



Facilitating social and economic inclusion

Regional Roundtable Summary Report

24 and 25 July 2019, San José, Costa Rica

Funded by the European Union



Implemented by





Regional Roundtable

“Facilitating social and economic inclusion”

Summary Report

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MIEUX TEAM

This report has been drawn up with the assistance of the Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX) initiative, funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). The opinions expressed in this report do not reflect the views of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), the EU or the ICMPD.

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CONTEXT AND INTRODUCTION

The European Union is supporting the Ecuadorian Chairmanship of the 2019 Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) through the Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX) Initiative, implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), in hosting a series of four regional roundtables ahead of the Quito Summit to be held in November 2019. The workshops respond to one of the priorities expressed by the Ecuadorian GFMD Chairmanship to engage regional stakeholders in meaningful dialogue ahead of the Quito Summit in November 2019.

This first workshop focused on the topic of facilitating social and economic inclusion, as reflected in one of the priority areas of Ecuador's Presidency of the GFMD. Around 60 persons attended the event, all of them pertinent stakeholders in several Latin American and Caribbean countries and other regions, whose discussions, conclusions and good practices are expected to have a global reach.

Ambassador Santiago Chavez Pareja, Chairman of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, welcomed those present: Mrs. Birgit Vleugels, Head of Cooperation of the EU Delegation in Costa Rica and Mr. Oleg Chirita, Global Initiatives Head of Programme at the International Centre for Migration Policy Development.

Contributions were requested to supplement the contents of round table 1.2 "Facilitating social and economic inclusion" held by the GFMD and co-chaired by Norway and Thailand, which seeks to cover experiences and good practices in addressing the challenges and opportunities of the settlement process, including underlying issues such as adequate housing, healthcare and education, access to work and means of subsistence, and assistance in promoting social cohesion, preventing discrimination and xenophobia, and addressing exploitation issues. Speakers were invited to address the issue of social and economic inclusion from a cross-cutting perspective, drawing on the experiences and good practices contained in previous publications, and with an eye to forthcoming discussions that will be had during the Quito Summit.

WHAT IS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION?

Dr. Diego Acosta, Professor of European and Immigration Law at the University of Bristol, United Kingdom, set out his views on the concepts of social and economic inclusion, placing emphasis on two key elements.

- First, the challenges involved in the topic of inclusion¹ do not only affect foreigners but also nationals. Specifically, in the case of Latin America, these nationals may also include internally displaced persons or returnees, among others.
- Second, the policies of the States of origin can facilitate the inclusion of their own citizens in other countries. For example, dual citizenship, the right to vote abroad, or an adequate provision of consular services may help Latin American citizens living in other parts of the world to achieve inclusion in such places.

Following this introduction, possible definitions of two key concepts were discussed.

- On social cohesion, it was pointed out that there is no universally recognised definition and that this is normally connected to other concepts such as solidarity or tolerance. While immigration can be a challenge to certain aspects of social cohesion, it is no less true that inequality has a greater impact on it.
- Inclusion can be summed up as being the process of incorporating not only migrants, but also nationals, into various areas of society, such as education, health, employment, housing and participation in political and civil life. While the inclusion process is heavily dependent on individual factors such as age, gender, level of education or social capital, the absence of inclusion policies can have negative effects on social cohesion.

The academic literature on the subject has, at one time or another, drawn a distinction between three inclusion models.

- In the first case, the **assimilation model** sees inclusion occurring along a unidirectional path, perceiving that one ethnic or social group (usually a minority) has to adopt the cultural practices of another (usually that of the majority social or ethnic group), which normally leads to the assimilated group being less distinguishable in social terms from other members of the society that is taking it up.
- In the second **multicultural model**, the incoming social or ethnic group moves in an opposite direction, preserving and even celebrating its cultural diversity, even though certain values are adhered to, such as the rule of law and gender equality, since these transcend cultural differences and ensure the same rights for all.
- Finally, **the integration model**, is usually defined as being a two-way process of mutual adaptation between immigrants and the societies in which they live, in which immigrants are incorporated into the social, economic, cultural and political life of the host community.

Given the critical role played by cities in taking up people from diverse backgrounds and of a diverse nature, Dr. Acosta referred to another model that he felt has more to offer.

- The **intercultural city model** highlights the importance of contacts and links between individuals from different backgrounds, whether as immigrants or nationals, and sees

¹ The term "inclusion" is used in preference to "integration" here, in line with the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

diversity as being a benefit to society, requiring us to seek mutual understanding and a culture that is tough on discrimination and counteracts inequality. This model is also in line with the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration that stresses, in several of its aims, the central importance of local governance of migration. Alongside local government as the main player in inclusion processes, others such as employers' organisations, trade unions, immigrant organisations, civil society and the media were also mentioned. Of course, inclusion policies have to take immigrants' views and experience into account, not only as transnational stakeholders having a diverse range of skills and capacities, but also in terms of the different needs of people that can be taken into account through gender, child and entrepreneur policies, among others.

