



Supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships

Regional Workshop Summary Report

16-17 October 2019, Lima, Peru

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Regional Workshop

“Supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships”

Summary Report

AUTHOR:

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UNIVERSIDAD DEL PACIFICO, PERU**

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CONTEXT AND INTRODUCTION

The European Union (EU) 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 workshops to engage regional stakeholders in meaningful dialogue ahead of the Quito Summit, to be held in January 2020. The workshops respond to one of the priorities expressed by the Ecuadorian GFMD Chairmanship to engage regional stakeholders in meaningful dialogue ahead of the summit.

The workshop **Supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships** was the last in this series of workshops that will contribute directly to the thematic priorities of the summit and to the development of supporting documents. Co-organised with ICMPD and UNDP, the GFMD event discussed how cities and local authorities tend to shape the experience of and relationship to the State in the daily lives of migrants and refugees.

This workshop gathered 100 representatives of local and central governments, academia, civil society, regional stakeholders and international organisations in Lima on 16-17 October 2019 to discuss why some cities have become successful arrival cities that offer newcomers opportunities for belonging, and upward social mobility, while others struggle with the persistence of marginalised communities and segregation.

Considering factors such as migration crises, and developmental levels of host countries and cities, the workshop identified good practices in making cities propellers of inclusion, while also pointing out barriers to integration. Participants discussed the role of policy coherence and cooperation across different levels of governance in facilitating migrants' inclusion in and contribution to urban development, while discussing constraints faced by local governments, in particular with respect to public service provision, civic coexistence and social cohesion.

Guiding questions

- What factors contribute to making cities places of upward social mobility for refugees and migrants? What policies are critical for ensuring successful integration in cities? How much authority do cities have in setting policy in these areas and how much is determined at the highest levels of government?
- What role does coordination between different levels and sectors of government play in refugee response as well as migration policy development and implementation? What are good practices in this regard? What are obstacles to effective policy coherence and cooperation across different levels of government?
- What other local actors are important for facilitating migrants' and refugees' inclusion in and contribution to urban development? What role do multi-stakeholder partnerships play in this context? What role do the migrants and refugees themselves play in cities?

During the opening remarks, Ambassador Jorge Méndez Torres Llosa, Director General of Peruvian Communities Abroad and Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, welcomed Minister Nelson Torres Zapata, Coordinator, Coordination Unit of the GFMD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador, Ms. María del Carmen Sacasa, Resident Representative, UNDP Peru, Ambassador Diego Mellado, Head of the Delegation of the EU to Peru, and Mr. Oleg Chirita, Head of Programme, Global Initiatives, ICMPD. Opening remarks were also made by Mr. Maksim Roskin, Migration Policy Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility – Coordination of the 2019 GFMD Presidency, and Mr. Alfred Woeger, Project Manager MIEUX, ICMPD. Mr. Maksim Roskin presented the GFMD, whereas Mr. Alfred Woeger presented the MIEUX initiative.

The Co-Chairs of the GFMD Roundtable 3.1, Ambassador Gamal Tawfik, Embassy of Egypt in Peru, and Ambassador Markus-Alexander Antonietti, Embassy of Switzerland in Peru, shared with the audience the experiences of their respective countries. Ambassador Gamal Tawfik explained that, in Egypt, immigrants are generally well received in large cities, especially regarding their inclusion through free primary, secondary and tertiary education. Nevertheless, Egypt is keen to further reinforce good practices in arrival cities through actively learning from best practices in other cities around the world. Ambassador Markus-Alexander Antonietti stressed both the virtues and social challenges of living in increasingly diverse societies, and Switzerland's firm commitment to financially support the GFMD. Ambassador Antonietti identified the question of how to organise the complex relationship between national and local governance as the key to successful migration management, and stressed the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The opening panels stressed the key role of cities as the principal recipients of migrants, and the difficulty of developing a coherent global approach to migration when such approaches are still lacking at regional level. The reality of the XXIst century is that of human mobility. The panels pointed out the need to fight populist negative discourses on migration and to find joint solutions at global level. Policy coherence is needed at horizontal and vertical levels. Panellists also stressed the challenges faced by new receiving countries of mass forced displacement in Latin America, where 70% of the population live in cities but State structures and resources remain centralised. For example, Peru has made a rapid transition from origin to destination country in the last three years, while 10% of its population still resides abroad.

