



REGIONAL REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

CONSULTATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY
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## 1 Thematic round Table 1

<i>Session/Table</i>	Session 1 / Table 1
<i>Date and Time</i>	Tuesday, April 13 12:30 GMT-4
<i>Moderation</i>	Karina León, Municipality of Arica, Chile
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Walter Liewald, M.Sc., Director, Civic Consulate Foundation

### 1.1 Marcela Cerruti, IUSSP / BASE

Empirical validation is considered a pre-requirement for the implementation of the MDP. Strengthening records involves transforming administrative records into statistical records. Two years after the pact was signed, the impact of the pandemic has been incredibly significant, delaying or preventing necessary actions such as censuses so there are many demographic data that are more than 10 years old. Currently, we have severe difficulties, including inability to capture, estimate flows and especially to be able to compare data from different sources. **A key variable is missing from almost every record: the country of birth.** It is not possible to measure differences in migrant mortality, as death certificates do not include the country of birth. In general, we only obtain data on the procedures, not on the people who carry them out, let alone their reasons. We have serious difficulties in tracking the most basic movements. Our vision of massive Venezuelan migration is based on poor quantification. **We must ask ourselves what are the indicators of access to rights?** The academy must work together to improve information quality standards, ensuring reliable and timely data. We can and should design a global migration survey, a consensual and comparable tool to measure the little studied, including gender, ethnic and racial approaches. It should be emphasized that big data can never replace existing local systems, only complement them. Investment in local, territorial systems is needed, as most migrants live in cities, we can consider what kind of local information systems to implement? for example at the municipal level.

### 1.2 Luz Mely Reyes, Gabo Foundation

Points of view in our LAC region tend to be polarized and much more in the context of electoral processes in several countries. The difficulty of obtaining data is in addition to translating it so that journalists can communicate

to the population, in an appropriate and timely manner. This is particularly difficult, but much needed in conflict zones. Migrants often remain connected to the means they used at source, there is a very high cost to them in obtaining information, so it suggests analysis of the means and sources of information they use most to understand the procedures as a field of interest for research and distribute information channels for migrants. Studies on anti-migration narratives comparing with Europe, to see if intraregional migration in LAC generates similar narratives. Create networks of journalists covering migration, train in interpreting data and facilitate access to experts.

### 1.3 Octavio Nava Manrique, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Mexico has had the Temporary Agricultural Workers Program (PTAT) with Canada since 1974 and that in this context some 26,000 people mobilize to cover seasonal labor supply deficits, this happens circularly, orderly, and regularly. Agreed between national authorities and articulating of subnational ones. It highlights other similar experiences as Ecuador had with Panama, Spain with Germany, and some African countries with the United Kingdom. It invites us to review what has been learned in this experience between two countries, which has not been without pressure from social organizations and has been enriched by these contributions, taking a greater approach to human rights. This experience also includes Guatemala and El Salvador.

### 1.4 Natalia Debandi, Institutional Network on Human Rights, Migration and Asylum Axis

Lack of up-to-date national statistical information, especially demographic data, in addition to the absence of birth data, there is also no coherence and generally little use of data by both public policymakers and academia. Currently, for example, they do not have information to determine the protection of rights in vaccination campaigns, and to be able to know whether migrants are discriminated against or not. In addition, there are groups that require specific actions and are underrepresented in current studies, particularly Haitians, Senegalese, Chinese. Highlight the question: **How to do studies from a rights-based perspective?** His survey showed several challenges, when the academy interacted with civil society organizations and with migrants themselves, such as asking the level of education. Working together made the survey more far-reaching, thanks to the networks and strategies of organizations and migrants.

### 1.5 Discussion Table 1

**Marcela Cerruti:** There is always the dilemma of the answerer, who does not and his reasons, a systematic bias that must be analyzed. The pandemic makes it difficult for trained personnel to do fieldwork, creating confidence and ensuring statistical rigor. **Itzel Atzin:** Digital systems in the region are not accessible to everyone and lack broadcast. Information is lacking in municipalities impacting public policy development. In the State of Tlaxcala, several systematic violations of PTAT conditions and labor rights have been documented as working time duration, accommodation costs, collusion between government representatives and placement agencies, collecting workers to be included. Additionally the psychological impact of being 6 to 8 months practically isolated, only working. **Vladimir Paspuel:** Data should be used to influence public policies. If the results of the investigations end up archived, it is a misuse of resources. Some organizations have felt used, and their texts plagiarized by some researchers. **Research teams must be multi-ethnic to achieve a level of candor that only occurs "between us" by touching on issues such as racism or discrimination.** Migrants are not only the subject of investigation. We expect retribution with rights after the efforts invested in the host country. **Berenice Valdez:** Requests that the data be analyzed and disaggregated into categories to make vulnerable girls, women, ethnicities and groups visible to demonstrate systematic exclusion mechanisms. We want information to be public, accessible (not on paper and folders), clear and timely. To generate a joint participation in the systematization of information and to take advantage of the inputs that governments have been forced to generate. **Walter Liewald:** Migrants must have a strong reason to submit information, more than 2500 Venezuelans have entrusted us with their data to make their inability to obtain a passport visible. Out of these, more than 40% have an approved visa, but cannot stamp it, because the Chilean immigration authority requires a certificate of inability to obtain a passport. Others simply want their story to be known, and they comment publicly on our social networks. Nonprofits and academia can leverage marketing, design thinking, and user experience tools in the same way as companies to serve their customers, raising the status of *attended beneficiary to satisfied customer* who can retribute accordingly, the received value. **José Dolores:** The temporary work experience is not pleasant for everyone, it is a mechanism of exploitation. It does not seem to him that countries expelling and violating rights such as Honduras and El Salvador are categorized as an example. It indicates that the narrative is controlled by the government and invites the IOM to listen to families. There is no talk of safe and orderly migration in repressive countries like ours.