THE CHALLENGES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

The moderator for session 2 on “**Inclusion in the context of migration in Latin America and the Caribbean**”, Ms. Gloria Rendón Toro, Coordinator for the Immigrant, Emigrant and Refugee Service Centre of Barcelona's City Council, posited that one of the main challenges faced in Latin America and the Caribbean was social inclusion, noting that although economic indicators have generally improved in the region, more and more communities are seeing the effects of inequality.

- Origin, ethnicity, age and gender may all increase the risk of exclusion, not only in the region, but worldwide. For women, young persons, a head of a family, an unskilled manual worker employed in the informal economy, there are different inequalities that come together here; in recent years, other groups including immigrants and those seeking refuge abroad and, in some cases, being in an irregular situation, have added to the complexity of social exclusion.
- On the other hand, various migration flows may be converging in the given region: emigrants, immigrants (internal, returning, international, transit and forced), refugees (those seeking international protection for various reasons), in many cases in one same country and hence raising migration and social inclusion to the level of an important thread running through public policy.
- Migrants and those applying for international protection who are more vulnerable, have greater difficulty in accessing networks on equal terms with others, also finding it harder to access the employment market and to meet nationality and other regulations of the country they are entering; additionally, it is they that will suffer the most prejudice.

At the **local level**, Ms. Gloria Rendón Toro emphasised, among other things, that although the local authorities are the closest to the citizens, they are frequently the first line of access to public services; local government is only responsible for some fields, but is still subject to state and supra-state legislative and regulatory frameworks. Setting control policies off against inclusion policies is to ignore the unseen local impact (demographic, economic, social and cultural) of migration; social harmony and security are dependent on local responses that are critical to promoting or restricting a sense of belonging, and also of cohesion and coexistence.

The working group on **access to services** found that the main barrier or obstacle to access to services for migrants and refugees, in most Latin American and Caribbean countries, is the lack of information on normal immigration procedures, which in turn leads to legal irregularities, lack of valid documents, and hence to greater vulnerability. The group also underscored the informal nature of the jobs market, language barriers (in most cases), lack of appreciation of migrant vulnerability, the dearth of policies aimed at this community, staff and services that are not ready to cope with the special needs of migrants, and negative attitudes towards the migrant population in the host community.

The working group on **mobility in the labour market** turned to two aspects in particular, the barriers to entry to public and private service for non-nationals and, secondly, the problems

associated with informal and under-employment.

- On the first point, the group discussed the employment quotas applying in some countries, requiring both the public and private sectors to hire a certain percentage of nationals (usually 80 - 90%). Measures of this sort originally came in the wake of the great depression of 1929, in 1930's Latin America. Although certain regional mechanisms exist such as the Andean Community's Decision 545, and the Mercosur Residence Agreement, which forbids such an approach for certain nationals in South America, this discrimination poses a significant obstacle to non-nationals looking for employment. Accordingly, the group discussed the possibility of rethinking and, potentially, repealing these discriminatory laws since they may also conflict with international treaties ratified by countries in the region such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.
- Within the barriers to employment, the group also touched on the impossibility in some cases of freely associating or of becoming members of unions, or of being able to hold decision-making positions. Such measures also run contrary to international legislation and are a hindrance to inclusion and mobility within the labour market.

The group also looked at the issue of insecure labour and the lack of social security cover in these cases. This is a huge challenge not only to the inclusion of non-nationals, but also of nationals, since far more than 50% of such groups, within the second group as well, may be employed in the informal sector. In some cases, particular groups of nationals, especially returnees, are very prone to finding themselves working in the informal economy, and face a number of obstacles in gaining certification of skills acquired in the host countries, in addition to discrimination in cases where they have been forcibly returned, even though they have committed no offence. Although informal employment is concentrated in particular sectors (such as construction, agriculture and domestic work), it affects the entire range of occupations. Informal sector work creates problems such as access to social security. Informal employment arrangements may also arise through a lack of awareness by employers of the sorts of residence permits that enable non-nationals to work, such as asylum seeker residence permits that are issued in some countries. In this respect, initiatives need to be taken to enhance information campaigns aimed at employers.

Other economic inclusion strategies, including support programmes with seed capital, were also mentioned. A related, although dissimilar, challenge is underemployment. This may affect persons who are highly qualified, but who are unable to get their diplomas, degree certificates or work experience authenticated. Within this problem, it is worth mentioning the difficulties that professional associations find themselves in when looking to validate degrees in various sectors such as medicine. Work, therefore, needs to be done with such bodies to find ways of making validation simpler.

