



**First session of the  
Regional Conference on  
Population and Development in  
Latin America and the Caribbean**

Montevideo, 12 - 15 August 2013

**FOR PARTICIPANTS ONLY**  
REFERENCE DOCUMENT  
DDR/2  
31 July 2013  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

**CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY ECLAC IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION  
FROM A HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE REPORT  
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION, 2012-2013**



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Full integration of population dynamics into rights-based sustainable development with equality: key to the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014

Montevideo, 12-15 August 2013

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\* Report prepared by ECLAC.

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## I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in the area of international migration, human rights and development revolves around the preparation of technical proposals that serve as inputs for the design of national policies, programmes and legislation aimed at enabling the countries of the region to take advantage of the benefits of international migration while minimizing its adverse impacts, particularly on migrants, at both the regional and subregional levels.

The Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC is responsible for the implementation of this programme. The programme's terms of reference are primarily set out in resolution 615(XXXI), which deals with the work of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and was adopted by the Economic Commission at its biennial session in 2006. The Division also follows up on the mandates issued at the Ibero-American Summits of Heads of State and Government and works with the Organization of American States (OAS), the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), other regional integration processes and various national bodies, public agencies, civil society organizations and academic institutions.

The work carried out under these mandates between June 2012 and the start of July 2013 included research on the social implications of migration and future cooperation agendas, the identification of risk factors for groups of migrants (such as women, children and indigenous peoples) and studies on the economic implications of these social processes (especially in terms of the impact on remittances). In addition, specialized regional publications based on census and survey data were prepared, training and technical assistance were provided to countries of the region, support for intergovernmental meetings, conference and seminars was made available, and activities focusing on technical cooperation with civil society, academic institutions and labour organizations were undertaken.

At the global level, ECLAC has continued to provide a regional perspective on the issues being explored by the Global Migration Group (GMG) and has provided technical inputs for the documents that it has prepared. At the regional level, a meeting of experts on international migration was organized in July 2013 in conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the run-up to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.<sup>1</sup> These issues will also be addressed at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Montevideo in August 2013.

All of these activities have helped ECLAC to elaborate guidelines and put forward proposals relating to international migration and development based on a regional perspective that has been developed through dialogue and cooperation.

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<sup>1</sup> The mandate for this meeting, which is to be held on 3 and 4 October, is set forth in resolution 67/219 on international migration and development (A/RES/67/219) as adopted by the General Assembly in March 2013 at its sixty-seventh session.

## II. OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

### A. THE CONTINUING COMPLEXITY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The studies conducted by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC point to a significant increase in the number of Latin American and Caribbean migrants in recent years: the total estimated number of migrants jumped from 21 million in 2000 to around 30 million by 2010, which is equivalent to 13% of the estimated 232 million immigrants in the world.<sup>2</sup> This trend has eased somewhat in recent years, however, owing to a decrease in migration to developed countries (mainly the United States and Spain), while intraregional migration is on the rise. Information from the 2010 census —available for 10 countries— shows that the number of immigrants from elsewhere in the region has topped 4 million, with Argentina (1.5 million), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (850,000), Costa Rica (350,000) and the Dominican Republic (330,000) leading the way (see table 1). These numbers are climbing in the other countries as well and suggest that these significant migration flows (including temporary migration and considerable cross-border traffic) will continue.

Table 1  
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (SELECTED COUNTRIES):  
INTRARREGIONAL MIGRATION, 2000 AND 2010 CENSUSES**

Country	2000	2010	Growth rate
Argentina	1 029 023	1 449 709	3.39
Brazil	141 723	180 125	2.39
Costa Rica	271 944	352 710	2.59
Dominican Republic	75 711	332 410	12.58
Ecuador	74 013	136 287	5.92
Mexico	83 585	134 151	4.64
Panama	52 464	93 871	5.66
Uruguay	46 220	48 424	0.47
Venezuela (Bolivariana Republic of)	741 465	851 751	1.38

**Source:** Investigation of Migration in Latin America (IMILA) Project, CELADE.

Large-scale initiatives designed to facilitate migration are being pursued under subregional agreements such as those of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Andean Community (CAN). These efforts represent an opportunity to break down barriers, combat discrimination and do away with irregular migration, human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

The return flow of migrants triggered by the economic recession appears to be quite small, although it has increased somewhat in some countries. The 2010 census data indicate that, of the six

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, “International Migration”, [online], [www.unmigration.org](http://www.unmigration.org).

countries that have information on return flows in the five-year period leading up to the census, Mexico is the only one in which the number of returning migrants is quite high—close to 1 million—while in the other countries the numbers are below 100,000. A comparison of these figures with the total number of emigrants in 2010—estimated from census data—shows that Mexican returnees represent just 7% of that country's total number of migrants. This figure probably includes many more forced returns than the figures for the other countries do, however. Neither Ecuador (7%) nor Brazil (nearly 5%) have high levels of returns relative to the total number of emigrants, which exceeds 1 million in each case. The percentages for Uruguay and Panama are similar (5% and 6%, respectively), while Costa Rica has the highest percentage of returnees (15%) (see table 2).