The panellists emphasised existing good practices, such as the exchange of information and experiences through the GFMD, and specifically the first Mayor's Mechanism through local partnerships and peer review efforts to decentralise policy and decision making through innovative mechanisms. Examples of these include Egypt's extension of free public services to migrants in cities and incentives for migrant entrepreneurs, or Peru's Inter-sectoral Roundtable on Migration, created in 2011, with a clear focus on human rights, social inclusion and the cross-sectionality of migration. Participants also pointed out the importance of improving services for both local residents and migrants, and the responsibility of non-State actors.

Good Practice: Multi-sectorial Roundtables on Migration Management

E.g. Peru

In Peru, the *Mesa de Trabajo Intersectorial para la Gestión Migratoria (MTIGM)* was established in 2011 to coordinate, evaluate, propose, prioritise and supervise policies and actions related to comprehensive migration management, guaranteeing respect for the human rights of Peruvian emigrants abroad and foreign immigrants residing in the country.

The MTIGM comprises 22 members, including representation of the cabinet, international agencies and guests from civil society. The roundtable is now operating in 11 Peruvian regions.

SETTING THE SCENE

The moderator of session 1, Mr. David Khoudour, Advisor for Migration and Development at UNDP Colombia, highlighted that migrants not only move to destination countries, but rather to specific cities where they live and work. Migrants also pass through border cities and communities, which often bare a disproportionately high burden, especially in the context of displacement crises.

Mr. Khoudour pointed out that it is often the pressure on cities in terms of migrants selling or even living on the streets and competing for local jobs that negatively impact public opinion on migration. International cooperation, on the other hand, often targets national governments and does not reach the most affected cities and municipalities. Whether this short-term burden may turn into long-term opportunities depends on the effective coordination between local and national governments.

Minister Gonzalo Paredes Guzmán, Secretary General of the Inter-Institutional Working Group on Migration Management and Head of the Migration Policy Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, and Ms. Rosa María Mazos Saavedra, Director for Women's Affairs, Metropolitan Municipality of Lima, discussed, respectively, Peru's and Lima's migration policies, including the 2017-2021 Migration Policy Plan, which rests on universal human rights, the fulfilment of Peru's international obligations, and the promotion of safe, orderly and regular migration.

Lima's approach to migration management rests on the pillars of human rights, multiculturalism, and inter-generational sustainability, whereas Peru's migration policy has four axes:

- Providing information to potential emigrants.
- Protecting the rights of Peruvians abroad.
- Facilitating the reintegration of Peruvian returnees.
- Promoting the integration of foreigners in Peru.

The speakers pointed out the lack of experience regarding immigration and the need to learn from others. For Lima, discrimination, lack of access to healthcare, education and housing, unemployment, sex work and violence are major challenges. The city needs better information on migrants' needs, and is currently collecting relevant data in order to be able to develop a work plan on migration in 2020, which will include social development, culture, safety and development.

In addition, Ms. Véronique Lamontagne, Senior Advisor, Mayors Migration Council (MMC), presented (via videoconference) the council's work in supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships. The MMC is a new, mayor-led initiative that seeks to secure cities' and associate local and regional authorities' (LRAs) access to and influence in international policy fora concerning refugees and migration, such as the GFMD. Ecuador's GFMD 2019 Chairmanship seeks to strengthen the dialogue between different stakeholders and favours multipartite participation:

