunion.

He likewise stressed the private character of remittances and States' obligation not to interfere with the use families made of them. Lastly, he emphasized the importance of migration data, training for public officials, institutional coordination and the role of cities and metropolises in migrant integration policies.

In the floor debate, questions were asked about the cost of regularization for migrants and the role of the State in facilitating these formalities. Also mentioned was the importance of integrating policymaking bodies and their ties to civil society when it came to verifying the agreements reached. Lastly, reference was made to the subject of policy continuity and the reversals and setbacks that changes of administration often led to in some countries.

At the second plenary meeting, presentations were made by Alfonso Morales Suárez of the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations and Doris Rivas of the National Council for the Protection and Development of Migrants and Their Families in El Salvador. Jorge Martínez Pizarro of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC was the moderator.

The representative of the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations said that the requirement to respect and guarantee the human rights of migrants, including their fundamental, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, was laid down as a constitutional principle in Ecuador. In the light of Ecuador's position as a country of origin, transit and destination for migration flows, he detailed the progress being made in the country on constitutional and regulatory issues and in policies and programmes affecting recognition of migrants' rights.

He also highlighted the role of efforts to promote economic and social development in migrants' countries and communities of origin, as opposed to the migration control, repression and criminalization policies used by some developed countries to regulate migration flows. To this end, international cooperation should be strengthened in the interests of economic and social development with equity, including the reduction or abolition of tariff and para-tariff barriers imposed on the products of developing countries, which affected their production and job creation capacity and were direct causes of migration.

With regard to the second High Level Dialogue, he listed fundamental issues that needed to be addressed from a human rights perspective, among them: (i) reformulation of the mandate of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Migration; (ii) shared international responsibility for the governability of international migration among countries of origin, transit and destination; (iii) signing and ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, chiefly by the industrialized countries, which were the main recipients of migration; (iv) a strengthened mandate and powers for the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; (v) the formulation of a mandate that would allow the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to include these specific issues on its working agenda, adopting a more proactive and initiatory role, especially when it came to strengthening the mandate, capabilities and powers of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families; (vi) the need to consider, negotiate and adopt, in the medium term, a new international migration convention that, in addition to reaffirming the validity of the 1990 Convention, recognized the importance of establishing an international economic order characterized by greater fairness, equity and solidarity as a basis for proper governance of international migration; and (vii) the importance of incorporating international migration more strongly into the debate on the post-2015 development agenda.

The expert from the National Council for the Protection and Development of Migrants and Their Families then spoke about the issues affecting assistance for and integration of migrants. She described the efforts made to set up and operate committees, coalitions and councils dedicated to the issue of migration in El Salvador and the Central America region, and the challenges they had had to confront.

In this context, she pointed out that, while researching and identifying problems associated with migration was an activity of long standing, it had only recently been incorporated into the institutional agenda. In other words, it was vital for topics to be institutionalized, as this insulated them from the discretionary decision-making powers of the official or Government of the day.

At the subregional level, she said that the agenda of the Regional Conference on Migration (CRM) was divorced from what was happening on a daily basis throughout Central America and Mexico. She spoke of the challenge of harmonizing that regional agenda with national agendas and of creating mechanisms to put any agreements reached into action so that they ultimately acquired some concrete meaning for the migrant population.

She also called for greater participation by civil society in the CRM with decision-making powers, so that CRM conclusions were not merely declaratory but led on to action.

Among the challenges in the region, she singled out the need to update obsolete legal frameworks, reform the practices of officials to make them consistent with revised legal frameworks and review the mandate of all organizations involved with migration in order to enhance the effectiveness of their work.

In the floor debate, the point was made that, although many countries invested resources in training officials on migration matters, this investment often lacked continuity, which ultimately affected outcomes. Similarly, while the progress made with dialogue between Governments and civil society was recognized, migrants and their organizations needed to have a greater say. Furthermore, migration and development needed to become cross-cutting issues in every area of multilateral debate and in all spheres of government.

H. CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING AND CLOSING MESSAGES

Before inviting the President of the International Network on Migration and Development to offer some final considerations, the researcher from CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC summarized the issues discussed at the meeting, saying that the existence of regional specificities was recognized in the global migration debate and that, from the perspective of the region's experts, a number of States and international organizations (specifically ECLAC), migration was a matter of rights, since development and equality were central.

The President of the International Network on Migration and Development stressed the importance of sending the second High Level Dialogue a message that embodied the perspective of the South. He listed the following five common points that had come out of the debates:

- (i) the centrality of human rights in the approach to international migration;
- (ii) the need to tackle the causes of migration, which were associated with asymmetries between countries and development inequalities, instead of simply reacting to its effects;
- (iii) institutional participation by civil society in the different global and multilateral forums where migration issues were discussed, as there could be no governance without civil society;
- (iv) the need to integrate international migration into the United Nations system as a cross-cutting issue and the importance of linking the High Level Dialogue, the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the like with regional forums and processes; and
- (v) the need for public policies to be consistent.

Lastly, he said that many of the positions adopted in multilateral forums needed to be demythologized if a more neutral space of debate with the countries of the North was to be achieved. They should yield to concrete data about the reality of migration with a view to tilting the balance towards migration governance.

At the close, the IOM Regional Director for South America emphasized the importance of presenting the Latin American and Caribbean position on international migration from the perspective of the region's experience and concrete data.

In conclusion, the Chief of the Population and Development Area of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC emphasized the importance of the issues dealt with at the meeting and, on behalf of ECLAC, expressed satisfaction with the results obtained, which would undoubtedly represent a powerful contribution by the region to the High Level Dialogue.

Annex 1

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF PARTICIPATING EXPERTS**Abelardo Morales Gamboa**

Researcher at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), lecturer at the National University of Costa Rica and the University of Costa Rica. Expert on labour migration and labour markets in Central America. His most recent publications are “Trabajadores migrantes y megaproyectos en América Central” (2011) and “Migraciones y derechos laborales en Centroamérica” (2012), both as coordinator. He has also carried out studies of the topic for CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, United Nations agencies and the Central American Integration System (SICA).

Alejandro Canales

Holds a degree in Economics from the University of Chile and a doctorate in Social Sciences from El Colegio de Mexico. Research professor at the University of Guadalajara. Runs the project “Migración internacional en tiempos de crisis”. His most recent book is “Vidas vulnerables. Migración, derechos humanos y políticas públicas en cinco zonas fronterizas de América Latina” (forthcoming from M.A. Porrúa). Founder and first chairperson of the Latin American Population Association, and founder and first editor of the *Revista Latinoamericana de Población*.

Alfonso Morales Suárez

Qualified as a doctor of Jurisprudence, lawyer and doctor of International Sciences at the Central University of Ecuador. Graduate of the Institute of Higher National Studies of Ecuador. Holds a master's degree in International Migration Policies from the University of Buenos Aires. Career official with the Ecuadorian Foreign Service. Formerly Deputy Director and Director of Support for Ecuadorians Abroad and Asylum Director, as well as performing diplomatic and consular functions in Argentina, Chile, France and Guatemala. Currently Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva.

Diego Beltrand

Diego Beltrand was born in Montevideo. He is a solicitor with master's degrees in International Relations and International Negotiation. He worked at the Organization of American States (OAS) for seven years. At the International Organization for Migration (IOM) he has carried out duties in Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. He has also undertaken project management in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ecuador and Panama. He formerly held the position of Senior Regional Adviser for the Americas to the IOM Director General. In October 2012 he took up the position of IOM Regional Director for South America.

Diego Morales

Lawyer and Director of Litigation at the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) of Argentina. Coordinator of the CELS legal clinics on general and migrants' human rights. Member of the advisory committee for regulation of the migration law. Researcher at the National University of Lanús in Argentina.

