



Providing regular pathways from crisis to safety

Regional Workshop Summary Report

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Regional Workshop

“Providing regular pathways from crisis to safety”

Summary Report

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MIEUX TEAM

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CONTENTS

CONTEXT AND INTRODUCTION.....4

SETTING THE STAGE.....5

EXISTING AND/OR NEW REGULAR PATHWAYS FOR MIGRANTS - SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHTS OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE GROUPS ABROAD7

EXISTING AND/OR NEW REGULAR PATHWAYS FOR MIGRANTS – ACCESS TO RIGHTS (INCLUDING EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION)9

WORKING GROUPS - BEST PRACTICES..... 11

PROPOSED MEASURES (NON-EXHAUSTIVE) 14

CLOSING REMARKS..... 16

ANNEX I. AGENDA 18

ANNEX II. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.....21

CONTEXT AND INTRODUCTION

This third regional workshop in the framework of Ecuador's Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) focused on the topic of providing regular pathways from crisis to safety for those who leave their homes as the consequence of a multiplicity of factors: refugees escaping persecution and conflicts, victims of trafficking, and people seeking better lives and opportunities. Around 100 representatives of local and central governments, academia, civil society, regional stakeholders and international organisations came together in Quito on 19-20 September 2019 to discuss good practices, complementary pathways, as well as the challenges of providing regular pathways to migrants, and specifically to vulnerable migrant groups.

During the opening remarks, Ambassador Santiago Javier Chávez Pareja, 2019 Chair of the GFMD, welcomed Ambassador Marianne Van Steen, Head of the Delegation of the EU to Ecuador, Ms. Matilde Mordt, Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Ecuador, and Mr. Oleg Chirita, Head of Programme, Global Initiatives, ICMPD.

Opening remarks were also made by Ms. Estrella Lajom, Head, GFMD Support Unit, Mr. Alfred Woeger, Project Manager MIEUX, ICMPD, and the Co-Chairs of the GFMD Roundtable 1.1, Ms. Onuh Theresa Chinyere, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations (UN) in Geneva, and Mr. Miguel Angel Aguilar Dorado, Deputy Director, Centre for Migration Studies, Migration Policy, Registration and Identity Unit, Secretariat of the Interior of Mexico.

The opening panels stressed the importance of institutionally incorporating members of civil society and academia in the GFMD to ensure the evidence-based development of policies, as well as the need for increased international cooperation and support for those countries most affected by large immigration inflows. Whereas developing regular pathways and sustainable integration measures is a challenge to governments worldwide, the panels highlighted the current Venezuelan displacement crisis, and the hospitality and generosity of receiving governments in South America, as well as the need for more international support.

The panels also emphasised the need to consider climate change as an increasingly important factor leading to displacement, as well as the need to develop solutions within integral protection and development frameworks. While migration is a global challenge that requires global solutions, the panels also stressed the need for decentralisation within the GFMD in order to bring debates closer to regions and governments at all levels.

SETTING THE STAGE

The moderator of session 1, Mr. David Khoudour, Advisor for Migration and Development at UNDP Colombia, highlighted the new challenges faced by Latin American countries in a context of regional migration crises. He insisted on the importance of learning from international experiences to build regular pathways adapted to the needs of these new migrant populations.

Ms. Jessica Bolter, Associate Policy Analyst, Migration Policy Institute (MPI), presented MPI's research on the regional policy reactions to the Venezuelan migration crisis. She highlighted the innovative pathways adopted by the countries in the region in terms of legal status as well as access to education and healthcare. She particularly stressed:

- The creativity and pragmatism shown by many receiving countries in the region that often did not have fully-fledged administrative immigration systems in place.
- The lack of sustainability of special permits, which were either implemented to regularise Venezuelan populations retroactively, or ran only for a limited period of time.
- The unintended consequences of the recent implementation of entry requirements for humanitarian visas that have led to a decrease in regular entries, but an increase in irregular migration.
- The decision of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay to unilaterally extend MERCOSUR visas, and that of Ecuador to extend UNASUR visas, to Venezuelan citizens as a good practice.
- The need to acknowledge the applicability of the expanded definition of refugees from Cartagena (incorporated into the national legislation of 15 countries in the region) to Venezuelan forced migration.
- The lack of State resources to ensure the access of Venezuelan migrants to education and primary healthcare across the region.
- The need for a comprehensive approach to integration, as legal status is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for socio-economic integration.