Table 2  
**LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): ESTIMATED RETURN FLOWS, BY SEX  
 AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MIGRANTS LIVING ABROAD, AROUND 2010**

Country	Men	Women	Sex ratio (males to females)	Total	Estimated total number of emigrants, 2010	Percentage of returnees
Brazil 2011	28 942	25 665	112.8	54 608	1 179 000	4.6
Costa Rica 2010	9 670	8 012	120.7	17 682	115 000	15.4
Ecuador 2010	40 409	31 863	126.8	72 272	1 028 000	7.0
Mexico 2010	613 735	246 972	248.5	860 707	11 973 000	7.2
Panama 2010	4 344	4 412	98.5	8 756	136 000	6.4
Uruguay 2011	9 239	8 041	114.9	17 280	335 000	5.2

**Source:** CELADE Investigation of Migration in Latin America (IMILA) Project and ECLAC studies currently under way. Estimates of the total number of emigrants are based on the IMILA Project (2000 census round), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Padrón Municipal de España, the Pew Hispanic Center and Statistics Canada.

The United States is the point of departure for the majority of these six countries' returnees, followed by Spain and Canada, and by Japan for Brazilians and Italy for Ecuadorians. The remainder come from bordering countries, with the largest percentages corresponding to Brazilian returnees from Paraguay and Uruguayan returnees from Argentina.

A number of different indicators point to an incipient flow of migrants from some European countries (mainly Spain) to the region, but the numbers involved are small and are probably accounted for primarily by temporary migration; nonetheless, the phenomenon does raise some interesting issues with regard to cooperation in migration-related matters. The available data from the 2010 census round point to a decline in the number of Spaniards in the main host countries of the region, which confirms the observation that the flow of migrants from Spain is indeed a quite recent development (see table 3).

Emigration continues to be an issue of concern throughout the region, and these outbound flows combine with return flows and, in particular, intraregional flows to form a complex pattern that warrants close study and calls for a renewed agenda for cooperation.

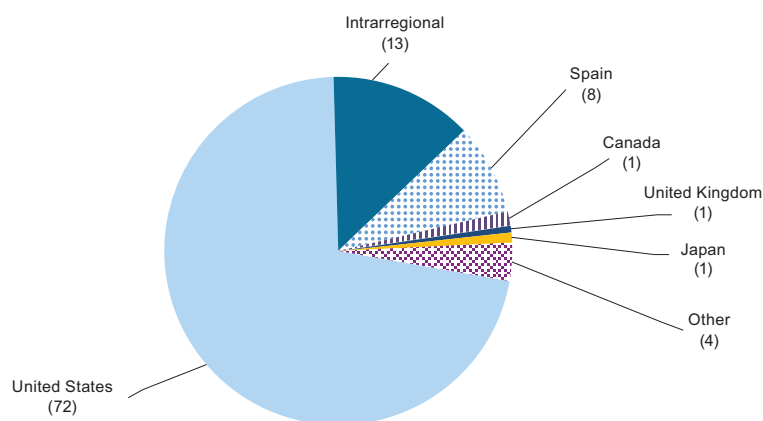
The United States continues to be the main country of destination and is home to over 20 million persons from Latin America and the Caribbean (i.e., over 70% of all emigrants from the region) (see figure 1). Other host countries include a number of European nations (especially Spain, which is the main destination for migrants from South America) as well as Canada, Japan, Australia and Israel.

Table 3  
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (SELECTED COUNTRIES): SPANIARDS PRESENT  
 IN THE REGION, 2000 AND 2010 CENSUSES**

Country	2000	2010	Growth rate
Argentina	134 417	94 030	-3.5
Brazil	43 604	30 736	-3.5
Costa Rica	1 623	1 806	1.1
Dominican Republic	2 430	6 691	9.3
Ecuador	3 099	15 252	13.2
Mexico	21 309	20 727	-0.3
Panama	2 468	2 809	1.3
Uruguay	21 594	12 667	-5.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	76 654	46 463	-4.9

**Source:** Investigation of Migration in Latin America (IMILA) Project, CELADE.

Figure 1  
**MAIN DESTINATIONS OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN EMIGRANTS, AROUND 2010**



**Source:** Investigation of Migration in Latin America (IMILA) Project, CELADE.

**Note:** There are nearly 30 million international Latin American and Caribbean migrants.

Migration within the region has also reached very significant levels and constitutes a second piece of the pattern. A conservative estimate puts the number of intraregional migrants at over 4 million as of 2010. Traditionally, the main destination countries have been Argentina, Costa Rica and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, although there are some indications that some of these countries have become not only countries of destination but also countries of origin and transit, as well as being the recipients of return flows. This is also the case for a number of Caribbean island nations, Brazil, El Salvador, Chile, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay.

## **B. MIGRATION STATUS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: THE PROTECTION OF MIGRANTS**

International migration is one of the issues at the top of the development and human rights agendas of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The importance of opening up opportunities for migrants in terms of development, cooperation and regional integration is beyond question, and it is therefore imperative that the countries do their part to protect migrants from the impact of the current world economic crisis and the wave of anti-migrant sentiment that has arisen in some developed countries.

