

Roundtable Sessions, Marrakesh, 6 December 2018

Reporting Template

This template is meant to facilitate reporting from the different Roundtable discussions to the closing session on Friday, December 7 (15h30-17h00).

In the interest of time, we advise you to use this template to directly take notes during the respective Roundtable session. Please write in concise bullet points to facilitate the preparation of the final report.

When quoting: the sessions follow Chatham House rules, so please either ask for approval to name speakers/organizations or put "anonymous"

Thank you for your assistance!

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| Name of Rapporteur: | Ambassador Evan P. Garcia, Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the UNOG |
| Roundtable session: | <i>Round Table 1.2 Migrants' engagement with public services: from basic access to co-production</i> |

| Reporting Template | |
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| 1. Summary/Main discussion points | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to balance who you give access to; how the national and local levels work together and making sure proper consultation of target communities. • Question of how to see the individual migrants – should be seen as self-empowered agents of development. • Access to public services has to have both a short and long-term perspective to ensure it is sustainable. Access for public services is essential for integration. • Migrants should be consulted on services through policies and planning processes for the government. • Should migrants receive special treatment or should they have the same as the community? This is problematic where there is limited services for the host community. Many capacity constraints may already exist within the community. • How the services are delivered is as important rather as what services are delivered to build trust and legitimacy. |

- Need to address the narrative. Migrants should be seen as positive to overcome xenophobia and the politicization. Migrants need to be seen as a productive asset.
- Need regional and global cooperation for service delivery not just national and local cooperation including agreements between countries not to penalize illegal migrants.
- Need alternatives for detention or penalizing migrants for being irregular migrants.
- Central to success in having leaders of migrant community at the centre of public policy for migrants.
- As migration is a global phenomenon, the distinctions between countries of origin, destination and transit are now very blurred as one country can be all three.

2. Challenges

- Legal Identification, language problems and cultural barriers can be a challenge to access public services.
- Challenges are increasing in central America as the numbers increase. Countries such as Mexico which were countries of origin have now become countries of destination/ transit which means they need to alter their policies.
- Need to include not just migrants in planning for policies but should also consult local governments who deliver services.
- Need to consider the challenge of delivering services for returnees as well. In Mexico, some local governments are not familiar with the laws so can be a problem to get IDs and legal identities for returnees which is necessary to get services.
- Need to work on the implementation of the laws. Laws are good but need the public resources to implement these.
- Monetization of migration – this is happening in different countries and could these resources not be used instead to work on development in countries in origin.
- Need to find a solution to burden-sharing of resources for countries with large numbers of migrants for countries such as Turkey who house many migrants and refugees.
- Must be addressed as a global and multi-dimensional and work with the communities and civil society organizations. Important to set up strategic alliances within the country level with local governments, the private sector and civil society as well as bilateral and regional.
- Need to have local governments and migrants at the table when discussing the global compact on migration and access to services.

3. Opportunities / good practices / innovations for the way forward

- Ethiopia - Diaspora community abroad can be an opportunity. Established a Diaspora Trust Fund where people were asked to contribute one dollar a day by Ethiopia to be used for services especially for marginalized communities (in 3 weeks got 400,000USD)
- Ethiopia and the Gulf States - Bilateral agreements between countries to ensure migrant's rights are protected
- Spain - Migration Policy of Spain has four Principles: 1) Migration is a fact that we need to manage well; 2) Have to act in the short and long term; 3) Migration is very complex in our globalized world that we must cope with migratory phenomenon in a global and multi-dimensional way; 4) Migration management must apply a human rights approach and more than that human dignity. The Law on Migration is called the 'Rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration'. This includes legal measures to strengthen associations of migrants in Spain.
- Spain - Policy making and implementation is done in the autonomous regions. All levels of governments need to be coordinated, the regions, sectorial commissions, local administrations and central level. For implementation for this the government has promoted co-ownership with associations, trade unions, civil society.
- Mexico – Migration law where migrants get all rights that are in the constitution.

- Mexico – One of the challenges identified was awareness raising so they have been training local governments at the federal and local level as local governments may not know the laws around migration and the programme.
- Mexico – Are registering the population so they have access to all services, including all migrants.
- Thailand - has documented irregular migrants – over two million – so they can get services like regular migrants. Had to work closely with home governments of the irregular migrants to ensure they would not penalize their population for coming to work in Thailand.
- San Francisco – is a Sanctuary Cities so they have set up legal framework to be a city of inclusion. Migrants need to have the right to justice regardless of their migratory status so that people would report and feel safe. Law states that the different departments should not enforce separate federal policies so the police should not enforce immigration policy. Police in San Francisco should not be enforcing federal policy – separate the role of immigration with the police. Services are delivered by civil society as there is a lack of trust with the government. City also funds non-profits to monitor their own activities.
- San Francisco – set up a supplementary budget to bring together migrant communities (Central American, African and Asian) to work with local universities and supply public prosecution for all migrants. Helped to have one voice for all migrants.
- San Francisco – legal identity - set up a municipal ID so the undocumented migrants could get an ID and use this to start banking. Many migrants lean towards entrepreneurship so set up ways for them to access finance allows them to join the workforce.
- San Francisco – Co-production - set up a law to allow foreign born parents can vote on the school board – as even legal migrants cannot vote.
- Morocco – Ministry of Religious Affairs sends Islamic guiders where Moroccans live to help them integrate into the communities and keep them in touch with their Islamic identity. Teach them the Islamic teaching that call for respect and tolerance for all. Also carry out Islamic education on tolerance for migrants who are transiting through Morocco.

4. Relevance to the Global Compact for Migration and its follow-up, implementation and review

- To address the vulnerability of migrants through access to public services. How a person decides about their future, if the access is facilitated then the migrant can have a better quality of life and contribute more.
- Migrant network and community should share the lessons of the different contexts and address these issues on service delivery as each context is unique.

5. Contributions to the achievement of the Agenda 2030

- Services provided will contribute to the Agenda overall to ensure No One is Left Behind.

6. Inspiring quotes: If you like, please give one or two quotes that inspired you during the session.

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Migration policies must follow human rights but more than that, it must allow for human dignity.

Effective public service delivery for migration is a multi-sectoral and multi- level process.