**Geoffrys Tovar:** We have heard many variables, but we need to transcend investigations and touch on the issue of serious conflicts in border areas, as in Arauquita between Colombia and Venezuela, where there are serious violations, anti-personnel mines, and executions. Leaving without rights people looking to leave Venezuela in that area. **Gabriela Rodríguez:** The big problem is what is made invisible by the absence of records, for example, of the deaths that occur at the border. How are we going to have data on people fleeing violence? Recently there was a case of rejected Colombians on the border with Panama.

### 1.6 Closure - Marina García-Rodeja, UNMGCY

Young migrants are particularly at risk of lacking skills and connections to navigate confusing and inadequate systems in host countries. The help of youth organizations in this regard is vital. We are alarmed by the lack of action in the implementation of the MDP. We see, as the panelists reported, at the regional level lack of reliable and truthful data, this makes the migrant population unvisitable and blocks their access to rights. Problems of comparability, disaggregation, in frequent use of data for public policies and lack of publicity between academia and government, poor measurements of specific flows, articulation problems and dissemination at various levels. We need to create a consensus harmonization system, production, and data collection, from a rights approach at the regional level, and to achieve this by referencing the different dialogue instances in the region. Recognizing that civil society organizations can generate data and encourage their joint participation in multidisciplinary teams.

### 1.7 Chat Comments Table 1

**Maritza Soledad Musaja Juli:** the partner who is exposing working in conjunction with organized civil society is very right, as well as in recent times who set up our eaves the Municipality, if we are talking about public institutions, and who spends with others only as the companion says for his own interests, there is still a desire to consider 100% of the institutions that are working for migration. **Gabriela Liguori:** Circular migration is shown as a good practice, but those of us working on the subject know that these programs deny the possibility of remaining after the deadline, is migration regularity not renewed beyond the working period. Is there no instrumentalist look at migration? Is circular migration a practice commensurate with the human rights of the people who migrate? **Isabel García:** Thank you for this important session. Borders are deadly and (President) Biden will not change the militarization of the Mexican border. How we can achieve attention to deaths, without need, along the border. On the Arizona-Sonora border, more than 255 remains were found in the last year, still closed. That's more than 3700 since 2000. Migrants are singled out as international criminals! **Gloria Naranjo:** To Marina García why did you not collect anything from the interventions of the Latin American Bloc? I mean, if you're a rapporteur at this event, but at the same time you included a lot of unsteady things in this event. **María Gabriela Sarmiento:** There is no data on how many Venezuelans abroad lack a valid passport, how many have had problems with the passport application process, and how many still in Venezuela, are still without a valid passport. We launched a pilot project with an anonymous survey for Venezuelans in Europe (regular, irregular migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, etc.). However, the Venezuelan "victim of state terrorism" does not feel safe, even though the survey is anonymous. So far, only 161 people out of the 47,093 who have signed the online petition have participated in the survey. The concern is to consult the academy, IOM, UNHCR, if they could create such a survey. **Jorge Nieto:** How should personal data be handled, does each country have a policy or law to see what can be disclosed and what cannot? Since other international agencies such as FAO already use indicators on their website. **Paulo Illes:** An especially important issue and now with the pandemic, more important is the digitization of migration processes and access to practical and secure platforms. How do you see this topic? **María Elena Veliz:** Vladimir according to you, we as an organization dedicated to supporting people in a state of vulnerability are consulted for information and once, we have given all the information and conclusions we forget or fail to finish what is raised. **Maritza Soledad Musaja:** Speaking from the border reality in Chile, a new immigration law does not contemplate the reality of temporary workers. There is still a lack of willingness in public institutions to consider 100% of the organizations that are working for migration. **Eduardo Baldeón:** How many migrants work in the Universities or Research Centres or Universities that conduct MH studies? How many migrants work in national or local public bodies that implement migrant care policies?

## 2 Thematic round Table 2

<i>Session/Table</i>	Session 1 / Table 2
<i>Date and Time</i>	Tuesday, April 13, 2021 - 3:30 - 5 p.m.
<i>Moderation</i>	Betzabeth Jaramillo, Making Panas Foundation
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Sofia Matus, United Nations Main Group for Children and Youth.