While recognising the fear of some governments that regular pathways and regularisation mechanisms might serve as an additional pull factor for Venezuelan migrants, Ms. Bolter emphasised that it is much more convenient for a receiving country to host a known number of regular migrants than an unknown number of irregular immigrants.

MIEUX Expert Mr. Martin Baldwin-Edwards gave a presentation on mixed migration laws and government responses in Europe following the 2015 political crisis of migration management, making four key points:

- 1) The existence of a binary division (in the thinking of politicians and the public) between “deserving (Syrian) refugees” and others, within mixed migration flows, is problematic. This division has historical and legal foundations, but is now failing as a general policy, since it does not reflect realities on the ground.

- 2) In choosing national immigration policies, governments have many choices, but only use few. Unfortunately, creative and pragmatic approaches have largely become muted since the 2015 political crisis, with a new focus on security. Mr. Baldwin-Edwards called for sustainable policies such as long-term regularisation mechanisms rather than short-term mass legalisation – which tend to stir xenophobic sentiment – and integration policies independent of legal status.
- 3) Large stocks of irregular migrants can be viewed as a failure of governments to implement suitable policies, and pose a real security risk. These large irregular migrant stocks then require additional policies (e.g. regularisations) to address the failure of other policies. States should implement sanctions for large companies for irregular employment and incentives for regular employment.
- 4) The importance of regional cooperation should not be underestimated. Countries cannot act in isolation: there are major problems caused by the lack of cooperation, and significant gains from good cooperation. In the EU, the country of first entry bears the responsibility of registration, which has resulted in the *de facto* collapse of the Common EU asylum system. The closing of borders left migrants unprotected and stranded. Likewise, the creation of so-called *hot spots* is not defined by law and has led to *de facto* concentration camps and high suicide rates – it is thus a bad practice.

In conclusion, Mr. Martin Baldwin-Edwards pointed out that it is politically tempting to adopt short-term and securitised immigration policies, and that more sustainable, liberal and inclusive approaches are often not politically viable. He encouraged governments to adopt discrete legalisation programmes to avoid media attention and potential xenophobic reactions, and to conceive of immigration as an opportunity, rather than a security risk.

EXISTING AND/OR NEW REGULAR PATHWAYS FOR MIGRANTS – SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHTS OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE GROUPS ABROAD

The moderator of session 2, Ms. Luisa Feline Freier, Professor of Political Science at the Universidad del Pacífico (Lima, Peru), introduced the panel with a reminder of whom we are talking about when we comment on vulnerable migrants. In the context of contemporary mass displacement, she put emphasis on forced migrants with few economic and human resources. Vulnerable migrant populations also include pregnant women, members of the LGBTQ+ community, migrants with chronic diseases and mental health problems, and children. Within the context of the Venezuelan displacement crisis, she pointed out the lack of knowledge on the mental health of migrants. The Universidad del Pacífico is conducting research on this issue, and has found worrying results regarding the mental health of Venezuelan migrants at the Ecuador-Peru border, measuring depression and anxiety. Recent entry restrictions through the implementation of “humanitarian visas” have aggravated the problem.

The guiding questions of session 2 were:

- What regular pathways exist for vulnerable migrants?
- Is there a need to create new regular pathways?
- How have governments treated the lack of documentation, for example the issue of expired passports?
- What kind of documents should be required for vulnerable migrants?
- What happens to humanitarian visas, when contradictory requirements such as national medical reports are requested?