- In 2019, the Mayors Mechanism will formalise for the first time the presence of LRAs as a constituency within the GFMD.
- The Mayoral Forum will be organised, also for the first time, as part of the GFMD Summit meeting.
- The Mayors Mechanism is launching a call for action to bring cities together for the effective implementation of the Marrakech Declaration and to generate positive change for migrants and refugees to: 1. Improve cities internal, vertical and international governance and cooperation; 2. Ensure economic integration and development, as well as decent working conditions; 3. Increase resilience to the impacts of climate change and disasters; 4. Improve access to health services and quality education; 5. Improve availability of and access to affordable housing; 6. Prevent and counter discrimination and xenophobia; and 7. Protect the most vulnerable migrants and refugees
- The day-to-day work of the Mayors Mechanism is to be carried forward by a full-time coordinator.

Good Practice: The GFMD Mayors Mechanism

The Mayors Mechanism, officially launched on 08 December 2018 in Marrakesh at the Fifth Mayoral Forum Meeting, is a means to formalise the relationship between the government-led GFMD process and the local authorities participating in the Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration, and Development ('Mayoral Forum'), an annual City-led dialogue on migration and development launched in 2013 at the UN General Assembly's Second High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (HLD).

The mechanism is led by a board of 10 members and aims at fostering city diplomacy on migration, and to provide local authorities with an opportunity for peer-to-peer learning, networking and exchange of practices; a platform to interact with States; and an opportunity to find solutions to shared problems. It also aims to add depth to the GFMD by bridging existing divides between local realities and global policy discussions, and between migrants, civil society and States.

Over 60 cities signed the Marrakesh Declaration and thus affirmed their commitment to locally implement the GCM and GCR, and to increasingly cooperate among cities. The Secretariat of the mechanism¹ is led jointly by the newly established City Diplomacy Unit (CDU) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), both acting as an interface and advocates for local authorities in the GFMD process.

¹ See: <https://gfmd.org/process/gfmd-mayors-mechanism>

MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION INTO LOCAL/URBAN POLICY PLANNING

The moderator of session 2, Ms. Daniela Céleri Endara, Associate Professor, Institute of Higher National Studies of Ecuador, opened the panel with a number of guiding questions:

- How do we implement public policies in local contexts? Which stakeholders play a role?
- How do we define local policies?
- How can we take different local challenges into account?

The panellists of session 2 were:

- Ms. Mariana Monteiro Luna, Coordination of Policies for Immigrants and Promotion of Decent Labour, Municipality of São Paulo, Brazil.
- Ms. Carolina Fierro, Coordinator of the Migrant Assistance Plan, Municipality of Bogota, Colombia.
- Mr. Werner Oviedo Condori, Regional Development and Social Inclusion Manager, Regional Government of Tacna, Peru.
- Mr Leonardo De Simone of Argentina's Secretary of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism.
- Ms. Julia Unger, National Coordinator in Ecuador, Supporting host communities for refugees and migrants from Venezuela in the border regions of Colombia and Ecuador, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

The panel discussed existing good practices and challenges, such as already strained public budgets, especially at municipal and regional levels, the lack of data, access to jobs, xenophobia, discrimination and lack of experience on how to achieve true transversality, as well as specific burdens such as the mass arrival of vulnerable Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees in Bogotá.

Good Practice: Immigrant information centres

Buenos Aires and Rosario, Argentina

São Paulo, Brazil

These centres address the integration of migrants and refugees regarding access to social rights and employment, through legal counselling, vocational training and matching with companies, but also, more broadly, through socio-cultural inclusion through language courses, recreational activities and sports, and intercultural sensitisation programmes. São Paulo further passed a municipal decree to facilitate access to social services in the case of migrants' mass arrival, recreational activities and sports, and intercultural sensitisation programmes (DECRETO N° 57.570, DE 28 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2016)..

In response to the Venezuelan migration crisis, Bogotá developed its own, comprehensive policy, which is complementary to the national response. This response includes psycho-social support, sexual education, and child care for Venezuelan immigrants (to prevent children from begging on the streets). Overall, Bogotá offers the same services to immigrants as to its

residents. A multi-annual strategic plan on immigrant integration with a fixed budget ensures the sustainability of the policy.