Regarding **xenophobia**, the working group identified the main factors that promote this as being misinformation ('fake news'), fear and ignorance. Xenophobia is straddled by class issues and racism. Likewise, they underlined the normalisation of xenophobia that raises the level of hate speech, the situation in which fragile States find themselves in of not being able to respond to this, the political stances that lead to xenophobia and hate campaigns, and also the negative migration narratives in general. They also identified the lack of harmonisation of legal and regulatory frameworks, both nationally and internationally (at

different levels of government), and the fact that information and campaigns against xenophobia do not reach those communities that generate greater flashpoints of discrimination, as being challenges. Certain objective factors like unemployment or a fragile economy may generate fears within the public mind, hence the importance of not criminalising intolerance. In terms of resources, at times humanitarian aid does not include host communities and there is a shortage of resources to address migrant needs. The group were also undecided as to whether areas with higher concentrations of migrants, and more vulnerable groups, see greater levels of racial hatred.

The group examining **access to residence and citizenship**, looked at two main facets of this subject – the concepts and the procedures involved. The first aspect includes such concepts as temporary and permanent residence, naturalisation and dual nationality. One of the paradoxes of immigration law of some Latin American countries is that, although there is a category of permanent residence, it is not really permanent, since it must be renewed from time to time. On the other hand, another important point is that some categories of non-nationals are not entitled to permanent residence even if they gain a valid residence permit in the country. Regarding procedures, the group revealed the very low level of non-nationals that are naturalised in the different countries of Latin America. Possible reasons for this were discussed, such as the lack of access to information, the excessive cost of procedures in some countries, certain more complex requirements, and potential discrimination on the part of those whose role it is to implement the procedure. The group also highlighted the need to analyse in greater detail whether non-nationals in each country have the necessary determination to naturalise themselves, as well as discrimination against those, already naturalised citizens, who wish to access political rights.

The working group on **political participation** suggested that the main restrictions on migrants and refugees taking part in a country's political life stem from public discourse that focused on the roots and historical burden of the national, since the general assumption is that taking part in political life requires a knowledge of the national background. For example, in many countries the applicable legislation lays down conditions on taking part in political life based on residence and registration. In some cases, restrictions on participation in politics are reflected in the legislative framework, the assumption being that the political participation of this population could change the political arena of the country. There are ill-founded and incongruous fears of what might happen if participation in the country's politics is opened up or extended.

The group working on **family reunification** discussed the challenges faced by families here in a given country, such as the problem of legal procedures that are impossible to follow, which then lead to migrants following irregular paths such as the arrival in the country of unaccompanied children, and also to labour trafficking and other modern slavery. The demands of economic requirements for the migrant is one of the main problems for reunification. One of the main problems faced by migrant families wishing to regroup is the financial requirements that may be placed on them. Reunification tends to denote financial and emotional stability etc. Migration as a family, as opposed to labour migration, enhances social inclusion. The absence of inclusion and reunification procedures can lead to parallel societies that never integrate. Family reunification in the country of origin is sometimes hampered by the problems that families face in receiving them. Likewise, remittances are no longer available. There are also problems in accessing basic services and the labour market. The profile of the receiving family also plays a role. It would be important to have information

on the type of receiving family. The reunification process seems to need to be worked on at the emotional level, to avoid resentment by the children towards the father or the mother.

Beyond the challenges most commonly faced, some countries in the region have highlighted specific issues in connection with the actual features of migration flows. The main recipient countries of Venezuelan migrants are Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Brazil and Argentina. These countries therefore face some common challenges, those of:

- Mitigating the socioeconomic effects of large-scale human displacement;
- Building up resilience in displaced and host populations;
- Providing support and developing the capacities of stakeholders and organisations in the employment market.

To mention just a few specific cases, Colombia is the main recipient of migrating Venezuelans, generating difficulties at all levels, from reception through to coexistence and social cohesion. The main challenges identified have been access to basic services such as health, education, housing and water and sanitation, in border areas, protection of vulnerable groups (indigenous peoples, women and children), economic integration, rises in the level of xenophobia and a rise in perceived levels of insecurity. Peru is another important recipient of displaced Venezuelans, and one of the main challenges it faces is getting migrants into formal employment, since approximately 92% of them work in the informal sector. Other important host countries of Venezuelan migrants such as Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic indicated during the workshop to face similar challenges.

On the other end, El Salvador has one of the highest levels of emigration in the world, at 22.4% of the population. One of the main problems is the number of persons returning to the country, many of them involuntarily, and a lack of administrative capacity to attain social and economic inclusion. Social violence, the lack of opportunities for economic development in terms of employability and entrepreneurship, the lack of public spaces to allow for a healthy coexistence and lack of access to decent housing, are the main problems in reintegrating returning Salvadorans, in addition to the reduction of irregular migration.

OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Migration in the current context of Latin America and the Caribbean is also an **opportunity to rethink how to improve public policies** and to build societies in which social and cultural diversity are positive values in the region. The following opportunities have been mentioned during the different regional workshop sessions and discussions:

- Dr. Acosta explained the **relationship between law and inclusion**. From his point of view, inclusion will be facilitated by a legal status that grants the greatest possible equality of rights for non-nationals, as well as a safe and stable residence permit. This relationship is based on numerous international (International Labour Organization and United Nations) and regional (e.g., the American Convention on Human Rights) instruments, as well as national constitutions that clearly emphasize the concepts of equal treatment and non-discrimination. While the law does not always have the capacity to fully affect the challenges of including non-nationals (e.g. unemployment rates in the labour market), a discriminatory law can aggravate these challenges exponentially and push people into irregularity, with consequent risks for labour exploitation.
- Within the eight thematic areas described by Dr. Acosta, he placed special emphasis on **access to nationality**. Naturalisation is the safest status a non-national can obtain that allows him or her to be fully incorporated into society through democratic inclusion. However, if one compares the number of naturalisations in the different countries of Latin America with those carried out in the EU Member States and in the United States, one can observe that the number is extremely low. For example, 707,265 people were naturalized in the United States in 2017, while in Spain it was 66,498. However, in the country with the highest immigration in Latin America, namely Argentina, only 5,051 people were naturalised. This leads to the need to make a deep reflection on the reasons for low numbers of naturalisations which may have to do with procedures, conditions for obtaining nationality or lack of information among many others.
- **Barcelona City Council's experience**, in Spain, described by Mrs. Gloria Rendón Toro, shows that policies should not only aim to include immigrants, but to build cohesive, complex and diverse societies and are an opportunity to redirect or strengthen the host societies. For this, it is necessary to mainstream the migratory issue and that specific services serve as a bridge for normalized access to host societies. No social agent alone will respond to migration issues: it is inevitable to forge complex alliances.

Mr. Salvador Berumen Sandoval, Professor and Researcher of the Department of Regional Studies-INESER, University of Guadalajara, Mexico, emphasized the **importance of the local level**, in coordination with the other levels of government, to achieve full social and economic inclusion of migrants and refugees, given that the local level is the one that has greater proximity to this population.

- The local level must identify and address the issues that fall within its scope and contribute to addressing the issues that fall within the competence of the central level of government. The coexistence and security of residents and newcomers depend on

actions at local levels, which are determining factors in promoting or limiting the sense of belonging, cohesion and coexistence.

- This level of government should provide security and public services to migrants and refugees and, at the same time, prevent and minimize possible negative impacts on host communities and thereby reduce attitudes of rejection and xenophobia. All of the above can only be achieved if there is institutional coherence between policies and management at different levels of government.
- This does not mean that local governments should follow central government policies blindly when they are contrary to social inclusion and cohesion; on the contrary, local governments should take advantage of the margins that the law gives them to act within their remit for the benefit of migrants and refugees. Similarly, they can promote reforms where they are deemed necessary, since those who benefit most from social and economic inclusion are the host communities in the short and long term. Similarly, it would be the local level that would suffer the greatest negative effects if policies of exclusion or segregation towards newcomers were implemented.

Regarding the opportunities linked to **access to services**, it was stressed during the workshop that services should be conceived as a human rights protection policy. Access to documentation and psychological care should be priorities. Where necessary, the documentation required for access to rights or services should be clearly stated, but should not act as a limitation to receive services. To the extent possible, migration documentation should include a work permit. This is relevant because in many countries documentation does not expressly permit or even prohibit the right to work. In any case, regardless of the documentation, it is necessary to give rights to education and health, since these services have benefits not only for newcomers but also for the host communities and for social cohesion.

In order to **finance the social and economic inclusion** of migrants and refugees, States must develop comprehensive and cross-cutting strategies for the entire population so that these groups are not perceived as representing an extra cost. Where necessary, partnerships should be established with the private sector to finance or facilitate access to certain services, especially financial services. To measure the impact of services, it is suggested to have data disaggregated by type of service, needs and by specific groups, including, among others, children and adolescents, women and the elderly.

The **political participation of migrants and refugees** must be understood in a broad sense, that is, from participating in everyday decisions in the neighbourhood or city to being able to vote and be voted for and hold high public office. Legislative changes are required to broaden the participation of the migrant population: the social and economic reality in the receiving countries goes beyond the legal frameworks, people participate in multiple ways and generate incidence, beyond what is established in the norm, it implies contemplating different spaces of participation, not only positions of popular election, which can contribute to better living conditions.