The panellists of session 2 were Mr. Eduardo Llaña Sánchez, Private Secretary, Colombian National Migration Agency, Ms. Maria Boloqui Bastardés, Head of International/Dublin Unit, Spanish Asylum Office, Ministry of Interior, Ms. Roxana Quesada Zamor, Director of the Integration and Human Development Division, General Directorate of Migration and Immigration of Costa Rica, Mr. Juan Carlos Mendez, Regional Advisor, Platform on Disaster Displacement, and Mr. José Miguel Váscquez, Director of Visas and Naturalisation, Foreign Ministry of Ecuador.

The session highlighted:

- The **special position and unequal migration pressures** that confront some countries. For example, Colombia carries a disproportionate weight of the Venezuelan displacement crisis with 1.5 million immigrants and 5,000 new migrants arriving daily (3,000 as immigrants and 2,000 as migrants in transit), and the resulting pressures on the country's infrastructure and public service delivery. Spain, on the other hand, receives 90% of all Venezuelan (and 85% of Colombian) asylum claims in the EU.
- **Good practices**, such as Colombia granting citizenship to 25,000 children born to Venezuelan parents on its territory despite its *jus sanguinis* citizenship law. Another example is Costa Rica updating existing legislation to manage large immigration flows

in a more pragmatic manner and with an integral development approach (supported by the MIEUX initiative), thus strengthening institutions, recognising the diversity of migrants, addressing the vulnerability of migrants, and focusing on migrants' incorporation into the labour market. Other good practices in Costa Rica include the establishment of a Social Migratory Fund (*fondo social migratorio*) to which immigrants contribute 25 USD, migrant shelters along both borders, and the training of officials with a view to dealing with vulnerabilities and xenophobia. Another good practice is that of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Venezuela granting complementary protection to victims of forced displacement and climate change in line with the Brazil Declaration (2014).

- **The need for** legal pathways in the context of the Venezuelan displacement crisis. The introduction of new humanitarian visa requirements poses a public health risk to the region and beyond as Venezuelans increasingly migrate through irregular channels and do not receive their obligatory vaccinations. Regional cooperation is necessary for the protection of victims of human trafficking and exploitative people smuggling. In general, the panel stressed the importance of cooperation and coordination within States (between different ministries), as well as between States and with international organisations. The panel also emphasised the need to apply existing progressive legislation to the protection of vulnerable groups across the region, such as legislation that grants complementary protection to victims of forced displacement and climate change, and the Cartagena refugee definition. Climate-induced migration is also present in Central America.
- **The importance of** reciprocity and political coherence in developing migration policies that reflect political demands made by States that both receive and send migrants, such as many countries in Latin America, in the international arena.

EXISTING AND/OR NEW REGULAR PATHWAYS FOR MIGRANTS – ACCESS TO RIGHTS (INCLUDING EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION)

The panellists of session 3 were Mr. Jan Schneider, Head of Research Unit, Expert Council of German Foundations on Integration and Migration, Ms. Ana María Araujo, Director of Mobility, Ministry of Labour, Colombia, Ms. María Elizabeth Alvares Rodríguez, Assistant in Child Migration, Institute for Women in Migration, Mexico, Mr. Stephane Jaquemet, Director of Policy, International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), and Ms. Daniela Celleri Endara, Associate Professor, Institute of Higher National Studies of Ecuador.