Good Practice: Municipal Immigrant Council

São Paulo, Brazil

Brazil's Municipal Immigrant Council, composed of members of 22 nationalities, oversees the 2018-2020 migration policy, and is directly linked to the Municipal Secretariat for Human Rights and Citizenship. The Immigrant Council was created by Municipal Law 16,478 / 2016 and results from the need to offer refugees and migrants political participation, since they do not have the right to vote in Brazil.

The panellists stressed the need to secure commitment from different ministries and local governments to achieve the institutionalisation of services for migrants, as well as the improvement of social services for all, the need to develop multi-annual strategic plans with fixed budgets, in addition to cooperation with United Nations (UN) agencies, in particular IOM and UNHCR, at local level, and the importance of learning from other cities at domestic, regional and global levels. Panellists further discussed the importance of tackling the human side of migration and culture of peace, especially in the context of forced displacement due to non-State violence, such as in the border region between Colombia and Venezuela, and working with non-State actors such as NGOs and churches.

ENSURING ACCESS TO SERVICES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR MIGRANTS: MAIN CHALLENGES

The moderator of session 4, Ms. Luisa Feline Freier, Professor in the Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of the Pacific, Peru, discussed the initial major challenges to ensuring access to services and opportunities for migrants, such as the lack of information on legislation and requirements amongst both employers and migrant employees, labour exploitation and – in this context – employers' preferences for irregular immigrant workers. She also stressed the need to understand integration barriers from the migrants' perspective. For example, the city of Lima expanded the number of places available at public schools in 2019 without understanding the structural barriers that prevent Venezuelan children from attending school, such as the need to work or care for younger siblings.

The panellists of session 4 were:

- Ms. Emilia Barroso, Director of Social Action, City of Sevilla and Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity, Spain.
- Ms. Nancy Pérez García, Migration and International Protection Specialist, Technical Secretariat of the Commission for Human Rights of Mexico City (CDHCM), Mexico.
- Mr. Anthony Roberts, Vice President, Caribbean Local Government Association (CALGA), Trinidad and Tobago.
- Ms. Killa Miranda Troncos, Regional Director for Education of the Metropolitan Area of Lima, Ministry of Education of Peru.
- Mr. José Antonio Alemán Infante, Deputy Governor, Regional Government of Tumbes, Peru.

The guiding questions for this panel were:

- What are the main challenges for migrants in order to access public services and job opportunities (discrimination, bureaucracy, lack of information, etc.)?
- What policies are critical to minimise these barriers and ensure successful integration into cities?
- What role does the coordination between different levels and sectors of government play in responding to the arrival of migrants and refugees?
- Which other local actors are important to facilitate the inclusion of refugees and their contribution to urban development (NGOs, private sector, migrant organisations)?

A key take-away of the panel were the points raised by Ms. Emilia Barroso – framing migration and integration in public discourses and media matters: if we see immigration as a threat, we will treat it as a threat, whereas if we see immigration as an opportunity, we can turn it into an opportunity. At the same time, building trust between immigrants and public institutions is important to guarantee immigrants' inclusion.

Good Practice: Documenting precedents

Mexico City, Mexico

In the context of the Central American migration caravans, the CDHCM implemented a humanitarian bridge that accompanied migrants from the territorial point of entry at the southern border to Mexico City. The CDHCM documented its experience with dealing with the humanitarian context of the Central American migrant caravans, including humanitarian operations, inclusion and well-being, in full respect of the human rights of people on the move.

Panellists stressed the need to involve universities to ensure reliable data collection on migrants' needs and the impact assessment of integration programmes. They also pointed out the need for flexibility of policy responses to immigration at municipal level, especially in cases where immigration flows change or increase rapidly.

