

MIGRATION SHEET

Migration, social cohesion and public policies in the EUROsociAL+ Programme

Migration in Latin America represents a challenge due to its scale and speed. However, it is also an opportunity to innovate and assess public policies that affect the commitments made in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, Regular and Inclusive Migration.



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LATIN AMERICA, A REGION IN CONSTANT MOVEMENT

Increasingly, there is a tendency to associate mobility management policies with border policies. However, public policies linked to the context surrounding migration go much further. In a global and mobile world, diversity in our societies must begin to be seen as an absolutely “natural” and unexceptional fact.

It therefore seems evident that the arrival of new residents means that the efforts by the authorities in democratic and legal states should be reinforced in terms of the appropriate management of diversity and social cohesion.

In the Latin American region, issues such as access to rights by migrants or the institutionalisation of migration policies are a clear policy objective.

The migratory movements in Latin America follow different patterns – on the one hand, those that respond to phenomena linked to historical relations; on the other, those derived from conflicts, natural phenomena and/or economic crises that cause large population movements.

“Structural” migratory flows make their way through so-called migratory corridors. In the region, there are two SOUTH-NORTH to Europe and North America and approximately eight SOUTH-SOUTH, of an intraregional nature that lead the way to

traditionally receiving countries. The causes of this constant are multiple. In its different forms, displacement is related to the major processes of industrialisation, urbanisation and the transformation of agriculture, gender inequalities and care needs. So-called “migrant caravans” leave from Central America towards the north and, despite the harsh restrictions imposed by the host countries (principally the US), Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua continue to create migratory flows.

The economic and labour market opportunities sometimes facilitated the establishment of Agreements between States that allowed free movement between the signatory countries, even observing guarantees of protection, thus strengthening the image of the established migratory route (Argentina and Chile; Argentina and Bolivia; Argentina, Bolivia and Peru).

However, there are population movements resulting from conflicts, natural phenomena and crises, often explosive and sometimes unpredictable phenomena, which have shown us that the migratory mass is not uniform, that it is made up of exiled men and women, refugees, victims of trafficking, stateless persons, undocumented migrants etc. Disruptive identities that pose a challenge to the relationship between individuals and the State require a re-thinking of the social contract, both in the receiving countries, to cover the needs of the aforementioned population, and in the sending countries, which see their paid and care workforce diminish thereby obliging them to seek return strategies.

MIGRATION, A DYNAMIC PHENOMENON

Taking into account their nature and causes, migratory movements do not have static points of origin or destination. The different factors that motivate population movements are constantly evolving, with their combination giving rise to real changes in migratory dynamics.



The clear example of Haiti shows how a combination of causal factors over time has resulted in permanent population displacement. Many countries have become a destination for the Haitian migrant population: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala, even Mexico. However, due to a humanitarian policy adopted by Brazil, the migration of Haitian citizens to that country has set **a new trend for mobility** in the American continent that even reaches as far as Chile.



The case of Venezuela is an example of role reversal in migration dynamics. Venezuelan migration is currently a very real regional humanitarian crisis. The UN estimates that 5.1 million Venezuelans have emigrated, of which 4.3 million are within the region, with **Colombia** being the main receiving country, with 1.8 million migrants in its territory, and the migratory flow extends to **Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Brazil**, among other countries.



The case of the Northern Triangle in Central America, which for three decades has meant the constant displacement of the **Central American population towards the north of the continent**. The three countries from which the migrant population originate in this case share borders and, although they do not share the same causes, there has been a cascade effect. In addition to the individual causes, there are other problems spanning the isthmus of the American continent that do not recognise political borders: violence and insecurity as a result of the presence of organisations involved in the illegal trafficking of people and goods, along with meteorological phenomena and climate change and their effects, such as tropical storms, earthquakes etc.

EUROsociAL+ MIGRATION STRATEGY

EUROsociAL has the support, involvement and commitment of institutions that provide **high-level expertise** that can be mobilised. The programme acts as a platform for the exchange of **good practices, both European and Latin American, promoting peer learning**.