The session highlighted:

- **Six forced migration crises** in the world: Venezuelan migration across Latin America; Central American migration towards Mexico and the USA; the Mediterranean refugee crises; displacement in the Sahel Region; Myanmar; and Yemen.
- **Good practices** such as the one developed by the EU of work and training mobility options for those not in need of international protection, e.g. Germany's Work Search Visas which allow migrants legal residence to search for employment for six months. Another good practice is that of Colombia to focus on the labour market integration of Venezuelan immigrants through the validation of degrees, sensitisation and information campaigns (on xenophobia and on migrants' labour rights) for employers, and the imminent launch of a new visa scheme that will allow migrant regularisation for immigrants without documentation but with a work contract. Furthermore, political parties in Colombia have signed an inter-party agreement not to use the topic of immigration in local election campaigns. Another good practice discussed concerned private sponsorship systems – such as the Canadian private sponsorship of 25,000 Syrian refugees.
- **The risk of** conceiving large-scale mixed migration flows and forced displacement as “migration crises”, as this leads to their securitisation and prevents the development of pragmatic and creative complementary pathways. In this context, Safe Third Country agreements and practices, in both the context of Central American and Venezuelan forced migration, pose serious risks to the protection of vulnerable migrants, as many of these so-called Safe Third Countries are not in a position to grant adequate protection. In the case of Mexico, the panel discussed human rights' violations and even torture committed by officials in receiving states due to the increasing securitisation of migration operations.
- **The need to** develop evidence-based public policy approaches, and to acknowledge gender disparities regarding vulnerabilities such as labour exploitation in the context of mass displacement, the contribution of migrants to local economies, as well as the need to identify labour shortages in the EU that can be solved through migration. States should focus less on stopping irregular immigration and more on encouraging regular migration. States should also provide complementary pathways to the 1951 refugee definition in the contexts of forced displacement and mixed migration. Here, there is a need to analyse humanitarian visas as a complementary form of protection.

Humanitarian visas can offer additional protection, but can also be used to impose new access requirements, as in the case of Ecuador and Peru towards Venezuelan migrants. The UN Convention on the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their Families, and the Global Compact for Migration, need to be promoted and their application needs to be enforced.

WORKING GROUPS – BEST PRACTICES

The working groups on **existing and/or new regular pathways for migrants** identified two main types of **challenges and opportunities**.

- On the one hand, the lack of documentation and the need to identify different migrant profiles and their need for different types of documentation. Limitations to regular routes increase irregular immigration and expose migrants to becoming victims of human trafficking, and exploitative people smuggling. The working group stressed that displaced people who migrate due to natural disasters and climate change often do not have access to regular pathways since they are not considered refugees. Another especially vulnerable group is unaccompanied minors.
- On the other hand, the importance of ensuring the safeguarding of human rights of migrants during their migration journey, at arrival, and during the integration process, including their access to education and healthcare, was discussed. The working groups stressed the challenge of effectively advising migrants of their rights and informing them about where to seek support in case any of their rights are violated. An opportunity identified is making more effective use of migrant networks and organisations for the purposes of information sharing.

The working groups on **vulnerabilities** identified a number of key challenges in protecting the rights of migrants, and especially of vulnerable migrants.

- An institutional key challenge is that the paradigm of national security very often trumps that of migrants' (human) rights in national migration debates.
- Regarding the provisions of services to migrants, a main problem is the centralisation of national budgets which are often inflexible and do not allow for the rapid allocation of funds to attend to vulnerable migrants, especially in emergency situations.
- Regarding both ideology and budget constraints, the working groups discussed that there is often competition between different ministries concerned with migration policy, which impedes the development of efficient policy reactions. The development of coherent, long-term migration policies and programmes is key to ensuring sustainability in access to services and the integration of immigrants.
- Another key challenge is the fear of both officials and academics employed at public universities to speak up for migrants' rights, as they fear reprisals. This challenge was especially identified in Ecuador and Peru in the context of the Venezuelan displacement crisis.

The working groups also discussed existing good practices, such as the protection of rights of vulnerable groups in legislation (laws and constitutions); cooperation of States with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); special bodies for the protection of migrant children; public-private partnerships and the involvement of employers in sensitisation campaigns; and anonymous pathways to reporting human trafficking. In the context of the Venezuelan displacement crisis, the working groups discussed the good practice of a regional vaccination passport. However, as discussed in Panel 2, pushing migrants towards irregularity presents a risk for regional and global public health, such as in the context of the Venezuelan displacement

crisis.