### 2.1 Nathalia Ortellado, Ministry of Public Defense of Paraguay

Paraguay has begun to receive a mixed flow of Venezuelan, Cuban and Brazilian people, as a receiving country, have been formed or teams to serve both foreign and domestic people abroad, where a Paraguayan 30 thousand are counted. The first approach came through public advocacy and with a security approach, the above has been shifting towards interventions that include key aspects, such as ensuring documentation and non-so-mentioned flows, such as LGBTIQ+ people. These actions seek to minimize the risks of migrating and addressing the different vulnerabilities of the population in human mobility. An approach to access to justice, formal work, immigration procedures and an appropriate procedure for applications for refuge, approximately 400, is envisaged, thus preventing possible violence against the migrant population. More training is demanded from state officials, including the judicial system and security forces, to develop a better understanding and administration in immigration and integration processes, with a major focus on human rights. The COVID19 pandemic deserved to provide answers to provide safety. An example is 123 NNA who entered Paraguay during the pandemic, where 60 of them were victims of labor exploitation. One right that is being paid attention and follow-up is family reunification, which many people have asserted.

### 2.2 Luis Eduardo Zavala, Monarch House Humanitarian Aid to Migrant, A.B.P.

Mexico is the country with the largest border in the world, as well as being a country of transit, destination, origin and return of migration. It is also an important route for drug trafficking. Despite a progressive migration law and the ratification of international treaties, in practice this is not represented. In addition, there are many internally displaced persons, but not a law that mentions them. Mexico has a broad definition of refuge in its law, which is set out in Cartagena's declaration. However, there is a difference between the processes faced by applicants, coupled with their nationality, skills, ethnicity, and language. **If migration is not seen as an issue of human rights and not national security, there will be no comprehensive attention to the migration context, nor** will there be a context of guarantee and respect for human rights at the national level. In the vision with which the migration situation is addressed, it prevails to be a burden without a benefit. In response, people are left in situations of vulnerability, coupled with this Covid, where the humanitarian crisis is not created because they are many people in mobility, but because of the forced migration to which they are exposed, the dangers along the way and the inability of the State to protect them. In conclusion there is a deficit in the implementation of the pact in Mexico

### 2.3 Elba Coria, Kids in Need of Defense México

It is important that both destination and transit countries recognize the factors they expel, conflicts and violence have generated many children forced to migrate. As well as the deterioration of the environment, natural disasters, exploitation of natural resources, the stripping of land, among others. The lack of recognition results in few actions and public policy proposals. Inclusion based on the capacities or economic benefit that migrants can provide, it is a vision of the migrant as a "product", not recognizing the structural causes of migration. An important point is "to be tortured or the victim of a crime in national territory" to access a regularization and/or a stay permit. There should be flexible migration categories, which facilitate regularization and include all displaced persons and migrants, regardless of the causes. The answer should be cross-sectoral, where accompanied and unaccompanied minors, especially girls and women, are also included. More state actors must also participate actively, not only the national migration institute, but also social protection systems. There must be feedback among civil society **institutions and organizations to establish strategies and methodologies that measure progress towards ensuring human rights**, so that they can have visible results and identify the gaps that need to be addressed.

### 2.4 Wilson Castañeda Castro, Affirmative Caribbean

There are 6 backgrounds to the pact that would allow us to ensure a protection approach to discriminated groups, such as LGBTIQ+ people: Access to comprehensive rights; Regularization with differential approaches; Transformation of speeches; Occupational insertion guarantees; Articulation of host communities; Vocation of

permanence. The mobility of people in this community is mainly due to the lack of equality and practices that criminalize them in the country of origin, where there are no legal frameworks of protection and respect, and where there is also impunity for violent acts against the community. During their migration journey they also face situations of criminalization, denials of rights, hate speech, as well as situations of violence and prejudice that precarious their social, economic, cultural and identity situations. In the face of xenophobia, there has been a retroactivity of human rights, so the pact must be at risk of disproportionate denial of human rights, reinforcing legal frameworks that guarantee both civil, social, cultural and environmental rights. The 6 actions proposed from experience are: Sensitization and transformation; Dismantle prejudiced speeches, practices and references; Intersectoral agenda with other population groups; Concrete indicators to measure progress in recognition; and non-harming action strategies; round tables to give them voice and visibility.

### **2.5 Claudia Interiano, Foundation for Justice and the Democratic Rule of Law**

During the decade there has been an escalation of enforced disappearances, massacres, murders, torture of people in the context of mobility. The context of criminalization and violence against migrants is also represented in kidnappings, extortion, femicides, trafficking and trafficking, where there are no figures, no data to know the proportion of the crimes. In this context, cooperation between States, both of origin and destination and transit, is of paramount importance in sharing statistics and data enabling action for migrants. A forensic bank would be a good strategy to guarantee the rights of people who have missing relatives in other countries, the creation of specialized units that address cases in embassies and/or consulates, as well as strengthen institutions so that their staff are trained in search and research protocols and comprehensive victim care, considering, and involving the family throughout the process. There are Committees of families, networks and other civil society organizations that respond to the search and investigation to achieve access to justice for persons killed or disappeared in other countries, so it is necessary to create a special Commission for the investigation of cases of disappearances and cases of massacres that occurred in Mexico, with a transnational vision of state responsibility. The pact should focus not only on migration that occurs within countries, but also abroad and their co-nationals.