HOW CAN THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY CONTRIBUTE TO A BETTER SOCIOECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CIVIC COEXISTENCE IN ARRIVAL CITIES?

In session 5, the moderator, Mr. Jairo Acuña-Alfaro, Regional Team Leader, Governance, Latin America and the Caribbean at UNDP, led an interactive discussion – answering questions posed by the audience – with the panellists, Mr. Santiago Ivan Castro Arteaga, President, Asociación RAFALEX, Ecuador, Mr. Efraín Jimenez, Director General, Zacatecana Federation, Mexico, and Ms. Ana María Badel, Executive Director, ProBarranquilla, Colombia. The panel discussed the role of different non-State actors for migrant inclusion at local level, and specifically the private sector.

Questions included:

- How does the private sector offer support to migrants within the context of social responsibility?
- How do actors from the private sector combine their interest of earning money with migrant inclusion?
- How can you motivate the private sector (small and medium-sized enterprises) to employ migrants?
- What can cities do to foster and support this type of initiative?
- What tools do you use to invest in communities?
- How can you ensure sustainability of such measures?

The panel members discussed the great development potential they see in immigration, but at the same time the need for sensitisation programmes and information exchange, e.g. regarding the matching between migrant labour supply and labour demand in the private sector.

Mr. Efraín Jimenez discussed Mexico's experience with the State-sponsored diaspora investment programme, 3x1, which potentially matches each USD1 invested by Mexicans abroad in their home communities with USD3 State funds. In practice, diverging interests and the lack of communication between local, regional and central government, home communities and diaspora investors, as well as the lack of legal security, have been problematic. Another challenge is the culture of spending and the need to foster trust in the principle of long-term sustainable investment.

Good Practice: Private initiatives

Barranquilla, Colombia

ProBarranquilla is a private agency, which offers free and confidential services to national and foreign companies that wish to invest in the city of Barranquilla. In the context of the Venezuelan displacement crisis, the agency has started to focus its work on enabling the inclusion of Venezuelan immigrants through the positive reformulation of the narratives about their arrival and potential economic contribution.

In Cuenca, Ecuador, the work of RAFALEX, an organisation that works with children, adults, people with special needs and women in vulnerable situations, exemplifies how private organisations can help municipalities attend to the needs of vulnerable migrants – in this case, regarding the integration of teenagers and the prevention of child labour.

PROPOSED MEASURES (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

The panels, discussions and six working groups on: 1. Role of host communities; 2. Migrants and refugees' place in cities (local policymaking); 3. Multi-stakeholder partnerships; 4. Access to services; 5. Mitigation of exploitation of vulnerable migrants; and 6. Inclusive cities (sessions 3 and 6) proposed the following non-exhaustive list of measures on supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships:

- Accepting international migration as a permanent reality, rather than treating it as a temporary phenomenon.
- Combating the labour exploitation of citizens and migrants/refugees.
- Developing programmes and interventions that can improve trust between citizens, migrants and public institutions, with a special focus on the responsibility of local media.
- Developing self-critical sensitisation programmes in which all actors ask themselves how they are perceived and why, and try to promote a culture of dialogue.
- Distinguishing between emergency/humanitarian and long-term planning/policies.
- Embracing the fact that societies are not static and have always been influenced by migration.
- Employing immigrants as public social service providers in immigration centres, but also in healthcare, mental health, education and in security services.
- Enforcing respect of the human rights of migrants by all State and non-State actors.
- Establishing evaluations of existing integration programmes.
- Establishing immigration councils, roundtables and fora that include State and non-State actors, the private sector and, religious communities, as well as migrants themselves.
- Giving visibility to the economic and development potential of skilled, but also of unskilled, migrant workers.
- Improving and increasing collaboration with academia to improve needs assessment and data collection.
- Improving and increasing learning and collaboration between cities within and across countries.
- Improving social service delivery for citizens and migrants/refugees.
- Including all migrants, whether regular or irregular, as well as return migrants, in inclusion and integration programmes.
- Increasing budgets for regions and municipalities to address immigration in a flexible way.
- Recognising the special role and burden of border cities.
- Supporting the self-organisation of migrants, which will in turn facilitate their institutional integration and inclusion.
- Working with civil society organisations to give visibility to especially vulnerable migrant populations, such as HIV/AIDS patients and migrants with mental health problems.