Doris Elizabeth Rivas Polanco

Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Protection and Development of Migrants and Their Families (CONMIGRANTE) of El Salvador since 2013. The Council is an autonomous body comprising 18 institutions from the executive branch, universities, civil society organizations, organizations of

Salvadorans abroad and small and medium-sized enterprises, among others. Between 2004 and 2012 she was Director of Migration Policy at the Department of Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador. She is a career diplomat.

Fernando Lozano Ascencio

Full-time researcher at the Regional Centre for Multidisciplinary Research (CRIM) of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). Holds a master's degree in Demography from El Colegio de Mexico and a doctorate in Sociology from the University of Texas, Austin, United States. His research interests include skilled migration in Latin America, the impact of remittances on regional development and theory and methodology in studies of migration and mobility. He was President of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP) from 2011 to 2012 and is a member of the Executive Committee of the International Network on Migration and Development. He belongs to the National System of Researchers of Mexico.

Gabriela Rodríguez Pizarro

Of Costa Rican and Chilean nationality, she is a former United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (1999-2005) and was Chief of the IOM-Chile Mission between 2006 and 2010. President of the International Centre for the Human Rights of Migrants in Costa Rica (2010-2013). Technical Secretariat of the Regional Network of Civil Organizations for Migration (RROCM) (2012-2014). Expert on migration and human rights, human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Gioconda Herrera

Holds a doctorate in Sociology from the University of Columbia in the United States. Professor at the Department of Sociology and Gender of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) in Ecuador. Member of the Executive Committee of the International Network on Migration and Development. Coordinator of the FLACSO Information System on Andean Migrations (SIMA). Her research and publications have concentrated on the linkages between gender, migration and globalization in the migration circuits between the Andean region and Spain and the United States.

Jorge Martínez Pizarro

Trained as a geographer at the University of Chile, researcher for over 20 years with CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, where he obtained a master's degree in Population and Development. He is a university professor and has been involved in the preparation of several studies in the field of international migration, human rights and development. He is the author of a large number of publications and has carried out numerous technical assistance missions to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and he is a member of the CELADE teaching staff.

Juan Artola

Uruguayan sociologist with a master's degree in International Relations. Consultant with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Central America between 1981 and 1987. IOM official between 1988 and 2012, working in Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru. As well as being a researcher at the Institute of Migration and Asylum Policies in Argentina, he is currently the coordinator of its Academic Council and a member of the International Network on Migration and Development.

Lelio Mármora

Director of the master's programme in International Migration Policy and Management at the Universidad Nacional Tres de Febrero in Argentina. Consultant with the International Organization for

Migration; former Director of Migration in Argentina; former IOM representative for the Southern Cone; former Director of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) of Argentina.

Leonir Mario Chiarello

A Philosophy graduate from the University of Caxias do Sul in Brazil, he holds a degree in Systematic Theology from the Pontifical Gregorian University of Rome and a master's degree in Latin American Social and Political Studies from the Universidad Alberto Hurtado in Santiago, Chile. Executive Director of the Scalabrini International Migration Network, based in New York and Geneva, and General Coordinator of the International Forum on Migration and Peace.

Marco Núñez Melgar

Ambassador of the Peruvian diplomatic service. Graduate in International Relations and Sociology. Master's degree in International Treaties from the Diplomatic Academy of Peru and master's degree in National and International Affairs from the Centre for Higher National Studies in Peru. Among other diplomatic positions, he has worked as Chief of Staff to the General Secretariat of the Peruvian President's office, Consul General of Peru in Chile and Director General for the Rights of Peruvians Abroad. He is currently Consul General of Peru in Buenos Aires. Since 2012 he has been a member of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

Martha Luz Rojas Wiesner

Holds a doctorate in Social Science with a specialization in Sociology from El Colegio de Mexico. Since 1998 she has been a researcher at El Colegio de la Frontera Sur. She is currently a member of the Academic Group for Gender Studies in the Society, Culture and Health Department of that institution, where she carries out research into international female migration, with emphasis on migration from Central America to Mexico.