### **2.6 Rochelle Nakhid, Living Waters Community**

Within the Caribbean area, there have been insufficient and novel reforms to address the situation of human mobility. Without legislation and without policies there are legal loop gaps and a violation of human rights. The approach to migration has focused on criminalization, border control and arbitrary detention, with Belize being the only country that has a Refugee Act. Irregular entry is sanctioned and penalized, and there are no protocols that ensure the best interests of children and family unity, with a recurring practice being the separation of families. The approaches needed for comprehensive care are one of gender and protection. Within the Covenant it is proposed to improve the capacities of institutions for detection, care, and monitoring, in cooperation with other actors, therefore one of the challenges is how to involve these actors, such as the private sector, in assistance and to improve the care of officials at borders.

### **2.7 Closure: Francisco Quijano, Union Council of Central America, and the Caribbean**

The Central American region has been a convulsive space for some years, where internal conflicts, dictatorships, persecution of activists and environmental defenders have arisen. It is important to combat the causes that drive people out of their places of origin or stay, with an emphasis on also promoting the development of people. The pact and the objectives of sustainable development are a good basis for making rights for all. In the face of the context of COVID19 there has been a setback and hate speech and situations of inequality have been attenuated, so cooperation between the countries of the region must also be given and maintained, also, a flexibility between them to achieve concrete and comprehensive responses to the population in mobility.

### **2.8 Chat Comments Table 2**

Objective 4 of the Covenant states "Ensuring that all migrants have proof of their legal identity and adequate documentation" but this is a barrier for trans people. Is there an advocacy program or exercise to overcome this barrier in Latin America? **NN:** It is important to identify monitoring mechanisms for deported children and adolescents, mechanisms that are mandatory for states. **NN:** It depends on the current political regime wither or not the MDP advances in its implementation. For the Caribbean region, the situation has not changed, and we have seen some reinforcement within countries with regard to immigration law. We really need to stay on track for those progressions and for conservative intentions that could change everything. **NN:** The materialization or

certain guarantee of fundamental rights is sometimes more relevant than the recognition of novel subsequent rights.

### 3 Thematic round Table 3

<i>Session/Table</i>	Session 2 Table 3
<i>Date and Time</i>	Wednesday, April 14, 11 hours
<i>Moderation</i>	Ana Ramos Villalta, Network for Children and Adolescents of El Salvador
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Gracia Silva, UNMGCY, Nicaragua

#### 3.1 Sandra Perroni, Care for Women in Trafficking situation for Exp Purposes. Sexual

However, there is a large gap between the law and its implementation, public policies need to be implemented in this regard. Migrants face triple discrimination: social, economic, legal, which especially precarious the situation of women. It is necessary to analyse where we deal with the crime of trafficking, putting the protection of people at the forefront and making States act as guarantors of international protection of victims of trafficking. Traffic and trafficking networks are fed back. **Many victims of trafficking do not regard themselves as victims, but as migrants in a precarious situation who entered the country irregularly.** The mechanisms used are sophisticated and occlude the nature of crime by placing the burden on the victim. In addition, victims are represented and imagined as helpless and when a person shows autonomy his history loses credibility before the authorities, these aspects interfere and hinder the identification of crime, networks and therefore its disassembly. It is key to separate the route of action and protection from the crime prosecution route so as not to affect or put weight on the victims.

#### 3.2 Maria Isabel Lopez, Children Believe

Providing alternatives to migration requires understanding the causes of irregular migration. Violence and lack of opportunity are the biggest cause of youth migration. The pillars of Children Believe Irregular Migration Prevention Model are child protection and violence prevention, youth employment promotion and youth participation. Increasing employment for young people in countries of origin is key so that migration is not due to the perception of lack of opportunities and livelihoods. To achieve this, they have made links with public institutions and the private sector to train and boost young people's skills, and to boost jobs and entrepreneurship. They have also opened intergenerational spaces and dialogues in which young people can express themselves and contribute to the formation of the model. It is important to have data on the needs of vulnerable populations to develop best practices and influence public policies. Children Believe have developed several promising practices in Mexico and Central America. In Guatemala and Mexico, they have implemented a to protect and self-protect children from different forms of violence. In El Salvador, the program implemented aims to increase the capacity of young people to participate in public policymaking. In Honduras, the focus is on empowering young women for women's leadership. Nicaragua carries out a program for the inclusion and respect of young people with a gender diversity approach, which includes LGBTI youth who have traditionally been discriminated against.

#### 3.3 Fabio Masis, Costa Rican Union of Chambers and Associations of the Emp Sector. Private

In Costa Rica, the private productive sector, mainly agricultural, depends on migrant labor, mainly Nicaraguans and the population from panama's indigenous border. Recognizing the value of these workers, UCCAEP seeks to ensure decent employment for migrants. A decree has been supported to regulate the immigration status of workers, in order to prevent cases of trafficking and labor exploitation from occurring. They have developed a Guide to the Recruitment of Refugees in the Private Sector. They have developed virtual fairs to position and promote the employability of migrants.

#### 3.4 Graziella Rocha, ASBRAD

Brazil was continually active in drafting the Global Compact on Migration, but the current government is against it and withdrew from the pact. Women and girls in Brazil have historically been identified as victims of trafficking networks for sexual exploitation, mainly in Europe. Brazil also faces labor exploitation networks internally in the country, and slave labor mainly in agribusiness. Since 1995, 5,000 people have been identified as slave labor in Brazil. Brazil also receives migrants from Bolivia, Paraguay and lately Venezuela. These migrants face the risk of labor and sexual exploitation. It is important to look at trafficking crime holistically, so that attention is paid to the various human rights violations involved in trafficking, its linkage to drug trafficking, and how capitalism

creates the conditions for trafficking networks to emerge. There is much concern about the militarization of borders. The more militarization there are, the more unprotected the borders are.