ANNEX I. AGENDA

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) Regional workshop

Supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships

16-17 October 2019
Novotel San Isidro, Lima, Peru

Background

Ecuador's GFMD 2019 Chairmanship seeks to strengthen the dialogue among GFMD stakeholders at regional level. This workshop will be the last one of a series of four regional events organised in Latin America and the Caribbean. These events aim to directly contribute to the thematic priorities of the Quito Summit and the development of supporting documents, but also function as standalone events that bring forward the global debate on migration and development. These workshops target different stakeholders – local and central governments, academia, civil society and regional stakeholders.

This fourth and final regional workshop will focus on the topic of **Supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnership**, which is one of Ecuador's thematic priorities in its 2019 GFMD Chairmanship. In the daily lives of refugees and migrants, city and local authorities tend to shape their experience of and relationship to the State. Some cities around the world have become successful arrival cities that offer newcomers opportunities for belonging and upward social mobility, while others struggle with the persistence of marginalised communities and segregation.

This workshop will explore what makes some cities more welcoming and functioning as motors of inclusion and integration than others, taking into account factors such as migration crises, levels of development of the host countries and cities, as well as the migration density. In this respect, specific emphasis will be given to border cities, which face specific integration challenges. This will be done from a rights-based approach, while taking into account the gender perspective. It will look at good practices in cities as well as challenges and bottlenecks facing city governments, in particular with respect to public service provision, civic coexistence and social cohesion. Participants will also discuss the role of policy coherence and cooperation across different levels of governance in facilitating migrants' inclusion in and contribution to urban development.

Objective

Contribute to the Roundtable 3.1 "Supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships" of the GFMD 2019 agenda by discussing at regional level:

- What role cities play in addressing migration, in particular in a context of migration crises
- How cities in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the EU, handle various migration-related aspects.
- The link between urban policies, migration, integration, narrative and partnerships.

Guiding questions (as per the Concept Note GFMD 2019)

- What factors contribute to making cities places of upward social mobility for refugees and migrants? What policies are critical for ensuring successful integration in cities? How much authority do cities have in setting policy in these areas and how much is determined at the highest levels of government?
- What role does coordination between different levels and sectors of government play in refugee response, as well as migration policy development and implementation? What are good practices in this regard? What are obstacles to effective policy coherence and cooperation across different levels of government?
- What other local actors are important for facilitating migrants' and refugee inclusion and contribution to urban development? What role do multi-stakeholder partnerships play in this context? What role do the migrants and refugees themselves play in cities?

Expected Outcomes

- Factors that make cities functioning places of welcoming, inclusion and integration are identified and shared by the participating countries.
- Analysis of the current situation with the identification of practical, innovative and emerging practices and solutions in relation to the topic.
- Outcomes and the findings of this event will feed into the Background Paper of the Roundtable 3.1 of the GFMD 2019 Summit.

Participants' profile

- Practitioners from Latin American and Caribbean countries and other regions, mainly major arrival cities.
- Host communities, civil society organisations, academia and international organisations.

Methodology

The workshop will include traditional panel discussions and presentations to share good practices and examples. Group work is another core element of the workshop organised to create collective knowledge and to facilitate interaction and experience sharing.