The working groups on **coordination mechanisms at regional, national and local levels** identified a number of key challenges:

- The need to strengthen regional conferences on migration to ensure that countries take advantage of, and trust their recommendations. Useful material and recommendations have been generated at regional conferences, which should serve as benchmarks at the domestic and regional level. Here the working groups stressed the need for more stable collaboration between States and the UN/International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- The need for more coordination between national actors, including authorities, civil society organisations (CSOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and academia, among others, in public policy discussions and the development of sustainable immigration policies.
- The need to strengthen local governments in the creation of integration and reintegration measures. Here, it is key to allocate adequate and flexible budgets to local governments. In addition, local governments need to be accompanied in developing xenophobia prevention mechanisms. It is often out of fear of xenophobic sentiments among the local population that local governments refrain from openly implementing integration programmes. In this context, it is key to make local governments understand that migration is an opportunity, which can only be achieved if they feel supported by the national government, and the national government takes responsibility and provides services for both local and immigrant populations.

The working groups also discussed existing good practices, such as national migration councils that discuss and make recommendations to the executive on public policy regarding immigration, as found in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Uruguay. A related good practice is the knowledge production through national migration research institutes, such as in the Dominican Republic and Mexico, which develop public policy proposals and recommendations. The working groups also highlighted the good practice of exchanges of knowledge, experience and best practices on the different levels of governance. For example, the mayor of Santiago de Chile has been invited to the Dominican Republic to discuss shared experiences regarding Haitian, and in the case of Chile, Dominican immigration.

The working groups on **access to labour markets and public services** identified a number of key challenges:

- Regularisation grants fundamental rights, but does not guarantee that they can be exercised. It is nevertheless important to ensure the protection circle through regularisation (health, education, housing).
- In many countries, the large share of the informal labour market, as well as inaccessible public service systems, is a barrier to integration. Moreover, complicated tax systems discourage access to the formal labour market. Other services, such as opening a bank account, are often very difficult for foreigners, even when they have regular status.

- Social conflicts between the host community and the migrant community are other key challenges. In this context, it is crucial to fight against discrimination, xenophobia, exclusion and self-exclusion.
- In many countries, asylum seekers are not allowed to work, or employers do not know that they can legally employ asylum seekers and refugees.
- The recognition of degrees is a key challenge for both immigrants and the national population in many countries.

The working groups also discussed existing good practices, such as regularisation mechanisms through work contracts, e.g. in the case of Colombia, and sensitisation programmes, such as the *Migra Móvil* programme in Costa Rica that trains the personnel in charge of immigrant services. Another good practice is public service fairs where services offered to immigrants are presented. Online services help all immigrants to access services. However, public services should never be exclusively offered online as this would discriminate against elderly or less educated immigrants. Another good practice is immigration legislation that guarantees access to public services such as health, education, justice, work, employment and social security under the same conditions as nationals, regardless of immigration status, such as in the case of Argentina.

PROPOSED MEASURES (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

The working groups developed the following recommendations regarding **existing and/or new regular pathways for migrants**:

- Avoiding the introduction of access requirements in the context of established migration flows, especially in the context of humanitarian migration, as this only increases irregularity. This includes so-called “humanitarian visas”.
- Implementing permanent regularisation mechanisms instead of short-term regularisation programmes.
- Flexibility in the documentation required for all types of procedures.
- 24-hour service at border crossings.
- Implementing biometric records and identity documents to avoid forgery.