### **3.5 Siobhán Mullally, Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons.**

Actions must be positioned beyond criminal law. It is necessary to intervene to support civil society, and to respond to situations of human rights violations. The role of civil society is crucial because they are at the forefront of responses that promote systems of protection and empowerment of survivors of trafficking and trafficking. Victims or potential victims of trafficking need to be identified. In addition, it is necessary to insist on having a mechanism to analyze the risks of protection and identify how to assist victims of trafficking and trafficking. Protection of victims or potential victims requires significant actions such as profound changes in immigration procedures, non-discriminatory laws, and a commitment not to return to persons who may be at risk, including trafficking or re-trafficking and the risk of labor exploitation. Safe migration routes for labor migrants and their families need to be expanded. It is also important to expand labor rights to migrant workers. One concern is the incidence of COVID-19 and the increase in unemployment globally, which creates conditions for labor exploitation. Factors such as supply chain disruption increase operating risks in sectors such as agriculture, domestic work, including sexual exploitation. Similarly, this includes the impact on the feminization of poverty and the worst forms of child labor. With respect to the LGBTI community, all protections and obligations must be without discrimination due gender identity. However, we know that the risk of trans communities of being victims of trafficking, trafficking and sexual and labor exploitation networks is extremely high, which is linked to marginalization and poverty. It is important to expand the pathways for safe migration by working in partnership with civil society and the public sector, and by developing actions that are long-term sustainable and point to structural changes.

### **3.6 Discussion Table 3**

**María T Urueña:** The discourse on safe, orderly, and regular migration has led to the militarization of the borders of the United States, Central America and Mexico, and Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Brazil. The COVID-19 pandemic has been used to suppress migration flows. **Vladimir Paspuel Revelo:** There are two speeches, one from civil society and one from governments, which show two distinct realities. **Monica del Pilar Gómez:** When people are trafficked, they suffer as they transfer blame for this situation. **Marta Rojas:** Cooperation is being used for the articulation of governments and the militarization of their borders. The slogan of safe, orderly, and regular migration must have a connotation of humanism without militarization.

### **3.7 Closure: Alma Maquítico, National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights**

The pact has the potential to create a positive impact on migration. However, there is great concern about how the pact has been used to provide security and control borders.

Civil society cooperation with governments and international agencies is needed to create national action plans, multilateral agreements and plans that create frameworks of law and protection for migrants. We urge UN governments, agencies, and mechanisms to organize and generate programs that articulate national initiatives. It is important to support families to find their missing, and to support in the repatriation of remains. In addition to providing psychosocial care to families who have suffered loss of loved ones. Barriers to access to basic human rights, such as the right to refuge, must be removed by ensuring the protection of migrants in transit and destination, avoiding the detention of minors, and protecting family unity, and establishing public policies based on international human rights and taking into account intersections of age, gender and class. Migration pathways must ensure access to justice (protection and judicial justice) and civil and labor rights.

### **3.8 Comments Chat Table 3**

**Monica del Pilar Gómez:** The situation of border closures as coVID-19 containment measures has led to migrants and refugees increasingly being forced to mobilize through increasingly unsafe irregular steps. Trafficking and trafficking networks take advantage of this increased vulnerability to take advantage of the risk status of migrants and refugees. States should rethink border closure and militarization measures, as they indirectly lead migrants to search for and fall into trafficking and trafficking networks, and there is little access to justice, border closure violates the right to seek asylum. **José Cruz:** Policies on irregular migration must be revised, from the perspective of causes and effects, so that the approach allows us a holistic view of the problem, that means establishing a meaningful global pact for all the countries involved. **Maria Martinez:** What government policies could recipient governments make to eradicate gender-based migration violence? **Adriana Guide:** Question for