The commitment of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to multilateral initiatives and instruments of international law dealing with migration is well known. A large majority of the countries of the region have ratified the Palermo Protocols,<sup>3</sup> and steps have been taken to provide protection for migrants by OAS, the Summit of the Americas, MERCOSUR and other subregional associations. The countries are very actively engaged (through the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and others) in a dialogue with the European Union. And the mandates of many United Nations agencies empower them to focus on regional and sectoral migration issues from a human rights perspective (including specific issues such as the rights of migrant children and the rights to sexual and reproductive health). The plight of refugees and ways of dealing with mixed migration flows are also becoming increasingly important migration management issues.

Nevertheless, the progress made has fallen short of what is needed and has been very uneven in some respects. One central issue has been the follow-up to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, to which most of the countries of the region are parties. The slowness of some countries to ratify this treaty has, however, greatly hindered progress in the protection of migrants and the consolidation of the Latin American and Caribbean region's rights-based approach to this issue. Yet another major problem in this respect is the fact that some of the countries that have ratified the Convention have yet to fully honour the treaty obligations which they have assumed.

So far, the Convention has been ratified by 17 countries of the region (13 of which are in Latin America): Argentina, Belize, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay. This is a significant number in proportional terms, in view of the fact that only 46 States in the entire world have ratified it so far—and not one of them is a developed country that plays a significant role as a country of destination for international migrants (see table 4).

In view of the enormous challenge involved in defending the human rights of migrants, which becomes even greater in the aftermath of each economic recession, the ratification and implementation of the Convention becomes all the more imperative, and the commitments assumed under the Convention must be taken up throughout the region.

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<sup>3</sup> The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime entered into force on 29 September 2003. Its protocols include the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which entered into force on 25 December 2003, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, which entered into force on 28 January 2004.



Table 4  
**STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS  
 OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES**  
*(As of 3 July 2013)*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>
Albania		2007	Kyrgyzstan		2003
Algeria		2005	Lesotho	2004	2005
Argentina	2004	2007	Liberia	2004	
Azerbaijan		1999	Mali		2003
Bangladesh	1998	2011	Morocco	1991	1993
Belize		2001	Mauritania		2007
Benin	2005		Mexico	1991	1999
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		2000	Montenegro	2006	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1996	Mozambique	2012	
Burkina Faso	2001	2003	Nicaragua		2005
Cambodia	2004		Niger		2009
Cape Verde		1997	Nigeria		2009
Cameroon	2009		Palau	2011	
Chad	2012		Paraguay	2000	2008
Chile	1993	2005	Peru	2004	2005
Colombia		1995	Syrian Arab Republic		2005
Comoras	2000		Rwanda		2008
Congo	2008		Sao Tome and Principe	2000	
Ecuador		2002	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2010
Egypt		1993	Senegal		1999
El Salvador	2002	2003	Serbia	2004	
Philippines	1993	1995	Seychelles		1994
Gabon	2004		Sierra Leone	2000	
Ghana	2000	2000	Sri Lanka		1996
Guatemala	2000	2003	Tajikistan	2000	2002
Guinea		2000	Timor-Leste		2004
Guinea-Bissau	2000		Togo	2001	
Guyana	2005	2010	Turkey	1999	2004
Honduras		2005	Uganda		1995
Indonesia	2004	2012	Uruguay		2001
Jamaica	2008	2008	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	2011	
Libya		2004			

**Source:** United Nations, "Treaty Collection" [online] <http://treaties.un.org/>.

The countries that have ratified the Convention and other United Nations treaties dealing with the subject have made a commitment to the protection of migrants. They should be supported in this endeavour and urged to honour the obligations that they have assumed. The situation, thus far, is problematic, given the negative developments that have repeatedly been reported by civil society and migrants themselves, in addition to the fact that many protective measures have not been fully implemented or have been deferred, as is attested to by a number of reports submitted to the corresponding oversight body (see table 5). Support for these countries' efforts in this regard and the exertion of pressure on them to fulfil their obligations will be tasks of the utmost importance in the coming years.

Table 5  
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: SUBMISSION OF STATE PARTY REPORTS TO THE  
 COMMITTEE ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS  
 AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES**  
*(As of 3 July 2013)*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>	<b>Initial report</b>	<b>Second report</b>
Argentina	10 Aug 2004	23 Feb 2007	4 Aug 2010	
Belize		14 Nov 2001		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		16 Oct 2000	7 May 2007	
Chile	24 Sept 1993	21 Mar 2005	27 May 2010	
Colombia		24 May 1995	25 Jan 2008	
Ecuador		5 Feb 2002	16 Nov 2006	26 Jan 2010
El Salvador	13 Sept 2002	14 Mar 2003	20 Aug 2007	
Guatemala	7 Sept 2000	14 Mar 2003	4 Aug 2010	
Guyana	15 Sept 2005	7 July 2010		
Honduras		9 Aug 2005		
Jamaica	25 Sept 2008	25 Sept 2008		
Mexico	22 May 1991	8 Mar 1999	18 Nov 2005	14 Jan 2010
Nicaragua		26 Oct 2005		
Paraguay	13 Sept 2000	23 Sept 2008	23 Feb 2011	
Peru	22 Sept 2004	14 Sept 2005		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		29 Oct 2010		
Uruguay		15 Feb 2001	4 Apr 2013	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4 Oct 2011			

**Source:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) [online] <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx>; United Nations, "Treaty Collection" [online] [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg\\_no=IV-13&chapter=4&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=IV-13&chapter=4&lang=en).