The working groups also developed recommendations regarding the **vulnerabilities** of migrants:

- Special immigration policies and programmes for different vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly and the sick. States should build on existing good practices and observations, such as those of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the UN Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW) 3 and 4 (22 and 23), and the consultative opinions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights 21/14.
- Sensitisation campaigns and training for officials and local and national media, specifically on vulnerable migrants. At this juncture, the working groups pointed out the need for positive communication on migration and vulnerabilities that should focus on migrants' rights and the development potential of migrants, and not any burden the immigration of vulnerable groups might imply. At the same time, it is good practice to point out the self-interest of States in protecting vulnerable populations, e.g. in the context of public health.
- Increased regional and intra-regional information exchange on human trafficking networks and activities.
- Giving priority to cases of family reunification, including through communication between States in cases where a minor is unaccompanied.

The working groups also developed recommendations regarding **access to labour markets and public services** for migrants:

- Collecting information on integration barriers regarding access to the formal labour markets, or exercising the rights and needs of immigrants.
- Sensitisation programmes with officials and the media.
- Identifying the professional profiles of migrants and facilitating their local labour integration.
- Promoting the ratification and compliance with the CMW.

Regarding **coordination mechanisms at regional, national and local levels**, and **sustainable migration policies**, the working groups recommended:

- Formulating multi-year national, regional and inter-regional migration policy plans with flexible budgets but fixed control mechanisms under the principle of co-responsibility and private-public partnerships with employers and CSOs. Such plans should take into consideration countries of origin, transit and destination, and the long-term social and economic integration of migrants.
- Strengthening response preparations, and bilateral and regional agreements, with a view to harmonising future responses to disaster displacement.
- In the context of the Venezuelan displacement crisis, extending the Quito Initiative to Central America.
- Establishment of a regional network of experts on migration to provide information on laws, statistics and good practices within and across countries.
- Allocation of adequate and flexible budgets to local governments that should go hand in hand with support and access to social services provided by national governments.
- Quotas of shared responsibility between States to be able to account for the different capacities of each to absorb migratory flows.

CLOSING REMARKS

In Session 6, "Proposal for the GFMD Summit", the Co-Chairs of the GFMD Roundtable 1.1, Ms. Onuh Theresa Chinyere and Mr. Miguel Angel Aguilar Dorado thanked all participants for the fruitful discussions.

- The Co-Chairs stressed that vulnerable migrants carry a special weight on their shoulders, which includes psychological and emotional trauma, and often have no voice of their own. Closing borders or increasing access requirements will not prevent international migration, and less so when it is caused by humanitarian crises. International and national cooperation and collaboration, but especially national coordination and human empathy, are needed to improve access to legal pathways and the protection of vulnerable migrants.
- While they praised some existing good practices, the Co-Chairs stressed that more can be done regarding the barriers to legal migration. They invited the international community to reconsider the strict distinction between economic migrants and refugees, and to rather consider pre-departure conditions, which should include disasters as a cause for displacement and to expand the use of humanitarian visas. While legal pathways are essential, they do not guarantee the safeguarding of rights and the successful integration of migrants. Legal frameworks regarding legal and tax requirements, and validation of degrees, should also be reviewed.
- The Co-Chairs also stressed that a focus on national security is not at odds with a focus on migrants' rights, the problem is rather the criminalisation of irregular and vulnerable migrants.

Finally, Mrs. Matilde Mordt, Resident Representative, UNDP Ecuador, Mr. Oleg Chirita, Head of Programme, Global Initiatives, ICMPD, Ambassador Santiago Chávez Pareja, Chair of the 2019 GFMD, and Mr. José Iván Dávalos, Chief of Mission, IOM, Ecuador, made closing remarks. They stressed the importance of coordination between the multiple stakeholders involved in international migration management.

The panel pointed out that, despite the continuous need for increased regional cooperation, emphasis should be placed on migrants' rights and socio-economic well-being. Mr. Oleg Chirita cited the evaluation of target 10.7 on the facilitation of orderly, safe and regular migration of the 2019 Report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that states that policies to promote partnerships and cooperation are widespread, with more than three quarters of countries reporting a wide range of such measures. However, the same report finds that migrants' rights and socio-economic well-being are the areas demonstrating the largest policy gaps with over 40% of countries lacking a comprehensive set of measures in these domains. Furthermore, in recent years, a growing number of trafficking victims have been detected in countries around the world: from an average of 150 detected victims per country in 2010 to 254 in 2016.