The EUROsociAL+ Programme seeks to respond to the demands from across the region through a solid action strategy within the framework of **mobility governance** and the impact it has on **social cohesion** in Latin America. EUROsociAL+ seeks to support the reform agenda that exists in each country,

preferably by collaborating with the most strategic priorities. Through this approach, the Programme supports public policy reforms by contributing international public expertise, taking into consideration the following guiding principles:

01

Multidimensional, always observing the close relationship that exists between democratic governance policies, social policies and guaranteeing the application of the gender approach. Working together from the different thematic areas **to capitalise on and extend the scope**.

02

Regional dynamics: without losing each country's vision, the programme is based on the possibility of working regionally, allowing exchange between countries of origin, transit and destination, acting at all stages of the migration phenomena, as well as the possibility of establishing common protocols or guidelines at a regional level, supporting the national level.

03

Shared knowledge: exchanges of **EU and LA** experiences. Taking advantage of the accumulated European experience in relation to migration (with good practices and lessons learned). In turn, promoting the findings and innovations of the Latin American region, which is emerging as an important laboratory for original initiatives.



04

Multi-actor alliances: promoting multi-sector and multi-level coordination with the cooperation of other actors – civil society, academia, other cooperation actors and instruments (2030 Agenda and SDG 17).

05

A rights-focused approach.




06

Gender perspective in addressing migration.

07

Incorporation of the territorial approach: supporting the incorporation of the territorial approach into migration policies, as well as promoting the inclusion of migration in the Urban Agenda.

MIGRATION'S SOCIAL EFFECTS AND THE EUROsociAL+ RESPONSE

 MIGRATION'S SOCIAL EFFECTS	 EUROsociAL+ RESPONSE	 IMPACT ON PUBLIC POLICY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An “irregular” or undocumented situation hinders access to basic services. • The positive economic effects of migration in destination countries are unknown. • Need for attention to phenomena such as unaccompanied minors, sexual violence, trafficking and slave labour. • Taking advantage of migration routes for the irregular trafficking of goods and corruption. • Some borders are turned into “no-rights” spaces. • There is no reliable information, either in the country of origin or destination, and informal sources are used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defence and enforcement of migrants’ rights, not only in areas such as documentation and regularisation, but also in terms of access to basic services such as health, education, housing etc. • Defence of foreign persons deprived of liberty. • Legal assistance to unaccompanied minors. • Assistance provided to victims of gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence. • In the countries of origin: improvement in territorial development systems and incorporation of a territorial approach into public policy. • In transit/destination countries: support for multi-level governance in order to better manage migration, including cross-border governance, support for migration-related commitments in the New Urban Agenda and strengthening cross-border governance. • Transparency and access to information, not only related to immigration procedures for entering and leaving the country but also to all proactive and focused information that facilitates the integration of the person in the receiving country. • The fight against corruption, linking it to the prosecution of crimes related to trafficking in women, mostly for the purposes of sexual exploitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National enabling conditions are improved to strengthen the link between migration and development, focusing on promoting the rule of law, access to justice, transparency and accountability, participation in decision-making and the fight against corruption. • A human rights-based migration strategy is promoted that places the person who migrates at the heart of public policy in this regard, with attention given to migrant groups in situations of exclusion or special vulnerability. • Inter-institutional coordination and the practices, frameworks and strategies of sub-national authorities are strengthened to harness the potential of migration for development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the fact that almost all migrations are labour migrations, the movement management system (exit, entry, integration) is not based on labour market institutions and mechanisms that facilitate regular channels of mobility through the intermediation between supply and demand. • Care responsibilities in countries of origin and destination are similarly not taken into consideration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organisation, by departure and destination countries, of channels that coordinate labour market demand with the professional profiles of migrants and the care situation in the countries of origin has been proposed. • Supporting the design of labour policies with a migratory focus – and vice versa, migratory policies with a labour and care focus – is a common challenge in many countries in the region. • European experiences in managing migrant worker flows, skills accreditation and the care of unaccompanied children are all being shared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour market institutions, particularly line ministries, are strengthened to play an active role in the governance of migration flows, mainly through support for the definition and implementation of employment supply-demand systems for migrants. • Support for migratory policies with a labour focus based on supply-demand systems, emphasising bi-national agreements. • Improvement of services for the identification and profiling of supply and connection with demand.