### III. FOLLOW-UP TO RESOLUTION 615(XXXI)

The thirty-first session of ECLAC, held in 2006 in Uruguay, was the first occasion on which a specific resolution on international migration was adopted (resolution 615(XXXI)). That resolution expresses support for the work of the Commission, establishes a mandate for the creation of an inter-agency group to be coordinated by ECLAC and urges the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to accede to and ratify international instruments dealing with migration. Since its adoption, a great deal of work has gone into implementing this mandate, with indicators of the impact of those efforts including the large number of publications that have been issued (see the annex to this report) and the Commission's extensive website on the subject.<sup>4</sup>

In the relatively brief time period covered by this report, the following activities have been carried out:

<sup>4</sup> CELADE, "International Migration and Development", [online] [www.eclac.org/celade/migracion/](http://www.eclac.org/celade/migracion/).

## A. INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

As part of the Commission's interdivisional work stream, CELADE-Population Division drafted a section focusing on the impact of international migration on the care sector in the countries of the region for inclusion in the 2012 edition of the yearly publication *Social Panorama of Latin America* prepared by the Social Development and Statistics Divisions.

The subregional headquarters of ECLAC located in Port of Spain coordinated the work of the Caribbean Forum on Population, Migration and Development, held on 9 and 10 July 2013 in Guyana. The meeting was organized as a joint undertaking with CARICOM and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in order to provide an opportunity to analyse international migration in the Caribbean countries and to develop useful inputs for the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

CELADE also processed microdata from the 2010 census round for eight countries —Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela— in order to update the Investigation of Migration in Latin America (IMILA) databank, as well as drawing on 2010 census information and other analyses in order to start updating and preparing publications focusing on such topics as migration trends and patterns, return flows, intraregional migration, European immigration, the human rights situation and other migration-related aspects of the development process in the region.

## B. INTER-AGENCY ACTIVITIES

Substantive exchanges and baseline coordination for inter-agency activities were conducted with IOM and GMG, the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations and with the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB).

### **Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting of Experts on International Migration in Preparation for the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development**

On 10 and 11 July 2013, the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting of Experts on International Migration was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago in preparation for the Second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, to be held on 3 and 4 October 2013. In resolution A/RES/67/219 of March 2013, the General Assembly acknowledged the need to examine regional aspects of international migration and development. Pursuant to this mandate, ECLAC organized a joint meeting with IOM with support from the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Population Fund.

In all, 27 prominent experts from universities, governments, research centres and civil society organizations of the region attended the meeting, along with dozens of representatives of ECLAC and IOM and observers and moderators from two United Nations agencies: OHCHR and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The regional event was attended by nearly 30 representatives and was divided up into four plenary sessions and four meetings of working groups corresponding to the planned structure of the Second High-level Dialogue:

- (a) An examination of the implications for sustainable development of international migration and the identification of priorities for the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda.
- (b) Measures to ensure that the human rights of all migrants are respected and protected, with special emphasis on women and children, to prevent and combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking, and to ensure that migration is orderly, regular and secure.
- (c) The strengthening of partnerships and cooperation in connection with international migration, mechanisms for mainstreaming migration issues into development policy and the promotion of inter-system consistency at all levels.
- (d) An examination of international migration and its regional specificities and development impacts.

A highly productive exchange of views and experiences took place among the experts invited to this regional meeting by ECLAC and IOM. A summary of their deliberations is now being prepared for presentation at the Second High-level Dialogue. One of the points on which a strong consensus was found to exist was that, in the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, the issue of human rights is an aspect of pivotal importance in the relationship between international migration and development.<sup>5</sup>

### **C. PARTICIPATION AND COOPERATION WITH THE GLOBAL MIGRATION GROUP AND THE POPULATION DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

ECLAC and the other four regional commissions of the United Nations are members of the Global Migration Group, which is currently composed of 16 bodies.<sup>6</sup> The Commission has played an active role in providing various materials and inputs for documents presented by the Global Migration Group to the international community. During the first half of 2013, it has been making comments and suggestions regarding the draft report on this subject which the Secretary-General will submit to the General Assembly later this year.

Carrying forward the work done at earlier meetings, CELADE representatives attended the Tenth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, which was convened by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York. The objectives of this meeting, which took place on 9 and 10 February 2012, were: (i) to discuss the inputs provided by relevant entities of the United Nations system and other organizations for the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, to be organized by the General Assembly during its sixty-eighth session in 2013; (ii) to examine the cooperation that has taken place between international organizations and the 2011 and 2012 editions of the World Forum on Migration and Development; and (iii) to provide an opportunity for international organizations to exchange information about their current activities and to present major new initiatives in the area of international migration.