Miguel Villa

Former Director of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC. State Professor of History and Geography at the University of Chile; CELADE Demography course; holder of a diploma in Urban and Regional Planning from Erasmus University in the Netherlands; holder of a master's degree and candidate for a doctorate in Geography from the University of Minnesota in the United States. Visiting professor at several Latin American, European and United States universities.

Nora Pérez Vichich

Trained as a lawyer at the University of Buenos Aires; holds a master's degree in Sociology from the Federal University of Paraíba, Campina Grande Campus, in Brazil. Currently Chief Adviser to the International Migration Department in the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion. Lecturer on the International Migration Policy master's degree course of the Universidad Tres de Febrero in Argentina. International consultant. Member of the Citizenship Construction Group set up by UNASUR. Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion in the Specialized Migration Forum. Has published numerous works on international migration policy and regional integration processes, in Argentina and abroad.

Oliver Bush

Graduate in International Relations with a master's degree in Political Action, Citizen Participation and Institutional Strengthening. Former Director of Inter-agency Relations at the National Institute for Migration in Mexico; researcher and adviser at the Political Humanism Foundation and professor of International Relations at the Universidad del Valle in Mexico.

Pablo Ceriani Cernadas

Professor of Migration and Human Rights at the Faculty of Law of the University of Buenos Aires, holds a master's degree in Human Rights from the National University of Lanús and a master's degree in Migration Policy from the Universidad Nacional Tres de Febrero. Qualified as a lawyer at the University of Buenos Aires and holds a master's degree in Migration and Aliens Law from the European University of Madrid. He is currently undertaking a doctorate in Human Rights at the University of Valencia. Formerly a lawyer with the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS), where he was the coordinator of the Legal Clinic for Immigrants' and Refugees' Rights. In May 2013 he was elected to membership of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families from 2014 to 2017.

Pablo de la Vega

Lawyer and journalist. Coordinator of the Public Policies and Human Rights Department of the Segundo Montes Mozo S.J. Human Rights Documentation Centre. Currently Ad Hoc Technical Secretary of the Working Committee on Labour Migration (MTML) in Ecuador. Regional Coordinator of the Inter-American Platform for Human Rights, Democracy and Development (PIDHDD). General Coordinator of "Entre Tierras, Boletín sobre políticas migratorias y derechos humanos".

Paulo Saad

Chief of the Population and Development Area at the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC). Degree in Statistics from the University of São Paulo in Brazil, master's degree in Demography from El Colegio de Mexico and doctorate in Sociology from the University of Texas, Austin, United States. His main working areas are population ageing, the socioeconomic impact of changes in the population age structure, the interrelationships between the demographic dynamic and development, and technical assistance to the region's countries.

Paulo Sergio de Almeida

Labour inspector since 1995. Graduate in Legal Sciences at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. Former Head of Labour Inspection in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Former General Coordinator of Immigration at the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Currently Director of the Labour Inspection Department. President of the National Immigration Council since 2007.

Pedro Hernández González

Degree in Political Sciences and International Relations from the Catholic University of Argentina, master's degree in Government and Public Management from the University of Chile and master's degree in International Relations from the Institute of Advanced Studies of the University of Santiago de Chile. Professor at the Universidad Católica Silva Henríquez, the University of Santiago and Andrés Bello University in Chile. Head of the International Migration Planning Department at the Consular Policy Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Focal Point for Migration at the meeting of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) on international migration.

Raúl Delgado Wise

President of the International Network on Migration and Development; General Coordinator of the UNESCO Chair in Migration, Development and Human Rights and member of the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations (MOST) programme in Mexico; research professor on the Development Studies doctoral programme of the Autonomous University of Zacatecas; author and editor of 22 books and over 150 specialist review articles and book chapters; keynote speaker at the inaugural session of the civil society conference of the first Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Brussels in 2007.