PROPOSED MEASURES (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

- Determine measures to facilitate human rights for the community of foreigners.
- Create mechanisms to prevent any kind of discrimination against the community of foreigners.
- Bolster social dialogue.
- Reinforce existing bodies and procedures (do not create parallel structures).
- Always include host communities and create special measures to increase the level of women's participation in society.
- Create local government expertise on necessary integration policies, making the required resources available as part of the national budget.
- Clarify the objectives of the "integration" policy in such a way that the relevant local authorities understand its strategic purpose.
- Encourage Spanish classes in order to overcome language barriers.
- Promote special programmes in schools aimed at foreign students.
- Encourage immigrant organisations to participate in shaping local policies.
- Establish a mechanism to prevent the abuse of legislation that fosters reunification.
- In the case of family reunification in the country of origin, set up support programmes to aid access to work, health, education, etc., to avoid their return to the destination country.
- Establish guides to support migrants seeking specialist organisations. Likewise, guides in support of family reunification.

Specific measures aimed at combatting xenophobia:

- All-round training in soft and human skills, possibly also bringing this into education.
- Focus campaigns on communities that have difficulties in accessing information; both campaigns and even highly positive initiatives are still not reaching the families that are generating the xenophobia, they reach those sections of society with access to information and not those communities in vulnerable situations which are responsible for producing the flashpoints of xenophobia.
- Further training: training the trainers themselves makes it possible to deal with the problem of the turnover of staff in public services who serve the migrant population.
- Informing people about migrants' rights.
- Working with those in communications and journalists on the experiences to be shared (IOM).
- Legal frameworks on social responsibility of the media as the driving force behind public opinion.
- Bolster offender profiling and stop banalising evil, communicate positive aspects, get to know people; xenophobia is bad, it is a crime, the State must act.
- Include provisions on non-discrimination in constitutions and legislation of the region's countries.
- Appeal to relevant speeches made in the individual countries, turning to our own history – if we wish to be respected in other countries, we must respect foreigners in ours.
- Initiatives with migrants that generate rewards for the host towns and cities, improving perceptions (Colombian Consulate's track record, the *Banco Amable* programme in La Guajira).
- There is both individual and collective xenophobia; hate and coexistence do not arise

of themselves, they come as a result of what we say and do; solidarity and rejection of xenophobia must be worked on.

- Continue with the campaigns that are being rolled out. In Barcelona, there is a full anti-rumour plan, which starts by publishing data that creates new rumours which are dismantled by word of mouth; there is a catalogue of anti-rumour initiatives (theatre, talks and various policies), and the materials on offer are free to organisations.
- Institutional structures against discrimination: There is the track record of the Barcelona Anti-Discrimination Office, which takes a number of discrimination factors into account and, in Argentina, the National Institute against Discrimination.
- The policy for working with different sectors to discuss initiatives against xenophobia. Cross-cutting work on xenophobia, looking at the message, the narrative and the actions to be taken, with inclusion parameters stemming from support for different communities.
- Incorporate the intersectionality approach into procedures, working on that which unites us; differential approaches based on age (older adults, adults, the young and children) as much in the message communicated as in the options for their lives. Combat discrimination.

LIST OF PRACTICES (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

COUNTRY	GOOD PRACTICES
ARGENTINA	<p>The Migrant and Refugee Orientation Centre is a place both to meet and to receive support, aimed at all groups and communities that make up the multicultural society of the City of Buenos Aires.</p> <p>It seeks to centralise activities of State bodies and civil organisations and promote initiatives meeting the needs and demands of migrants and refugees. Its activities are divided into 3 main areas: 1) Guidance and support; 2) Job training; and 3) Sport and recreation.</p>
COLOMBIA	<p>The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) brought forward a model of migration from Venezuela which transforms the border area between the two neighbouring countries into an area of opportunities and development, in which peace is built up. The involvement of the UNDP, in coordination with other stakeholders, enabled the border to cease to be one of tensions and pressure on public services and security, turning it into one of opportunities.</p> <p>The German Cooperation Agency GIZ is running an initiative in Cúcuta (on Colombian-Venezuelan border) that is seeking to get employers to hire workers legally.</p>
COSTA RICA	<p>In 2017 Costa Rica presented its Second National Integration Plan 2018-2020, which is a comprehensive plan, including 6 strategic axes: 1) reinforcement of organisations, 2) recognition of diversity, 3) vulnerable communities, 4) migration and health, 5) migration and employment, and 6) migration and education. It was developed based on an analysis of migration, a documentary consultation as well as participatory work involving civil society, and non-governmental and international organisations.</p> <p>The Plan is largely financed by resources from the Social Migration Fund, created by Article 242 of the General Law on Migration and Foreigners, and aimed at supporting the process of social integration of the migrant population in national migration, health, education, security and justice services.</p>
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	<p>The 2030 National Development Strategy seeks the construction of: "A society with equal rights and opportunities, in which the entire population is guaranteed education, health, decent housing and quality basic services, and that supports the progressive reduction of poverty and social and territorial inequality." By way of an example, it was mentioned that 69% of the population of foreign origin aged 5 years and over attended a state school. A greater proportion of Haitians turn to these Centres than do other nationalities. On the other hand, it is the Haitians who show only slight levels of health insurance cover (only 2% of Haitians, 10% of Venezuelans and 43% of those from other countries).</p>
EL SALVADOR	<p>The Town Hall of Zacatecoluca, in El Salvador. The historic centre has undergone great change and modernisation, and this has contributed to job-creation and to development opportunities, thereby reducing the number of migrants who are irregularly present in the country and fostering social and economic reintegration of returnees, by bringing down the level of violence in society, creating development openings (employability and enterprise) and adapting public</p>