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<sup>5</sup> See [online] [www.ECLAC.cl/celade](http://www.ECLAC.cl/celade).

<sup>6</sup> See “Global Migration Group” [online] <http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org>.

#### **D. PARTICIPATION IN DELIBERATIVE MEETINGS, ADVISORY ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING INITIATIVES**

During the period covered by this report, ECLAC has been able to disseminate its work through a large number of technical cooperation activities. In most cases, its participation in these inter-agency initiatives has been by invitation and has been combined with awareness-raising, promotional and training ventures. The Commission participated in intergovernmental and regional conferences and meetings in Argentina, Chile, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, the United States and Uruguay and engaged in training, technical assistance and cooperation activities with public and academic institutions in these countries. It also worked with civil society organizations and took part in a series of seminars, meetings and specialized courses on migration and poverty, human rights and specific indicators.

On 19 and 20 August 2012, ECLAC representatives attended the first meeting of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) on migration, held in Comayagua, Honduras, and on 4-6 November ECLAC observers took part in a forum held in Santiago in connection with the Twelfth South American Conference on Migration. In Comayagua, ECLAC took part in the development of a regional strategy for presentation at the second summit meeting of CELAC in 2013. At that time ECLAC representatives gave a presentation on migration and a number of policy issues. During the intense deliberations concerning the identification of future areas of work for CELAC, reference was repeatedly made to the possibility of requesting ECLAC to provide technical cooperation in connection with support for research projects, the organization of a research centre, migration information systems, training activities and other work streams. The countries agreed to follow up on these lines of action. The representative of Chile, in his capacity as the pro tempore chair of CELAC, requested technical cooperation from ECLAC in this and other areas, including the preparation by CELAC and the European Union of a statistical compendium on migration. At the second meeting, which dealt with a series of issues of concern to the participating governments, such as the vulnerability of large numbers of migrants to the consequences of the current economic crisis (especially in Spain), ECLAC was able to convey a number of messages of key importance to South American governments.

In March 2013, ECLAC was invited to take part in an international seminar on diasporas and development which had been organized by the Creation of Knowledge Diaspora Incubators for Latin America (CIDESAL) Project. This seminar provided an opportunity to wrap up the work done by Latin American teams (Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay) as part of a similar project over the past few years. The ECLAC representative participated actively in the deliberations and will remain in contact with the coordinators and with the executing agencies for a number of these activities.

CIDESAL is a European project that is being coordinated by the Research for Development Institute (IRD) of France. Its objective is to address the brain drain from the region by developing a systematic, organized approach for dealing with the exodus of highly skilled personnel.<sup>7</sup> ECLAC is in a position to provide valuable inputs in this regard within the framework of an exchange of views concerning many of the issues raised by the migration of skilled individuals.

On another front, in May 2013 ECLAC was invited to represent the regional commissions of the United Nations at the Fourth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration. The purpose of this meeting, which was organized by IOM with the support of the Government of Peru, was to examine the role of regional consultative processes in migration

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<sup>7</sup> See [online] <http://www.msh-m.fr/presentation/organisation-scientifique/centres-heberges/cidesal/Le-Projet-CIDESAL/>.

governance in the run-up to the Second High-level Dialogue. During the meeting, the participants developed an analytical platform for potential synergies with other processes and forums at the global, regional and interregional levels. The ECLAC representative took part in the deliberations, gave a presentation in one of the targeted panel discussions and shared some of the approaches developed by the other commissions in the course of their joint work on the Development Account Project.

The meeting was attended by representatives of all the regional consultative processes and related forums in the various world regions, together with other representatives of subregional and regional bodies, such as the League of Arab States, the European Union, OAS and CAN, among many others. Members of the World Forum on Migration and Development, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for International Migration and Development, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and ILO all contributed to the discussion. At the conclusion of the meeting, the participants issued a joint statement in which they recognized the significance of this event and its contribution to the High-level Dialogue to be held in October 2013. ECLAC looks forward to maintaining contact with the regional consultative processes of the Americas (the Regional Conference on Migration and the South American Conference on Migration) and to receiving requests for technical advisory services in connection with areas of work that figure on the agenda, such as information systems and strategies for the development of migration-related tools, among others.

#### **E. SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMUNITY OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STATES (CELAC) AND THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Within the framework of CELAC, ECLAC worked closely with the Government of Chile —the pro tempore chair— to prepare inputs for a first statistical compendium on international migration, to be developed by CELAC and the European Union. The results of this effort were presented by the Government of Chile at the first Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the European Union, held in Santiago on 25 and 26 January 2013.<sup>8</sup> The document describes migration exchanges and the characteristics of migrants in both regions, with emphasis on the period from 2000 to 2010. It also presents an analysis of various initiatives for dialogue between the two regions, as well as a number of proposals made as part of the European Union’s global approach to migration along with proposals recently adopted by CELAC which represent its member countries’ common position on intra- and extra-regional migration.