MIGRATION'S SOCIAL EFFECTS

- The concentration of immigrants in certain spaces (neighbourhoods, areas etc.) can favour the formation of ghettos.

- Emergence of migration routes that hide trafficking networks and/or forced migration, in a large number of cases for the purposes of sexual exploitation.



EUROsociAL+ RESPONSE

- Integration policies (based on the rights of immigrants and of host communities) are reinforced, with special attention given to labour inclusion, access to fundamental services (particularly social protection), reliable information on the dimensions of the phenomenon and a focus on vulnerabilities and discrimination.

- Guaranteeing the application of policies to combat various forms of gender violence in the case of migrant women, regardless of their status relative to the legality of their residence.
- The introduction of differentiated care plans for migrant women taking into account their specific needs in terms of access to education and health for them and their dependent children, access to sexual and reproductive rights, access to decent employment on the basis of their initial or potential training, social protection and legalisation of informal work, especially domestic work.
- Facilitating women's access to their own rights, regardless of their family status. Special attention will be given to the fight against sexual violence and trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the migratory routes of women, especially adolescents.
- Promoting the connection of policies for the care of migrant women in destination countries with child care policies in countries of origin.



IMPACT ON PUBLIC POLICY




- Support will be given to regulatory adjustments to facilitate channelled flows in the supply-demand system and the accreditation and recognition of migrant worker skills (regarding both residents and potential residents), in both destination countries and in multi-national spaces (through agreements between national certification systems). This latter aspect is also a way to promote the free movement of workers, migrants' access to skills training and the updating and deconstruction of gender-specific assignments between "men's" and "women's" jobs.
 - Contributing to the definition of measures (profiling devices, intermediation, training etc.) that facilitate the labour inclusion of immigrant workers, with special attention to reducing discrimination and violence, particularly the sexual harassment of women and their assignment to jobs with low wages and poor social protection and the protection of the population most exposed to abuse.
- Contributing to the development of public policies for the respect of the human rights of migrant and/or displaced women and attention to the changes to and exacerbation of gender inequalities that are generated in these migratory processes, beyond the regulation of migratory flows.











ACTIONS ACCOMPANIED BY EUROsociAL+

Although Latin American countries have a series of shared factors, it is essential to address a comprehensive harmonisation of regional and sub-regional frameworks for action in order to avoid contradictions between them, in addition to filling those regulatory gaps that are not yet covered by them in the same way as is set out in the 2030 Agenda and the Global Pacts. To ensure this, EUROsociAL+ is the most effective mediation tool with sufficient capacity to achieve this objective. Working areas are therefore developed from the programme work initiatives with the migratory theme as their mainstay.

Among the actions implemented by EUROsociAL+, some have been specifically designed to address the problems derived from migration while others have had an effect on this matter:



COUNTRY	ACTION	OUTCOME	ORGANISATION COLLABORATOR
 REGIONAL	Creation of a network and model for legal assistance to migrants within the AIDEF framework	Creation of the Legal Aid Network for migrants within the AIDEF framework and the implementation of the Model and Guide in pilot countries.	Inter-American Association of Public Defenders [AIDEF]
 REGIONAL	Strengthening the AIAMP Prosecutors against Corruption Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of the Network's Constitutive Statute and its First Work Plan. • Implementation of the APTUS System to compile regulations, jurisprudence and anti-corruption doctrine. • Systematisation of good practices with experiences from 11 countries in Latin America, Spain and Portugal. • Preparation of a regional diagnosis on the differentiated impacts of corruption on women, as well as a working strategy and methodology in this area. • Visibility and positioning of the relationship between corruption and gender in the work plan of the AIAMP Prosecutors against Corruption Network, ensuring an alliance of this partnership within the AIAMP Trafficking Network. • Creating a collaboration mechanism for trafficking and anti-corruption prosecutors in Argentina and Peru. • Incorporation of the Chilean Anticorruption Prosecutor's Office within the inter-institutional human trafficking round-table. • Creation of a working group in the Peruvian High Level Anti-Corruption Commission to address the criminalisation of sextortion and research into the problem of gender and corruption in the triple-border region. 	Ibero-American Association of Public Ministries [AIAMP]
 REGIONAL	Development of comprehensive social policy for SICA countries	Preparation of the SICA Regional Comprehensive Social Policy document (PSIR-SICA) to be approved at the Ordinary Meeting of the SICA Region Heads of State and Government (June 2020). The policy addresses those social problems that (i) have a regional impact or dimension, (ii) their development, reproduction and persistence involve a regional dimension and/or (iii) their definitive solution can only take place through regional intervention. These issues include migration and labour mobility in the Central American labour market, the training of the labour force and the accreditation of qualifications and skills, cross-border social dynamics and the social effects of climate change, among others. The PSIR-SICA includes gender equality and equity as an overarching priority.	Central American Integration System [SICA]