COUNTRY	GOOD PRACTICES
	spaces for healthy coexistence.
SPAIN	The case of Spain was mentioned, as an example of good practice in granting naturalisation, where non-nationals from any Latin American countries, among others, can take Spanish nationality after two years of residence, regardless of the type of residence permit, provided that this is legal. Between 2001 and 2017, 977,546 people from Latin American countries became naturalised Spanish citizens through residence in Spain.
MEXICO	Since 2015, the country has been looking to implement a "Comprehensive and Sustainable Strategy for the Protection and Integration of Migrants"; efforts have been made to link and coordinate the spreading and deployment of migrant and refugee integration and reintegration initiatives. The policy seeks to "Make migrants active participants in economic, social and cultural life, while protecting their cultural identity."
LATIN AND CARIBBEAN AMERICA	Reference was made, as an example of good practice in this field, to the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement, which grants permanent residence rights after two years' residence.
REGIONAL	Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) MIPEX compares and classifies the way in which 38 countries provide opportunities for legal immigrants to play a part in society, using 167 political indicators divided up into eight fields - mobility in the employment market, family reunification, education, health, political involvement, long-term residence, and nationality and anti-discrimination rights. The 38 countries include 28 EU countries, other European countries, namely Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey and, beyond Europe, Australia, Canada, the United States, New Zealand, Japan and South Korea.

ANNEX I. AGENDA

Day 1 – Wednesday 24 July 2019

- 08:30 - 09:00 Registration of participants
- 09:00 - 09:30 **Opening session**
Ambassador Santiago Chávez Pareja, Chair of the Global Forum on Migration and Development
Mrs. Birgit Vleugels, Head of Cooperation, Delegation of the European Union to Costa Rica
Mr. Oleg Chirita, Head of Programme, Global Initiatives, International Centre for Migration Policy Development
- 09:30 - 10:00 *Pause*
- 10:00 - 11:00 **Session 1 – What is economic and social inclusion?**
Ms. Chalongkwan Tavarayuth, First Secretary, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Thailand is co-chair of Roundtable 1.2.)
Dr. Diego Acosta Arcarazo, Professor in European and Migration Law, University of Bristol, United Kingdom
- 11:00 - 12:30 **Session 2 – Inclusion in the current migratory context of Latin American and the Caribbean**
Moderator: *Ms. Gloria Rendón Toro*, Coordinator of Service Centre for Immigrants, Emigrants and Refugees, Barcelona City Council, Spain
Panellists:
Mr. Felipe Muñoz Gómez, Presidential advisor on the issue of the Colombia-Venezuela border, Republic of Colombia
Mr. Luis Fernando Moreno Berríos, Migration Policy Manager, National Superintendence for Migration, Republic of Peru
Mr. Francesco Carella, Labour Migration Specialist for Central America, Mexico, Panama, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Cuba, International Labour Organization
Mrs. Adriana Velázquez Morales, International Consultant on Migration and Development Policies for FLACSO El Salvador
- 12:30 - 14:00 *Lunch*
- 14:00 - 15:00 **Session 3 – Evidence-based inclusion policies**
- Costa Rica's National Integration Plan 2018-2022
 - *Mrs. Nancy Guerrero*, Officer, Directorate of Integration and Human Development, General Directorate of Migration and Immigration, Costa Rica
 - Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)
 - *Dr. Diego Acosta Arcarazo*, Professor in European and Migration Law, University of Bristol, United Kingdom