The compendium refers to a tenet, previously espoused by ECLAC, which reflects the countries’ thinking and was endorsed at the Summit: “Beyond the current situation, the global financial and economic crisis which erupted in recent years is an opportunity to reconsider the Europe-Latin America and Caribbean migration agenda and to alert Governments to the need for heightened vigilance in order to protect migrant workers and their families. Particular attention should be paid to the vulnerability of migrants and to the need to guarantee their rights in order to prevent labour protectionism and the tightening of restrictions on migration, which are already very strict and sometimes inhuman.” (p. 97).

Point 38 of the Santiago Declaration of the first CELAC summit concludes by identifying areas of work in which all States can cooperate in order to benefit migrants and take advantage of opportunities

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<sup>8</sup> *Primer compendio estadístico sobre migraciones entre la CELAC y la UE*, 2012, CELAC, IOM, Government of Chile and “Diálogo estructurado CELAC-UE sobre migraciones”.

arising from international migration: “We welcome the holding of the First Meeting on Migrations of CELAC, held on 20 and 21 August 2012 in Comayagua, Republic of Honduras, and highlight the recommendations emanated from this event, which set the foundations to develop in that regional forum a CELAC strategy on migrations that is based on the perspective of migrant persons as subjects of rights and articulates a common position of our region with respect to the dialogue processes in other regional and global forums [and we] highlight the drafting of the First Statistical Digest on Migrations between CELAC and the European Union, which is a contribution to better understand the migratory flows between regions.”<sup>9</sup> Similar ideas are expressed in article 30 of the Santiago Declaration of the first summit of CELAC and the European Union.<sup>10</sup>

## F. OTHER SPECIALIZED MEETINGS

CELADE representatives have participated in activities organized by many different academic institutions and civil society organizations and have used these opportunities to give presentations on international migration, human rights and development. Some of the main such events are outlined below:

### Participation in specialized meetings on population

The Fifth Congress of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP) focused on the theme of “Transitions in Latin America and the Caribbean. Demographic Changes and Present and Future Social Challenges: Cultural Conditions and Transformations, Economic Factors and Demographic Trends in Latin America”. CELADE played an active part in this event, which was held from 23 to 26 October 2012 in Montevideo, Uruguay. With regard to the specific topic of international migration, a representative of the Division organized and served as a commentator for a session entitled “The demography of rights: indicators of progress”, as well as reporting on activities and organizing the work and the proposals of the Population and Rights Network, which this representative of CELADE has been coordinating since its creation in 2010. The representative also headed up the meeting of the ALAP networks which CELADE has been coordinating since 2012 and the ceremony marking the launch of *Colección de ensayos sobre población y derechos humanos en Latin America (Investigaciones series 10)*, which he edited and compiled.<sup>11</sup> This member of CELADE also was on the jury that selected the Congress’ third series of posters.

Collaboration between CELADE and ALAP in the field of international migration has grown in recent years, and it is hoped that this consolidation process will continue to progress during the coming biennium under the auspices of the High-level Dialogue and the Regional Conference on Population and Development. CELADE will continue to actively support the ALAP networks and to disseminate the work of CELADE through them as well as maintaining ongoing contacts with the Association’s directors.

### Participation in academic, teaching and civil society activities

In October 2012, ECLAC was very actively involved in the conclusion of the Degree Programme in Migration, Human Rights and Public Policy in Peru. Two talks were given in Lima in this connection: one marked the conclusion of the degree programme as such and focused on migration and development;

<sup>9</sup> See [online] <http://www.gob.cl/media/2013/01/Declaraci%C3%B3n-de-Santiago.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> See [online] [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/eurolat/key\\_documents/summits\\_eu\\_alc/1\\_celac-ue\\_2013/Santiago\\_declaration\\_es.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/eurolat/key_documents/summits_eu_alc/1_celac-ue_2013/Santiago_declaration_es.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> See [online] [http://www.alapop.org/2009/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=847](http://www.alapop.org/2009/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=847).

the other, which was given at the Seminar on Migration and the International Crisis: Responses from Latin America, dealt with the central theme of that gathering. A number of meetings were also held with representatives of the public sector, academia, civil society and the organizers of the degree programme and the seminar.

This marked the culmination of off-site cooperation activities in support of the degree programme conducted by a number of institutions under the Peru Migrant Project, which was funded by the European Union; the 2012 version of the degree programme was also supported by the Government of Peru. In the course of this mission, ECLAC received requests for guidance from civil society and academic organizations. Technical cooperation services were offered to the public servants and legislators in attendance in connection with return-migration policies and the migrant programmes being implemented by the Government of Peru. During the seminar on migration and the international crisis, CAN personnel were contacted and were advised of the option of requesting technical assistance for the development of migration information systems.