Migration can divide countries and requires very strong leadership. The GFMD and the Global Compacts for Migration and Refugees are an important opportunity to achieve safe, orderly and regular migration. Concrete actions are needed to change not only the global discourse

on migration, but to find solutions, such as funds for poorer countries affected by large inflows of immigrants. Such solutions can only be found through policies based on generosity, flexibility and transparency.

ANNEX I. AGENDA

Day 1 – Thursday 19 September 2019

- 08:30 - 09:00 Registration of participants on the ground floor of the MREMH main building
- 09:00 - 09:45 **Opening**
- *Ambassador Santiago Javier Chávez Pareja*, Chair of the 2019 Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)
 - *Ambassador Marianne Van Steen*, Head of Delegation, Delegation of the European Union to Ecuador
 - *Ms. Matilde Mordt*, Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Ecuador
 - *Mr. Oleg Chirita*, Head of Programme, Global Initiatives, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
- 09:45 - 10:30 *Pause and official photo of the event on the stairs leading to the halls*
- 10:30 - 10:45 **GFMD and MIEUX**
- *Ms. Estrella Lajom*, Head, GFMD Support Unit
 - *Mr. Alfred Woeger*, Project Manager MIEUX, ICMPD
- 10:45 - 11:30 **Introduction by Co-Chairs to the GFMD Roundtable 1.1**
- *Ms. Onuh Theresa Chinyere*, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations in Geneva
 - *Mr. Miguel Angel Aguilar Dorado*, Deputy Director, Centre for Migration Studies, Migration Policy, Registration and Identity Unit, Secretariat of the Interior of Mexico
- 11:30 - 12:30 **Session 1 – Setting the stage**
- Moderator: Mr. David Khoudour, Advisor for Migration and Development, United Nations Development Programme, Colombia
- Keynote speakers:
- *Ms. Jessica Bolter*, Associate Policy Analyst, Migration Policy Institute
 - *Mr. Martin Baldwin-Edwards*, MIEUX Expert
- 12:30 - 13:30 *Lunch in the gardens of the Chancellery*
- 13:30 - 15:00 **Session 2 – Existing and/or new regular pathways for migrants - safeguarding the rights of particularly vulnerable groups**
- Moderator: Ms. Luisa Feline Freier, Professor in the Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of the Pacific, Peru
- Panellists:
- Delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador

- *Mr. Eduardo Llaña Sánchez*, Private Secretary, Colombian National Migration Agency
- *Ms. María Boloqui Bastardés*, Head of International/Dublin Unit, Spanish Asylum Office, Ministry of Interior
- *Mrs. Roxana Quesada Zamora*, Director of the Integration and Human Development Division, General Directorate of Migration and Immigration of Costa Rica
- *Ms. Fiore Stella Bran Aragón*, Migration Working Group – Regional Focal Point for Latin America, United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth
- *Mr. Juan Carlos Mendez*, Regional Advisor, Platform on Disaster Displacement

15:00 - 15:30

Coffee break served in the entrance to the halls

15:30 - 17:00

Session 3 – Existing and/or new regular pathways for migrants --access to rights (including employment and education)

Moderator: Dra. Katalina Barreiro, Vice-rector of the Institute of Higher National Studies of Ecuador

Panellists:

- *Mr. Jan Schneider*, Head of Research Unit, Expert Council of German Foundations on Integration and Migration
- *Ms. Ana María Araujo*, Director of Mobility, Ministry of Labour, Colombia
- *Ms. María Elizabeth Alvares Rodríguez*, Assistant in Child Migration, Institute for Women in Migration, Mexico
- *Mr. Stephane Jaquemet*, Director of Policy, International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
- *Ms. Daniela Celleri Endara*, Associate Professor, Institute of Higher National Studies of Ecuador