15:00 - 15:30 *Pause*

- 15:30 - 17:00 **Session 4 – The role of the local level in economic and social inclusion**
Moderator: *Mr. Salvador Berumen Sandoval*, Professor and researcher at the Department of Regional Studies-INESER, University of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico
Panellists:
- *Dr. Florinda Rojas*, Executive Director, National Migration Institute, Dominican Republic
 - *Mrs. Diana García Arreola*, Deputy Director of Policies for the Protection and Integration of Migrants, Migration Policy Unit, Government Secretariat, Mexico
 - *Mrs. Gloria Rendón Toro*, Coordinator of Service Centre for Immigrants, Emigrants and Refugees, Barcelona City Council, Spain
 - *Mrs. Marcela Rivas*, Coordinator of the Office of Attention to the Migrant and their Family and Referent of the External Cooperation, Municipal Mayor's Office of Zacatecoluca, El Salvador
 - *Mrs. Dalia Rosa Delgado Burbano*, Northeast Territorial Coordinator, United Nations Development Programme Colombia

Day 2 – Thursday 25 July 2019

09:00 - 09:10 **Summary Day 1**

- 09:10 - 09:30 **Experience of Argentina: Presentation of the migrant and refugee orientation centres**
- *Mr. Leonardo De Simone*, Director of the orientation centre for migrants and refugees in the city of Buenos Aires

09:30 - 10:30 **Session 5 – Group Work**

Session 5.1
Access to services

Session 5.2
Mobility in the
labour market

Session 5.3
Xenophobia

10:30 - 11:00 **Presentation of the reports of the sessions 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3**

11:00 - 11:30 *Pause*

11:30 - 12:30 **Session 6 – Group Work**

Session 6.1
Access to residency
and citizenship

Session 6.2
Political
participation

Session 6.3
Family
reunification

12:30 - 13:00 **Presentation of the reports of the sessions 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3**

13:00 - 14:30

Lunch

14:30 - 15:30

Session 7 – Institutional strengthening to achieve inclusion

- *Mrs. Chalengkwan Tavarayuth*, First Secretary, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Thailand is co-chair of Roundtable 1.2.)
- *Mr. Luis Enrique Gonzalez Araiza*, Legal Assistance Coordinator and Legal Representative, FM4-Paso Libre, Mexico
- *Mrs. Terida del Valle Guanipa Muñoz*, Jesuit Refugee Service Latin America and the Caribbean

15:30 - 16:00

Pause

16:00 - 16:45

Session 8 – Proposal for the GFMD Summit

Rapporteurs

16:45 - 17:00 **Conclusions and next steps**

ANNEX II. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Nº	SURNAME	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION
1.	ACOSTA ARCARAZO	Diego	University of Bristol, United Kingdom	Professor in European and Migration Law (MIEUX Expert)
2.	AYALA SANTANDER	César Julian	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay	Consul of Paraguay in Costa Rica
3.	BERUMEN SANDOVAL	Salvador	University of Guadalajara, Mexico	Professor and researcher at the Department of Regional Studies-INESER (MIEUX Expert)
4.	BRENES SUÁREZ	Randall	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) - Costa Rica	Human Development and Democratic Governance Officer
5.	CACERES	Nancy Abigail		
6.	CARELLA	Francesco	International Labour Organization in Costa Rica (ILO)	Specialist in Labour Migration
7.	CEVALLOS BERRAZUETA	Claudio Alejandro	Embassy of Ecuador in Costa Rica	Ambassador
8.	CHÁVEZ PAREJA	Santiago	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador	Vice-Minister and President of the Global Forum on Migration and Development
9.	CHIRITA	Oleg	ICMPD - MIEUX	Head of Programme, Global Initiatives
10.	CLARKE- CALLUM	Stacy Ann	Planning Institute of Jamaica	Programme Director
11.	CONDE	Enrique	Embassy of Spain in Costa Rica	Minister Counsellor
12.	CORDOVA CUBA	Miguel Fernando	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru	Deputy Director of Protection of Communities
13.	CUMMINGS- WILLIAMS	Kevar	Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development Trinidad and Tobago	Deputy Permanent Secretary
14.	DE LEÓN	Marianela	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Panama	Analyst of the General Directorate of International Organizations and Conferences