On 29 October, a lecture was given at the opening ceremony of the International Congress on Poverty, Migration and Development, which was organized by the Research Centre on Municipal Development and Public Policy of the Autonomous University of Chiapas (UNACH) at its campus in San Cristóbal de las Casas, Mexico. The lecture dealt with international migration and development in Latin America and revolved around the activities included in the CELADE programme of work. This lecture followed the official opening of the event by a representative of the Rector of UNACH and the Director of the Research Centre on Municipal Development and Public Policy. On that occasion, ECLAC was presented with a certificate of recognition for its collaboration in this endeavour. The organizers expressed a desire to maintain contact with a view to the formulation of future requests for technical assistance relating to migration and other related areas of work of the Commission.

In June 2013, ECLAC participated in the Fourth International Forum on Migration and Peace: Human Security, Human Development and International Governance of Migration, which was convened in New York by the Scalabrini International Migration Network (SIMN) with support from the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs of New York, the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Foundation and the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations. A member of the CELADE team was invited to speak at this event in representation of ECLAC.

The chief objective of the Forum is to foster dialogue and promote the introduction of practical measures dealing with migration and its many political, social, cultural and economic implications. The ECLAC representative participated in a panel on South-South and South-North migration in which the representative gave an advance report on research into migration trends and the situation with respect to migration in the region. The event was widely attended by individuals and institutions from the United Nations system and from other international and regional organizations, governments and governmental agencies, civil society organizations that work with migrants, the media and migrant organizations. The participants were unanimous in their praise of the meeting.

In 2013 CELADE also became an observer in the Chilean Interculturality Network (REDMI), and it has maintained contact with REDMI members in connection with concerns and initiatives relating to the draft migration bill submitted to the Chilean Congress in May 2013. REDMI provides a meeting place for representatives of various civil society organizations that work with migrants.



#### **IV. FOLLOW-UP TO HIGH-LEVEL IBERO-AMERICAN DIALOGUES AND OTHER NATIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL INITIATIVES**

Through CELADE, ECLAC has closely followed the work of the summits of Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American community and has established a solid relationship with the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) under the terms of a tripartite cooperation agreement with SEGIB and IOM. In accordance with its mandate, the Commission has supported the organization of technical seminars and the two meetings of the Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development held in 2008 and 2010. In accordance with the agreements set forth in the Montevideo Commitment and in close cooperation with SEGIB, CELADE opened the Forum, which was held in San Salvador, with a presentation of the study that served as a framework for the discussions.

ECLAC has continued to work with SEGIB and IOM under its tripartite agreement with these institutions. In 2013 they began talks concerning support for the organization of the First Ibero-American Seminar on Migration and Development, which was held in Madrid on 16 and 17 July 2013. The main subject of the meeting was labour mobility, and CELADE, in representation of ECLAC, played an active part in framing the terms of reference for the seminar, identifying topics for the various sessions, and selecting speakers. The Director and the Division's specialist in international migration served as commentators in two round-table discussions —on “Labour mobility in Ibero-America: the general outlook” and “The role of migration information systems”— in which they drew upon the store of knowledge and experience that has been amassed by CELADE in regard to migration trends and information systems, particularly in connection with the IMILA Project.

ECLAC has continued to maintain a dialogue concerning migration and to work in cooperation with requesting countries, with the specialized forums on migration of MERCOSUR, and with CAN initiatives and the international migration observatories of countries belonging to that organization.

#### **V. COMPLETION OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT PROJECT ON MIGRATION**

The evaluation of a large-scale project entitled “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” was concluded in 2013. This Project, which was funded by the Development Account, was a joint effort of the five regional commissions of the United Nations (ECLAC, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)) in cooperation with the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. ECLAC, through CELADE, coordinated the execution of this project for the 2010-2012 biennium; the project was completed in June 2012.

The overarching objective of the project was to strengthen national capacities to mainstream international migration issues into national development strategies as a means of maximizing its benefits and minimizing its negative impacts. Some of its specific objectives were to improve the quality and supply of data on international migration, devote particular attention to women migrants and promote cooperation through an intra- and inter-regional network for the exchange of information, studies, policies, experiences and best practices among countries and regions. In 2012 ECLAC published a report

entitled *International migration from a regional and interregional perspective*, which presents the main outcomes of the project.

Between June 2012 and June 2013, an external consultant used the procedures set out in the corresponding terms of reference to evaluate the project. The consultant's report included a detailed review of the project's activities and its implementation (including surveys of project participants, consultants and governments in the various regions). It draws attention to the project's strengths, particularly its impact in terms of the store of knowledge on the subject and the exchange of experiences, the creation of information systems and the contribution made to the generation of national capacities. The report also notes that a longer time horizon would be needed to assess all the impacts of the project's activities, as well as referring to some administrative matters.

This project helped to create a critical mass of knowledge about the links between international migration and development in the different world regions that can be drawn upon by governments, international and intergovernmental agencies, research centres, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations working on migration-related issues.