COUNTRY	ACTION	OUTCOME	ORGANISATION COLLABORATOR
 CHILE/COLOMBIA	The installation of an integrated system for accrediting migrants' employment certifications	Creation and management of an employment skills accreditation system for the certificates issued by the different national certification systems within the Pacific Alliance.	Chile Valora/Pacific Alliance
 MEXICO/PERU			
 MEXICO/GUATEMALA	Support for drawing up the Bi-National Strategy for Mexican-Guatemalan Border Regional Development	The Bi-National Strategy for Mexican-Guatemalan Border Regional Development has been prepared, containing priority and specific lines of action to improve the reality of the communities that live on the border between the two countries, allowing them to improve development levels and quality of life, as well as strengthening social cohesion and the links that exist between the countries.	Secretariat of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU) Presidential Secretariat for Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN)
 MEXICO	Drawing up Mexico's Northern Border Programme	Support in designing the intervention programme for the migrant population on Mexico's northern border, characterising needs and problems in the border towns that receive people in transit to the United States of America and deported therefrom, building lines of action and specific projects that allow for coordination and a range of services to attend to this migratory and economic reality.	Ministry of Agricultural, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU)
 MEXICO	Comprehensive Protection Route for the Rights of Migrant Children and Adolescents	Improvement to the Comprehensive Protection Route for the Rights of Migrant Children and Adolescents.	National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents (SIPINNA) Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
 CHILE	Development and implementation of a criminal defence model for migrants and foreign nationals	Preparation and implementation of a public defence model in Chile for foreign nationals and migrants, helping to eliminate access barriers and promoting respect for the rights of accused and convicted foreign nationals. Stage I achieved: Approval of the Protocol and the new model has been implemented in 17 law clinics across the country.	Public Criminal Defender's Office
 CHILE	Improving access to justice for migrants	Design and implement a protocol for the care of migrants in all the country's courts, ensuring that the recommendations and best practices under comparison are considered in cases involving migrants.	Supreme Court of Justice
 CHILE	Support for the installation of skills accreditation programmes for the migrant population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment of the regulations governing the implementation of projects related to labour skills and the operation of sectoral labour skills organisations, to include the integration of the migrant population in the Chile Valora system. The design of two programmes, one for training and one for the accreditation of labour skills, aimed at the migrant population and defined on the basis of a gap between supply and demand. Preparation of documents to provide information and raise awareness among the different actors involved in the system in order to facilitate the incorporation of the migrant population into the labour skills training and accreditation systems: (i) a theoretical information manual on the migratory phenomenon, characteristics, advantages of labour migration, risks and challenges, value of regularisation), with a section on the accreditation of migrants and their advantages and (ii) operational guide lines for immediate implementation aimed at system operators, supporting them in adequately serving the migrant population. Incorporation of the goals corresponding to the progress in implementing the Policy for Attention to Migrants in the Performance Agreement signed between Chile Valora and the Under-Secretariat of Employment. 	National Training and Employment Service (SENCE)
 CHILE	Intercultural tools for social programmes working with the migrant population	Construction of a methodological toolbox for mainstreaming the intercultural approach in public services, particularly for work in territorial contexts with socio-cultural diversity. The aim is to ensure that interventions by FOSIS and the other social services achieve higher levels of social inclusion for vulnerable migrants.	Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS)
 CHILE	Support for the launch of the Regional Government Social and Human Development Divisions	The strengthening of a multi-level governance mechanism for the planning, implementation and monitoring of social development programmes through the installation and coordination of Social and Human Development Divisions (including the development of methodological tools).	Regional and Administrative Development Under-Secretariat (SUBDERE)