Rosana Baeninger

Master's degree in Sociology, doctorate in Social Sciences with a specialization in Population Studies. Professor with the Department of Demography and researcher with the Population Studies Group of the State University of Campinas in Brazil. She is also the coordinator of the Migration Observatory Project in São Paulo.

Salvador Berumen Sandoval

Assistant Director General of Migration Policy at the Migration Policy Unit of the Mexican Ministry of the Interior. Former Research Director at the Migration Studies Centre of the National Institute for Migration; former Director of Socioeconomic Studies and International Migration at the National Population Council (CONAPO) in Mexico. Has worked as a research coordinator and research professor at the Department of Regional Studies of the Institute of Economic and Regional Studies (INESER) at the University of Guadalajara.

Sandra Gil Araujo

Holds a doctorate in Sociology from the Universidad Complutense in Madrid; currently a researcher at the National Council of Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET) in Argentina, based at the Gino Germani Research Institute of the University of Buenos Aires. Also a member of the Interdisciplinary Group of Migrant Researchers (GIIM) and the Network of Argentine Researchers on Contemporary International Migration (IAMIC). Her field of specialization is migration policy and control.

Silvia Irene Palma

Holds a doctorate in Social Psychology from the Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and is a candidate for a doctorate in Sociology from the Pontifical University of Salamanca in Spain. She is a researcher, founding member and Executive Director of the Central American Institute for Social Research and Development (INCEDES) in Guatemala. She has specialized in monitoring and analysing migration in communities of origin and destination, transnational relationships and their links to development. She has been a regional coordinator for studies on migration law and labour migration and has taken part in migration policy management processes from a human security perspective in Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. She is currently in charge of the regional project "Liderazgo juvenil para la inclusión de las migraciones en el desarrollo económico-social en Centroamérica", which is being conducted within communities of origin in the countries of the Central America-4 (CA-4) group. Her studies, articles and proposals have been published in Guatemala, Mexico, Spain and the United States.

Sonia María Pellecer

Sociologist who has studied Demography and has 10 years' experience at the IOM in Guatemala, doing research into migration, development and remittances in Guatemala and migration information systems, and coordinator of migration management projects. Migration researcher at Rafael Landívar University in Guatemala. Collaborates with Dr. Manuel Orozco of Dialogue International on the evaluation of development projects levered with remittances in Latin America. She is currently a consultant on demography and statistics at UNFPA/INE-Guatemala.

William Mejía Ochoa

Economist and specialist in economic policy with a master's degree in International Migration. Director of the Human Mobility Research Group in Colombia. Adviser on labour migration at the country's Ministry of Labour and Coordinator of the Colombiamigra Latin American migration network. Among his most recent publications, he is the co-author of two books, *Retorno de migrantes a los países andinos* and *Evaluación rápida de las estructuras de recolección de datos en el área de las migraciones en América Latina y los países del Caribe*, and he participated in the jointly authored volume *Migración internacional y remesas: Contribuciones al debate de su relación con el desarrollo*.

MEETING AGENDA

**LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL MEETING OF EXPERTS ON
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN PREPARATION FOR THE HIGH LEVEL
DIALOGUE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Santiago, 10 and 11 July 2013
(ECLAC, Raúl Prebisch Conference Room)

Wednesday, 10 July

8.30 to 9 a.m.
Session 1

Registration of participants
Opening session

Moderator
9 to 9.30 a.m.

Jorge Martínez Pizarro, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC
Opening session

- Paulo M. Saad, Chief of the Population and Development Area of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC
- Diego Beltrand, IOM Regional Director for South America

Session 2

**The current state of the relationship between international migration,
human rights and development in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Moderator
9.30 to 11 a.m.

Jorge Martínez Pizarro, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC
Participants:

- Raúl Delgado, Zacatecas University in Mexico and President of the International Network on Migration and Development
- Pedro Hernández, President pro tempore of the South American Conference on Migration and Head of the Department of International Migration Planning of the Consular Policy Division of Chile's Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Oliver Bush, Technical Secretariat of the Regional Conference on Migration
- Lelio Mármora, Institute of Migration and Asylum Policies in Argentina
- Floor debate

11 to 11.30 a.m.