CELADE experts have presented the results of the project in a wide array of specialized national and regional forums. The completion of the project was marked by a side event held in New York in April 2012. This final meeting, entitled "International Migration from a Regional and Interregional Perspective, Including Adolescents and Youth" took place within the framework of the forty-fifth session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development and served as an occasion for the presentation of the project's final report, *International Migration from a Regional and Interregional Perspective*, which covers its main findings and achievements. The report also draws attention to issues that may prove to be of pivotal importance in the approach taken to international migration, human rights and development. The analyses and recommendations presented by the regional commissions of the United Nations in this publication make an important contribution to the ongoing discussion and exchange of ideas concerning the global agenda on international migration.



## Annex

## ECLAC PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BETWEEN MAY 2010 AND JUNE 2013

No.	Title	Description	Date
1	<i>Impactos de la crisis económica en la migración y el desarrollo: respuestas de políticas y programas en Iberoamérica</i>	Document presented at the Second Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development, San Salvador, El Salvador	July 2010
2	<i>An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary)</i>	Executive summary of a document prepared by Daniela Vono de Vilhena as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2010
3	<i>Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary)</i>	Executive summary of a document prepared by Corina Courtis as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2010
4	<i>Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary)</i>	Executive summary of a document prepared by Alejandro I. Canales as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2010
5	<i>The profound contributions of Latin American Immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary)</i>	Executive summary of a document prepared by Alejandro I. Canales as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2010
6	<i>Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary)</i>	Executive summary of a document prepared by Marcela Ferrer as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2010
7	<i>Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales</i>	Document prepared by Daniela Vono de Vilhena as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2010
8	<i>Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador</i>	Executive summary of a document prepared by Corina Courtis as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2010

No.	Title	Description	Date
9	<i>Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en Mexico</i>	Executive summary of a document prepared by Alejandro I. Canales as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2010
10	<i>Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos</i>	Executive summary of a document prepared by Alejandro I. Canales as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2010
11	<i>Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica</i>	Executive summary of a document prepared by Marcela Ferrer as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2010
12	<i>Migración y salud en zonas fronterizas: informe comparativo sobre cinco fronteras seleccionadas</i>	<i>Población y Desarrollo</i> series, No. 95, LC/L.3250-P	October 2010
13	<i>Inserción laboral y acceso a mecanismos de seguridad social de los migrantes en Iberoamérica</i>	<i>Población y Desarrollo</i> series, No. 96, LC/L.3265-P	December 2010
14	<i>Viejos y nuevos asuntos en las estimaciones de la migración internacional en Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Población y Desarrollo</i> series, No. 98, LC/L.3290-P	January 2011
15	<i>Taller sobre el fortalecimiento de las capacidades nacionales para la gestión de la migración internacional: nuevas tendencias, nuevos asuntos, nuevos enfoques de cara al futuro</i>	<i>Seminarios y Conferencias</i> series, No. 62, LC/L.3299-P	March 2011
16	<i>Migración internacional en Latin America and the Caribbean. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques</i>	Book (LC/R.2170)	May 2011
17	<i>International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective</i>	Document prepared by John Oucho as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2011
18	<i>Migration patterns and immigrants characteristics in North-Western Europe</i>	Document prepared by Helga De Valk as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2011

No.	Title	Description	Date
19	<i>Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal</i>	Document prepared by Andreu Domingo y Daniela Vono as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2011
20	<i>Recent African immigration to South America: the cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context</i>	Document prepared by Marcela Cerrutti y Pedro F. Marcelino as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	September 2011
21	<i>Development, institutional and policy aspects of international migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	Project document (LC/W.461) Prepared as part of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	January 2012
22	<i>Activities carried out by ECLAC in the area of International Migration, Human Rights and Development</i>	Document presented at the Tenth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, New York, UN/POP/MIG-10CM/2012/10	February 2012
23	<i>International Migration from a Regional and Interregional Perspective</i>	Project document (LC/W.475) Final report of the project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” – Development Account	April 2012
24	<i>Crisis económica mundial y oportunidades de la migración calificada</i>	<i>Notas de Población</i> journal, vol. XXXIX, No. 94, LC/G.2542-P	2012
25	<i>Los derechos humanos en las normativas y políticas hacia las personas migrantes: exigir lo que se ha comprometido</i>	Book: <i>Desafíos de la migración: ¿cómo acercarnos a las personas migradas? Miradas de y desde la investigación e intervención social</i> , Andrea Avaria (ed.), Ediciones Universidad Santo Tomás	December 2012
26	<i>La migración internacional desde una perspectiva regional e interregional</i>	<i>Notas de Población</i> journal, vol. XXXIX, No. 95, LC/G.2558-P	2013
27	<i>Summary of activities carried out by the economic commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in preparation for the second high-level dialogue on international migration and development</i>	Document presented at the Eleventh Coordination Meeting on International Migration, New York, UN/POP/MIG-11CM/2013/16	February 2013
28	<i>Tendencias y patrones en la migración latinoamericana y caribeña a comienzos del siglo XXI</i>	Document presented at the Fourth International Forum on Migration and Peace, New York	June 2013

**Note:** At the date of writing, the institutional publications included in this list were available online at: [www.eclac.org/celade/migracion/](http://www.eclac.org/celade/migracion/). Selected non-institutional documents are also listed.



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