the rapporteur: Is there any specific position with respect to LGBTI people and especially trans women, to protect them from human trafficking networks for sexual exploitation? **María Isabel López** spoke of the model in Central America to prevent irregular migration of young people, with important interventions. However, broader realities such as gangs and organized crime complicate the situation of young people, as well as the precarious economy and environmental impacts that go beyond personal changes for young people. There will be about 18,000 young migrants arriving in the US in 2021, so the problems remain very deep. How is your Project placed in this context? **Paola Cymant:** The Central America-Mexico-US corridor is characterized by high levels of violence against migrants including sexual violence, kidnapping, extortion, and forced disappearances. Women are particularly exposed to these forms of violence, perpetuated by transnational organized crime as well as by border authorities and police. At the Colombia-Venezuela border, gender-based violence and sexual assaults are ubiquitous, with Venezuelan women forced to use irregular paths for leaving the country and for returning due to the COVID-19 crisis. There is a flourishing transactional sex economy based on the survival needs of Venezuelan women in transit or in countries of destination. **José Cruz:** What policies could countries adopt, recipients of migrant transit because of mass migration as has been seen in recent months with migrant caravans? **Walter Liewald:** In this context, we told you that we had two cases of trafficked people, two young Venezuelan mothers with children under the age of two, one of them pregnant who were forced to trafficked banned substances from Colombia to Chile. The mothers managed to contact us from the Women's Prison, they paid for an underground cell phone to call us. We were also contacted by one of the children's lawyers, being that they could not be deported for lack of identification documents of the children. **Giulia Testa:** Hello everyone, not a question but reflection for this panel in an extremely specific way: I think it is important that, in the contributions of civil society to the revision of the implementation of the Global Compact, we separate well the concepts of human trafficking versus migrant trafficking. Many governments in the region are instrumentalizing the confusion between the two concepts, describing refugees and migrants as "victims" of migrant trafficking (as if traffickers are forcing people to migrate) and thus presenting and justifying restrictive immigration policies as policies that "save" people from traffickers - when we know that refugees and migrants in the region are forced to apply for and use the irregular migration facilitation services provided by traffickers just because of the absence of regular migration mechanisms. **Graziella Rocha:** I agree, and it is a great concern for us that we are organizations that support victims of human trafficking by not collaborating with this discourse of closure and militarization of borders as a strategy to combat trafficking. **Carol Barton:** Thank you for the reflection above on using the traffic issue as an excuse to implement more restrictive immigration policies. It is an important point for our final reflections as a civil society. Whose comment is it?

#### 4 Thematic round Table 4

<i>Session/Table</i>	Session 2 / Table 4
<i>Date and Time</i>	Wednesday, April 14 14:00
<i>Moderation</i>	Paulo Illes, Network Without Borders
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Maria Teresa Urueña, Jesuit Network with LAC Migrants

##### 4.1 Lucia Galoppo - CAREF Legal Affairs Coordinator

**The utilitarian view of migration, where subjects are considered useful labor, is far from the South American experience where rights have been the pillar of migration policies.** In the case of Residence of Mercosur, established the criterion of nationality as a pillar of the requirements of entry and permanence: (i) recognition of the right to migrate; (ii) the obligation of States to promote regularization, and (iii) access to rights independent of immigration status. **Regularization is not only a procedure for accessing documentation but involves a fundamental public policy to ensure the inclusion and protection of migrants in host countries.** Restrictive policies cause immigration irregularity. **Government have legitimized restrictive immigration changes by alluding to the Covenant** (Chile, Guatemala and Mexico cases), **which represents a regression for the region.** Solicit United Nations agencies with competence in this area, promote the formulation of minimum **standards for migration regularization** procedures with a rights perspective so that the MDP, as a non-binding document, does not pose a risk of regression in existing standards.

##### 4.2 Antonio Montero, Union Confederation of Workers of the Americas

La CSA advocates the development of conditions that guarantee the free movement of all persons, especially **workers; their right to migrate, not migrate, remain, or return worthily.** A continental **migration policy**

**founded on an approach to human rights, equal opportunities and treatment.** Proposed presented: Create regional mechanisms to eliminate abuses of financial intermediation with remittances from migrant workers; (ii)the establishment of regional pension and social security systems; (iii)establish or strengthen existing systems for validation and approval of professional certifications and formal education degrees; (iv)expand, consolidate and articulate public services for migrant workers in labor and job offers, information and documentation processing, advice on national and regional regulations, vocational training alternatives, in order to contribute to combating labor informality and discouraging the proliferation of illegal private employment agencies. The CSA stresses the importance of actions to defend the rights of migrant workers and the inclusion of young people in the process of articulating national, subregional, and continental working groups.

#### **4.3 Guido Ricci, Asoc. Guatemala's Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial**

The challenge of the economic and labor **reintegration of returned migrants.** To this end, work must be promoted in partnerships between local governments, national government, host communities and the private sector itself to generate enabling business environments, for example by promoting sustainable entrepreneurship and continuing to **promote vocational training** and skills certification to improve people's incomes. **Highlights:** (i) ensuring the voluntary consent of workers during the recruitment process, without any deception; (ii)avoid payment by commission workers and other expenses; (iii)provide workers with information on their rights and conditions of employment and (iv)to promote that working conditions are in writing, in a language which the worker clearly and verifiably understands. The active participation of the **business sector** in the human rights agenda includes the complementary perspective of fundamental rights and principles at work and helps to break down the myth that people on mobility or migrants "take away" work and opportunities for nationals.

#### **4.4 Andrés Rosales, Red Global MX Uruguay Chapter**

The reality of the work/employment of the migrant professional is survival non-formal, professional work. Understand the migrant person as a person and NOT a material good of use, which by conditions of need can become vulnerable. **To reconcile financial integration** and insertion **in** compliance with national rules, but with the option of access to credits, furniture, investment. Consider the profiles of migrants, the needs of the country, relationship with local authorities to know decentralized offers. Along with cooperation horizontally with other civil organizations, State authorities should be linked. (i) involve SMEs, migrant networks, and diasporas to professionalize in the country's trade; (ii)Encouraging enterprises to recruit qualified migrant populations, seek gender equality and equity for migrant women; (iii)Encourage the granting of work visas that allow rapid integration and prevent abuses that arise in informality; (iv)To provide migrants with development and training programs, including through digital means by facilitating their access to ensure a level playing field. Importance of the recognition of diasporas by the government for a mutual benefit that from their experience, help to reduce the integration gaps.