Agenda

Day 1 – Wednesday 16 October 2019

08:30 - 09:00 Registration of participants

09:00 - 09:45 **Opening session**

- *Ambassador Jorge Méndez Torres Llosa*, Director General of Peruvian Communities Abroad and Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru
- *Minister Nelson Torres Zapata*, Coordinator, Coordination Unit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador
- *Ms. María del Carmen Sacasa*, Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Peru
- *Ambassador Diego Mellado*, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to Peru
- *Mr. Oleg Chirita*, Head of Programme, Global Initiatives, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

09:45 - 10:30 *Pause and group picture*

10:30 - 10:45 **GFMD and MIEUX**

- *Mr. Maksim Roskin*, Migration Policy Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of the Republic of Ecuador – Coordination of the 2019 GFMD Chairmanship
- *Mr. Alfred Woeger*, Project Manager MIEUX, ICMPD

10:45 - 11:30 **Introduction by Co-Chairs of the GFMD roundtable 3.1**

- *Ambassador Gamal Tawfik*, Embassy of Egypt in Peru
- *Ambassador Markus-Alexander Antonietti*, Embassy of Switzerland in Peru

11:30 - 12:30

Session 1 - Setting the scene

Moderator: *Mr. David Khoudour*, Advisor for Migration and Development, United Nations Development Programme, Colombia

Keynotes:

- *Ms. Véronique Lamontagne*, Senior Advisor, Mayors Migration Council (MMC) (via videoconference)
- *Minister Gonzalo Paredes Guzmán*, Secretary General of the Inter-institutional Working Group on Migration Management and Head of the Migration Policy Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru
- *Ms. Rosa María Pazos Saavedra*, Director for Women's Affairs, Metropolitan Municipality of Lima

12:30 - 13:30

Lunch

13:30 - 15:00

Session 2 – Mainstreaming migration into local/urban policy planning

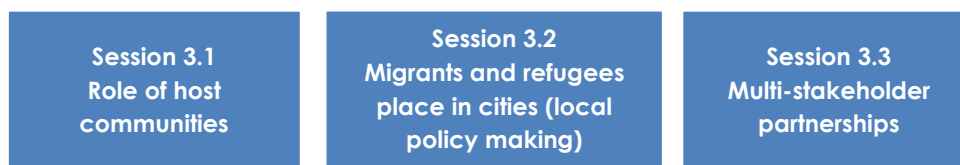
Moderator: *Ms. Daniela Céleri Endara*, Associate Professor, Institute of Higher National Studies of Ecuador

Panellists:

- *Mr. Leonardo De Simone*, Argentina's Secretary of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism, Argentina
- *Ms. Mariana Monteiro Luna*, Coordination of Policies for Immigrants and Promotion of Decent Labour, Municipality of São Paulo, Brazil
- *Ms. Carolina Fierro*, Coordinator of the Migrant Assistance Plan, Municipality of Bogota, Colombia
- *Mr. Werner Oviedo Condori*, Regional Development and Social Inclusion Manager, Regional Government of Tacna, Peru
- *Ms. Julia Unger*, National Coordinator, Supporting host communities for refugees and migrants from Venezuela in the border regions of Colombia and Ecuador, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

15:00 - 15:30
15:30 - 17:00

Pause
Session 3 – Group Work



17:00 - 17:30

Presentation of the reports of the sessions 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3

Day 2 – Thursday 17 October 2019

09:00 - 09:15

Summary of Day 1

09:15 - 11:00

Session 4 – Ensuring access to services and opportunities for migrants: what are the main challenges?

Moderator: *Ms. Feline Freier*, Professor in the Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of the Pacific, Peru

Panellists:

- *Ms. Emilia Barroso*, Director of Social Action, City of Sevilla and Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity, Spain
- *Ms. Nancy Pérez García*, Migration and International Protection Specialist, Technical Secretariat of the Commission for Human Rights of Mexico City (CDHCM), Mexico
- *Mr. Anthony Roberts*, Vice President, Caribbean Local Government Association (CALGA), Trinidad and Tobago
- *Ms. Killa Miranda Troncos*, Regional Director for Education of the Metropolitan Area of Lima, Ministry of Education of Peru
- *Mr. José Antonio Alemán Infante*, Deputy Governour, Regional Government of Tumbes, Peru

11:00 - 11:30

Pause

11:30 - 13:00

Session 5 - How can the private sector and civil society contribute to a better socioeconomic integration and civic coexistence in arrival cities?