Coffee break

Session 2 (continued)

Moderator Robert Paiva, IOM Regional Director for North America, Central America and the Caribbean

11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Participants:

- Alejandro Canales, research professor at the University of Guadalajara in Mexico
- Sandra Gil Araujo, researcher with the National Council of Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET) in Argentina
- Gioconda Herrera, Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) in Ecuador
- Miguel Villa, consultant with CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC
- Floor debate

1 to 2.30 p.m.

Break

Session 3

Reviewing the consequences of international migration for sustainable development and identifying priorities for inclusion in the post-2015 development agenda

Moderator

Gloria Moreno-Fontes, expert with the International Labour Organization (ILO)

2.30 to 4 p.m.

Participants:

- Abelardo Morales, Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) in Costa Rica
- William Mejía, Director of the Human Mobility Research Group in Colombia
- Rosana Baeninger, Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences of the Population Studies Group at the University of Campinas in Brazil
- Fernando Lozano, Regional Centre for Multidisciplinary Research (CRIM) at the Autonomous University of Mexico
- Floor debate

4 to 4.30 p.m.

Coffee break

Session 4

Measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, with particular emphasis on women and children, and to prevent and combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking, ensuring that migration is orderly, regular and safe

Moderator

Humberto Henderson, Deputy Regional Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

4.30 to 6 p.m.

Participants:

- Diego Morales, Director of Litigation at the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) of Argentina
- Martha Rojas of El Colegio de la Frontera Sur in Mexico

- Pablo Ceriani, Migration and Asylum Programme of the Centre for Human Rights at the National University of Lanús in Argentina
- Silvia Irene Palma, Executive Director of the Central American Institute for Social Research and Development (INCEDES) in Guatemala
- Floor debate

Thursday, 11 July

Session 5 **The creation of cooperation and partnership alliances on international migration and mechanisms for the effective integration of migration into development policies, promoting coherence at all levels**

Moderator Salvador Gutiérrez, IOM

9 to 10.45 a.m. Participants:

- Leonir Chiarello of the Scalabrini International Migration Network in the United States
- Juan Artola, Institute of Migration and Asylum Policies of Argentina
- Pablo de la Vega, Segundo Montes Mozo S.J. Human Rights Documentation Centre, Ecuador
- Gabriela Rodríguez, Technical Secretariat of the Regional Network of Civil Organizations for Migration (RROCM/CRM) in Costa Rica
- Floor debate

10.45 to 11 a.m. Coffee break

Session 6 **Reviewing international migration, its regional specificities and its development impacts**

Moderator Leandro Reboiras, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC

11 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Participants:

- Marco Núñez Melgar, Consul General of Peru in Buenos Aires
- Sonia Pellecer, independent consultant with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Guatemala
- Nora Pérez Vichich, Department of International Migration and Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion of Argentina
- Floor debate

12.45 to 2 p.m. Lunch

Session 7 **Plenary:** Messages from the region to the High Level Dialogue to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, especially women and children, and to prevent and combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking, ensuring that migration is orderly, regular and safe

Moderator Diego Beltrand, IOM Regional Director for South America

- 2 to 3.45 p.m. Participants:
- Salvador Berumen, Migration Policy Unit, Ministry of the Interior of Mexico
- Paulo Sergio de Almeida, National Immigration Council, Brazil
- Floor debate
- 3.45 to 4 p.m. Coffee break**
- Session 8 **Plenary (cont.):** Messages from the region to the High Level Dialogue for the creation of cooperation and partnership alliances on international migration and mechanisms for the effective integration of migration into development policies
- Moderator Paulo Saad, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC
- 4 to 5.45 p.m. Participants:
- Alfonso Morales Suárez, Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations in Geneva
- Doris Rivas, Migrant Support Commission (El Salvador)
- Floor debate
- 5.45 to 6 p.m. Closing session**