#### **4.5 DEBATE**

**María Elena Vélez** in Panama the National Assembly could eliminate the law that has facilitated the effective regularization of migrants, what is Panama's state of connection in the MDP? and calls on non-governmental authorities to support organizations and prevent a regression of rights. **Itzel Polo** The creation of diaspora participation mechanisms, and people directly impact when designing and implementing development projects. The participation and responsibility of companies, banks, and government to promote safe, fast remittances, reducing the commission charged for them and reinvesting the exchange rate differential in communities of origin (goal 2). Ensure access to the justice system regardless of immigration status. There is a process of reengineering migration and UN agencies. have responsibilities, there must be ensured the participation of civil society. **José Cruz** is in search of the monitoring mechanisms to be implemented in a policy on the fulfilment of labor force rights to decent work to fulfil the MDP, as the situation of hiring migrants to a job is not the same as regular workers. In response to the interventions, it is highlighted: National systems tend to protect the local worker and mechanisms should be sought to ensure standards of protection and rights for all, including migrants. It emphasized the importance of linking diasporas for their close role with other migrants, the ability to influence and follow up on what would be the global pact, and objectives and other issues. Importance of knowing and replicating the good practices of the region.

#### 4.6 Closure Geoffrys Tovar, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The movement invites different sectors to work in parallel to defend the rights of migrants and refugees and coordinate actions with the local Red Cross and with public and private companies to better meet the needs of migrants. He also exposed the situation in Arauquita, a Colombian-Venezuelan border, where there was a massive violation of human rights.

#### 4.7 Moderator Paulo Illes

it should be emphasized that access to rights cannot depend on immigration status. It also highlights the role of companies in thinking about citizenship policies. Finally, it adds two points: (i) talking about the effects and enhancing them, it is a challenge to change social perception and from there the importance of working with the media to make migrants visible and migration positive; (ii) by placing ourselves in the pandemic, the right to health must be guaranteed universally regardless of immigration status, also to think about the link that exists with the right to work when it is migrants who are guaranteeing the supply of large cities by reflecting on how to think that respect for DD.HH is given?

### 5 Thematic round Table 5

<i>Session/Table</i>	Session 3 / Table 5
<i>Date and Time</i>	Thursday, April 15 11:00
<i>moderation</i>	Martha Rojas, The College of the Southern Frontier, Mexico
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Fabiane Silva Mesquita, UFPR, Red Sin Fronteras

#### 5.1 Felipe González, Special Rapporteur on Human Rights

**Introduction:** Importance of the role of Civil Society organizations in ensuring that the human rights component and gender perspective **are** central to the follow-up and implementation of the Global Compact. **Obstacles to social inclusion:** The Covenant does not have a Committee in charge of its interpretation, as is the case with the United Nations Human Rights Treaties, so it has multiple monitoring mechanisms. Strengthening social inclusion is a central issue that has to do with the right to a life **worthy of** migrants, access to basic public services, the exercise of economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights, crucial issues in the lives of migrants. **Remarks:** there are numerous obstacles to public policies and state practices to achieve the **social** inclusion of migrants. This is a far-reaching dimension that is overly complex to give it intensive monitoring that **requires** an effort among civil society agencies, United Nations agencies, private institutions and States. There is a deterioration in health services and ways of accessing this right, both for local people and migrants, which has **become more widespread in** the context of the pandemic. Discrimination and **hate speech**, which had previously been under the excuse of the spread of the virus, have been seen to escalate, making the integration and social inclusion of migrants more complex.

**Joint reports:** consider the issue of inclusion and social integration in human mobility. Of the many aspects that could be listed **here**, there is one that I would like to highlight: Ensuring access to justice for migrants, especially those who are undocumented. Also, I would like to rescue the importance of fire barriers. States should **establish** a dividing wall between public services and migration agencies, so that migrants are not afraid of being detained or deported when they need to go to basic services. **Another central** point is the issue of residence permits and regularization processes. The current situation of the pandemic requires extensive regularization processes that adequately guarantee the rights of migrants and their inclusion and social integration. The issue of access to the right of freedom of association of migrants and those who defend them is crucial to their empowerment, so that they can be freely and unhindered, regardless of immigration status. **Protect** the rights of civil society organizations to work freely and without obstacles and threats. Do not forget the role played by migrants in defending their own rights in many countries. Latin American and Caribbean States should develop initiatives to **advance** the protection of human rights in a meaningful way. **Gender approach:** crucial for social integration, social inclusion and the empowerment of migrant women in migration processes. States need to **strengthen** the human rights of migrant women: empower them, facilitate their partnership, combat gender discrimination and violence, ensure access to public services, including health services and reproductive sexual rights. Female migration has specific characteristics that **require** specialized approach by States.

## 5.2 Fabiana Goyeneche - Representative of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Local governments need **to be** involved in migration policies, especially working on the social inclusion of migrants. The country has sought to make it easier for all migrants to know that they are fully entitled to health care in the public health system. Implementation of housing subsidies in case of eviction through legal advice, among other actions such as food baskets. Montevideo is leading a project with Mexico City, "Human Mobility from Local Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean" to promote human mobility as an opportunity for cities, considering the principles of inclusion and non-discrimination in the public and private spheres in destination cities. Montevideo has a national legal framework that almost immediately assures migrants of access to the identity card, to facilitate two rights to health as well as other rights. The country is working in conjunction with MERCOSUR participating States to facilitate access to basic services for migrants.