Nº	SURNAME	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION
15.	DE SIMONE	Leonardo	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina - Secretariat for Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism	Chief of Staff for the National Office of Pluralism and Interculturality
16.	DE WILDE	Roeland	International Organization for Migration in Costa Rica (IOM)	Chief of Mission
17.	DELGADO BURBANO	Dalia Rosa	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) - Colombia	Northeast Territorial Coordinator
18.	ESPINOSA ARIAS	Martín Camilo	Embassy of Colombia in Costa Rica	Head of Consular Affairs
19.	FONSECA MAÑAY	Hermes Sebastian	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador - 2019 GFMD Chairmanship Coordination	Second Secretary
20.	GARCÍA ARREOLA	Diana Jeannette	Ministry of the Interior of Mexico - Migration Policy Unit	Deputy Director of Policy for the Protection and Integration of Migrants
21.	GIMÉNEZ	Patricia Viviana	Embassy of Argentina in Costa Rica	Ambassador
22.	GONZÁLEZ ARAIZA	Luis Enrique	FM4-Paso Libre - Mexico	Legal Coordinator
23.	GUANIPA MUÑOZ	Terida del Valle	Jesuit Network with Migrants Latin America and the Caribbean, and Jesuit Service to Migrants and Refugees Brazil	Lawyer, specialised in Human Rights
24.	GUERRERO RODRÍGUEZ	Nancy	General Directorate of Migration and Immigration of Costa Rica	Officer of the Directorate of Integration and Human Development
25.	GUEVARA	Erika	IOM Regional Office for North America, Central America and the Caribbean	Regional Research Assitant
26.	HANDAL	Sara	Embassy of Honduras in Costa Rica	Head of Consular Affairs
27.	HERNÁNDEZ AVILÉS	Duilio	Embassy of Nicaragua in Costa Rica	Ambassador
28.	HERNÁNDEZ CASTILLO	Lucrecia	General Directorate of Migration and Immigration of Nicaragua	Director of the National Migration School

Nº	SURNAME	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION
29.	HERNÁNDEZ VÁSQUEZ	Daguer	General Directorate of Migration and Immigration of Costa Rica	Subdirector
30.	HUDAK	Hana	Delegation of the European Union in Costa Rica	Young Expert Focal Point for Human Rights
31.	JARAMILLO	Roberto	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) – Ecuador	Graduation Model Coordinator
32.	KITZING	Bettina	Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Costa Rica	Cooperation Department Attaché
33.	LÓPEZ ALEMÁN	Magda	Fundación Monge, Costa Rica	Program Coordinator
34.	MATTA BAILÓN	Olga	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare of Guatemala	Director General of Employment
35.	MAXWALD	Rudi	IOM Regional Office for North America, Central America and the Caribbean	Regional Policy Advisor
36.	MENDES	Eric	Ministry of Justice, Immigration and National Security of Dominica	Deputy Labour Commissioner
37.	MÉNDEZ	Juan Carlos	Platform on Disaster Displacement in Costa Rica	Regional Advisor
38.	MOLINA	Jesus	Embassy of Spain in Costa Rica	Cooperation Office Coordinator
39.	MONTEILLET	Léa	ICMPD - MIEUX	Project Officer - MIEUX Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean
40.	MORENO BERRÍOS	Luis Fernando	National Superintendence of Migrations of Peru	Director of Migration Policy
41.	MUÑOZ GOMEZ	Felipe	Presidency of the Republic of Colombia	Presidential advisor on the issue of the Colombia-Venezuela border
42.	NUÑEZ	Gabriela	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) – Costa Rica	Interim National Director
43.	REDONDO IBARRONDO	Markel	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Costa Rica (UNHCR)	Associate Field Officer

Nº	SURNAME	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION
44.	RENDÓN TORO	Gloria	Barcelona City Council	Coordinator of Service Centre for Immigrants, Emigrants and Refugees (MIEUX Expert)
45.	RIVAS	Marcela	Municipal Mayor's Office of Zacatecoluca, El Salvador	Coordinator of the Office of Attention to the Migrant Person and his Family and Focal Point for External Cooperation
46.	ROJAS RODRÍGUEZ	Florinda	National Institute of Migration of the Dominican Republic	Executive Director
47.	ROSKIN	Maksim	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador - 2019 GFMD Chairmanship Coordination	Policy Advisor on Migration Issues
48.	SANCHEZ CASTILLO	Esteban	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Costa Rica (UNHCR)	Livelihood Advisor
49.	SORTO	Mayra	Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations in New York	Minister Counsellor
50.	SUÁREZ LÓPEZ	Liliana Yaneth	GIZ Colombia	Advisor on Income Generation for the PROINTEGRA and SI FRONTERA Programs
51.	TAMES	Diego Raúl	Embassy of Argentina in Costa Rica	Counsellor
52.	TAVARAYUTH	Chalongkwan	Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations in Geneva	First Secretary
53.	VELÁSQUEZ MORALES	Adriana Marcela	FLACSO El Salvador	Specialist in public development policies
54.	VLEUGELS	Birgit	Delegation of the European Union in Costa Rica	Head of Cooperation
55.	WOEGER	Alfred	ICMPD - MIEUX	Project Manager
56.	WORME CHARLES	Chrissie	Ministry of Social Development, Housing and Community Empowerment of Grenada	Director of Social Development

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