Moderator: *Mr. Jairo Acuña-Alfaro*, Regional Team Leader, Governance, Latin America and the Caribbean at UNDP

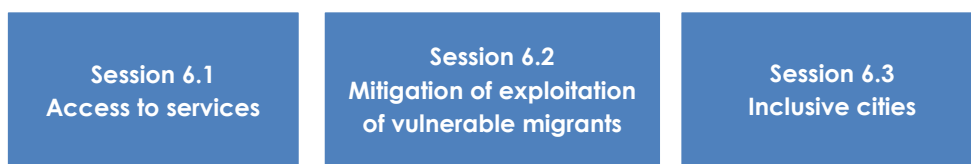
- *Mr. Santiago Ivan Castro Arteaga*, President, Asociación RAFALEX, Ecuador
- *Mr. Efraín Jimenez*, Director General, Zacatecana Federation, Mexico
- *Ms. Ana María Badel*, Executive Director, ProBaranquilla, Colombia

13:00 - 14:00

Lunch

14:00 - 15:30

Session 6 – Group Work



15:30 - 16:00

Pause

16:00 - 16:30

Presentation of the reports of sessions 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3

16:30 - 17:00

Conclusions and next steps for the XII GFMD Summit in Quito

- *Minister Gonzalo Paredes Guzmán*, Secretary General of the Interinstitutional Working Group on Migration Management and Head of the Migration Policy Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru
- *Minister Nelson Torres Zapata*, Coordinator, Coordination Unit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador
- *Ms. María del Carmen Sacasa*, Resident Representative, UNDP Peru
- *Mr. Oleg Chirita*, Head of Programme, Global Initiatives, ICMPD

ANNEX II. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

List of Participants

Nº	SURNAME	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION
1.	ACUÑA- ALFARO	Jairo	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Panama	Regional Governance Team Leader for Latin America and the Caribbean
2.	ALEMÁN INFANTE	José Antonio	Regional Government of Tumbes, Peru	Vice Governor
3.	ANGELES SANTANDER	Diana	Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion, Peru	Director of Labour Migration
4.	ANTONIETTI	Markus-Alexander	Embassy of Switzerland in Peru	Ambassador
5.	ARMENTA	Edwin	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Migration Officer
6.	ARZAPALO VILLÓN	Tania Elizabeth	Vice-Ministry of Human Rights and Access to Justice, Peru	Advisor
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10.	BARDALES	Karla	Ministry of Education, Peru	
11.	BARROSO FUENTES	Emilia	City of Sevilla / Andalusian Municipalities Fund for International Solidarity (FAMSI), Spain	Director of Social Action

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20.	CASTRO ARTEAGA	Santiago Ivan	RAFALEX Association, Ecuador	President
21.	CELLERI ENDARA	Daniela	National Institute of Advanced Studies, Ecuador	Associate Professor
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27.	CLARKE-CALLUM	Stacey Ann	Planning Institute, Jamaica	Programme Director
28.	DE SIMONE	Leonardo	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights - Secretariat for Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism, Argentina	Chief of Staff for the National Office of Pluralism and Interculturality
29.	DEPREZ	Sophie	Embassy of Belgium in Peru	First Secretary
30.	DÍAZ MACÍAS	Juan Carlos	Andalusian Municipalities Fund for International Solidarity (FAMSI), Spain	Coordinator of multilateral and territorial development programmes
31.	DO ARTE	Luiz Carlos	Scalabrini Congregation in Peru	Head of the association and Director of the Shelter "Beato Juan Bautista Scalabrini" in Lima
32.	ENCINAS	José Antonio	German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), Peru	Coordinator of the Migration Program
33.	ESPYO	Alex		

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86.	SHEDID	Ahmed	Embassy of Egypt in Peru	Consul
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