## 5.3 Camila Barretto Maia, Center for Legal and Social Studies

Civil society demonstrated the intrinsic relationship between access to social security and migration regularization. **Argentina:** We make a diagnosis of access to Emergency Family Income created during the pandemic. From the analysis of the data, we can say that the rejection rate of applications made by migrants was much higher than the rate of rejections of applications made by Argentine people (32%, rejections for Argentine applications and 56.3% for migrants). **Grounds for rejection of migrants' access to social benefits:** most rejections are due to administrative obstacles to a poor policy on regularizing the migration status of migrants residing in the country for years and which, due to various bureaucratic obstacles, have not been able to be regularized. **Migration outlook and vaccines:** vaccination against COVID-19 of irregular migrant population, information in the region is otherwise scarce or non-existent. **Conclusion and recommendations of the panelist:** that the authorities look at the migrant population and listen to those who attend to their situation every day. **Make it more** flexible to the requirements that prevent access to a residence. **Review** the requirements for access to social policies mitigating the economic and social impact of the pandemic and recognize migrants as a priority group for health and assistance policies regardless of immigration status. **Implement** specific plans to reach migrants beyond immigration status, overcoming formal (such as the inability to access without regular status) and informal barriers.

## 5.4 Helena Olea, Americas Alliance, USA and El Salvador

**We hope that this** process will serve to recover lost time, for greater dialogue and coordination. And establish the links between the different areas of the Covenant and its objectives 4, 15, 16 and 22. Create pragmatic pathways and options to implement for regular MMP migration, given the transversality that permeates this discussion. **Promoting** regular migration and finding ways to regularize migrants is the first step in social inclusion and integration of migrants. **Objective 15:** **nor fear** the immigration consequences of seeking justice when their labor rights were violated, when they suffered gender-based violence, or when they needed health, etc. Women who experience gender-based violence **should not choose** between seeking protection and medical care for fear of being deported because of their immigration status, that is an impossible decision to make and has to end. **Objective 16:** Public discourse should not emphasize that migrants are responsible for the spread of the virus, so as not to legitimize xenophobia and prevent social inclusion. **Objective 22:** continue to strengthen the portability of social security. **Panelist's conclusion:** the regional review has put on the table the need for national discussions and discussions on how the Covenant is being implemented, the connections between the states themselves. It is central that we are fighting to move forward in this area and that this regional review is only the beginning of more regional and national discussions and discussions. There is a long way to go, Latin America has a long pending list!

## 5.5 Alberto Echavarría, National Association of Industrialists of Colombia

**The role of ANDI:** Organization that cares about social development, through what it does as a company, generating wealth. **It** achieves penetration actions, through the ANDI Foundation, through two programs: one of inclusion and one in which we invite companies to incorporate migrants. **Panelist's conclusion:** implement monitoring and evaluation systems, such as measurements, quantifications, and corrective actions to improve processes. This balance sheet **is fundamental** to the development of an inclusive process, work is a fundamental source of human realization and employers are available to promote such incorporation.

## 5.6 Final interventions by panelists:

**Helena Olea:** The pan-government approach should materialize and move forward in a cross-cutting manner, based on the following **question:** how are government bodies including and considering migrants? **Camila Barreto Maia:** Insist that these spaces do not disconnect from the real, real-time reality of migrants, borders, what happens between territories, security dynamics, social policies, to be a living, politically relevant space for the construction of exits and alternatives. That this be constituted as an area of transformation and protection of migrants and refugees in the region. **Fabiana Goyeneche:** Emphasize the importance of local governments and their autonomy, at various levels of public policies that they implement to counterbalance when there are restrictions at the national and regional level. **Felipe González Morales:** answering Walter Liewald's question via chat, about the context of migrants in Chile, in March 2019: it is clearly part of a militarization initiative. The case of Chile, Peru and Ecuador present a setback that was the Quito Process (asymmetric migration policy). Need to **highlight** the pan-government nature of the Global Compact.

## 5.7 Closure: María Elena Veliz Magallán, Organization Without Borders, Panama

**Introduction:** To give human rights weight with equality and non-discrimination between men and women. Equality of the law of the law of people's freedoms. The right to life and identity. The right and priority of living as a family. The right to move freely. The right to education and work. First, one of the objectives is to ensure that all migrants have legal opportunities and adequate documentation. That countries comply with Objective 4, providing migrants with adequate and relevant documentation as citizens, so that they can access human rights. **Conclusion:** the most important point of the three days of interventions is the need for adequate documentation, to promote safe, orderly, and regular migration. Nations, when they do not provide migrants with adequate documentation (departure, arrival, stay and return). It is reiterated that all people should have basic services. **Recommendations:** to provide organizations with the necessary resources to empower civil society actors to ensure the full social cohesion of migrants. Encourage inclusion and social cohesion. Create educational and cultural opportunities and conditions for migrants in the host society.

Draft translation: Walter Liewald