Day 2 – Friday 20 September 2019

09:00 - 09:30

Summary of day 1 in Próceres Hall

09:30 - 11:00

Session 4 – Group Work: Three working tables per session. There will be one working table in English for each session

Session 4.1

Existing and/or new regular pathways for migrants

Halls: Próceres
Espejo
Peralta

Session 4.2

Vulnerabilities

Halls: Próceres
Olmedo
Manuela Sáenz

- 11:00 - 11:30 *Coffee break served in the entrance to the halls*
- 11:30 - 12:00 **Presentation of the reports of sessions 4.1 and 4.2 in the Próceres Hall**
- 12:00 - 13:30 *Lunch in the gardens of the Chancellery*
- 13:30 - 15:00 **Session 5 – Group Work**

<p>Session 5.1</p> <p>Coordination mechanisms at regional, national and local levels</p> <p>Halls: Próceres Espejo Peralta</p>	<p>Session 5.2</p> <p>Access to labour markets and public services</p> <p>Halls: Próceres Olmedo Manuela Sáenz</p>
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- 15:00 - 15:30 *Coffee break served in the entrance to the halls*
- 15:30 - 16:00 **Presentation of the reports of sessions 5.1 and 5.2 in the Próceres Hall**
- 16:00 - 16:30 **Session 6 – Proposal for the GFMD Summit by the Co-Chairs of Roundtable 1.1, in the Próceres Hall**
- *Ms. Onuh Theresa Chinyere, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations in Geneva*
 - *Mr. Miguel Angel Aguilar Dorado, Deputy Director, Centre for Migration Studies, Migration Policy, Registration and Identity Unit, Secretariat of the Interior of Mexico*
- 16:30 - 17:00 **Conclusions and next steps for the Twelfth GFMD Summit in Quito**
- *Mrs. Matilde Mordt, Resident Representative, UNDP Ecuador*
 - *José Iván Dávalos, Head of Mission, IOM Ecuador*
 - *Mr. Oleg Chirita, Head of Programme, Global Initiatives, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)*
 - *Ambassador Santiago Javier Chávez Pareja, Chair of the 2019 Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)*

ANNEX II. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

SURNAME	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION
AGUILAR DORADO	Miguel Angel	Migration Policy, Registration and Identity Unit, Secretariat of the Interior of Mexico	Deputy Director General of the Centre for Migration Studies
ALEJANDRO	Domenique	University San Francisco of Quito – Ecuador	Student
ALMEIDA	Daniel	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)	Regional Advocacy Advisor
ALMEIDA	Eudys	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela	Director of Consular Services Abroad
ALVARES RODRIGUEZ	María	Institute for Women in Migration (IMUMI) - Mexico	Assistant on child migration issues
ARAUJO CASTRO	Ana María	Ministry of Labour of Colombia	Director of Mobility
ARCILA HERNÁNDEZ	Greimy Andreina	United Nations Youth Venezuelan Organisation	Ecuador Focal Point
ASH	Elizabeth	University San Francisco of Quito – Ecuador	Professor in the Department of International Relations
BALDWIN-EDWARDS	Martin	CROSSMIGRATION	National Rapporteur for Greece and MIEUX Expert
BARREIRO	Katalina	Institute of Higher National Studies of Ecuador	Deputy Dean
BELTRÁN VIVANCO	Pamela del Rocío	FIDAL Foundation	Migrant Project Team
BOLOQUI BASTARDÉS	María	Spanish Asylum Office, Ministry of Interior of Spain	Head of the International Unit/Dublin and MIEUX Expert
BOTLER	Jessica	Migration Policy Institute	Associate Policy Analyst
BOULIN	Luis Francisco	Consular Section of the Embassy of Argentina in Ecuador	Consul
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