

## **DECLARATION of MÉXICO**

The participants to the Third International Forum on Migration and Peace held in Mexico D.F. on October 20 and 21, 2011:

its inspirer and organizer

**Scalabrini International Migration Network**

its co-organizers in the organization in Mexico

**the *Red de Casas del Migrante Scalabrini* (Network of Migrant Houses Scalabrini),**

**the Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico (ITAM) and**

**the National Immigration Institute of Mexico (INM)**

in collaboration with

**the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico,**

**the Institute for Mexicans Abroad**

**the State of Chiapas Government,**

**the BBVA Bancomer Foundation,**

**the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung,**

**the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress,**

**Western Union, and**

**the Scalabrinian Communication Center of Brazil,**

along with

**the Scalabrinian Congregation, and**

**government institutions, foundations and civil society institutions that collaborate in the organization of this third Forum**

as well as

**Nobel Peace Prizes,**

**NGOs,**

**government representatives,**

**social, civil and religious authorities,**

**the United Nations and International Organizations,**

**researchers and academic representatives,**

**migrants, refugees, displaced and deported people,**

**MEETING** In Mexico, D.F. in continuing the process begun in Antigua, Guatemala, under the theme of *Borders, walls or bridges?* and Bogotá, Colombia, where we looked for *New perspectives on citizenship and democracy*, we have discussed during this Third Forum, seeking concrete solutions about *Safe International Migration* and

#### **WE KNOW THAT:**

1. The link between migration and violence shows immemorial intrinsic links: if violence is a major cause of migration, and it is also its companion during the entire migration process, migration is perceived, in many cases, as a source of social conflict.
2. The plural meanings and faces of the violence, either direct or indirect/structural, are interrelated. Such inherent relationships leads to the recognition of the increase of an uncivil society, with a clear impact on migration in all its expressions.
3. While direct violence generally identified with wars and organized crime, it is not possible to ignore the influence of such violence in arms public expenditure and militarization process. Contemporaneously, and based on public security arguments, the identification between migration flows and flows of violence linked to organized crime is allowing constant disproportionate increases in military spending and the justification of the consolidation of the militarization process in this region characterized for showing the highest levels of inequality, poverty and inequality worldwide.
4. One of the most difficult to eradicate causes of direct violence is the endemic existence of indirect or structural violence, whose expressions are not recognized in most cases as "violence" or systematic violation of human rights, and whose authors are difficult to identify, leading to impunity.
5. Indirect violence is caused by some undesirable effects of the globalization processes, particularly the adverse effects of an inequitable economic system and an unfair trade between developed countries subsidized products against developing countries not subsidized products. This inequitable economic system exacerbates poverty and marginalization, condemns millions of people to premature death and forces people to migrate towards the realization of their rights to development and to build a better life.
6. The violence against human dignity also generates indirect violence. One of its main manifestations is the social production of the invisibility of "the other", of the different, originated by xenophobia or fear feelings. Such generation might be either indirect, through contempt or indifference felt about "the other", or direct, by projecting on this "other" the image of prejudice and intolerance. The "other" becomes therefore subject to discrimination. The contempt and the lack of recognition of the human being dignity, which results from such violence, in turn, become the source of potential violence in return. We will never have human and peaceful societies while we have societies that exclude one part of its members. These mechanisms are nevertheless present in almost all societies and, in particular, in all those that receive migrants.
7. Societies of destination, origin and transit are witnessing today a deep social division in the perception of migration and the contradictory feelings it generates, feelings ranging from open acceptance, recognition of the its need and rejection based on prejudices and nationalistic or patriotic grounds, justified in public safety. This highlights the need to avoid stereotypes, generalizations and simplistic analysis.
8. Migration has led to the "people of the nation of migrants," a people without a flag, nation, or constitution, without geographical boundaries, exercising their right to mobility and to find and build a better life.

9. Migration is a process, even all the way in its origin, transit and destination. Hence, the solutions to migration policies are intended to be global, covering the entire process, which must be comprehensive and continuous transverse jointly be defined from a regional perspective and global.
10. Migration is a phenomenon inherent to the development and human dignity, in many cases, is generated mainly by the lack of competitiveness of developing countries. Migration cannot be conceived as a desirable alternative, or for families and for communities, with the ethical duty of governments to become aware of their responsibilities, and implement comprehensive policies and responses to human and safe migration, which are respectful of the human rights of migrants.
11. Such policies require a change of perspective in the discourse on security, with the necessity of putting human security in the exercise of sovereignty, understood not only as a protector of national security, but also and mainly as a guarantor and protector of the rights of every human being, including migrants.
12. It is necessary to recognize immigration as a source of social enrichment, cultural and economic contribution to national development is not only the country of origin but also transit and destination.
13. Public policies on migration have to prevent violence in migration flows and promote human security, preventing persons are vulnerable and unprotected by the fact of not being documented.
14. Such policies should pay special attention to achieving effective protection of people particularly vulnerable such as children and adolescents and unaccompanied women, the main objects of trafficking and sexual violence, and promote family reunification effective.
15. You must implement migration policies more effective in a framework of legitimacy and deepen co-responsibility between governments and coordinated collaboration between them and civil society to achieve a safe and orderly migration for all. The irregular immigration, discrimination and restrictive migration laws expose migrants to increased vulnerability and are the breeding ground for organized crime. This calls for emphasis on the benefits of safe migration, faced with these obstacles, which can only be because of increased international crime and violence.
16. Any immigration policy based exclusively on the enforcement of criminalization of migrants generates violence and human insecurity, eroding (or eliminating) the principle of community confidence in the officials responsible for such application and states that power.
17. We witness, however, an increase of prosecutions for violations related to immigration laws in major receiving countries, which is indicative of the urgency of carrying out the same immigration reform with a new definition of criminalization of the offenses to avoid criminalizing the mere fact of being an immigrant.
18. Given the increasing tendency to criminalize migration, the challenge is to promote the abolition of legal texts and refuse to get identification "immigrant = criminal." Criminalization also involves a process of blaming the "other" to justify that it does not work, either in the country of arrival as the source. The criminalization of migration is a fundamental attack's right to mobility inherent in every human being.
19. Migration policies need to ensure that the migrant is no longer identified as a source of danger and crime, and distinguish between the migrants themselves (as among those who are not) those that are criminals who do not. This principle of distinction, common

sense, should be the basis of a discretionary criterion that distinguishes the treatment of criminals on the one hand, the deportations associated with immigration law violations.

20. There is, however, an exponential increase in deportations, with special concern for the removal of persons with criminal records, which are free in the Mexican border. This leads to an increase in crime and insecurity in border communities where these people get in touch with local criminal groups and relapse into crime. The treatment of deportees with criminal records should be addressed jointly by the affected border (U.S. and Mexico) in order to provide a comprehensive solution in order to protect communities, prevent the worsening of the vulnerability of migrants in the border, to get the effective reintegration of deportees and avoid the current outsourcing the border into Mexico, looking for integrated and comprehensive regional solutions.
21. In Latin America we are witnessing also to a decline in migratory flows and increased returns, mainly due to the economic crisis and the loss of the attraction of the United States as the "American dream" (or Europeans), along with some improvements in health infrastructure and education in Mexico and other countries in the area. One of the major challenges facing public policy for safe migration migration companies in return is safe and dignified reintegration of returnees and their families.
22. The definition of public policies on migration can not be done without consideration of migrants as subjects of law, and without obtaining the commitment of governments as guarantors of those rights. Any migration policy must be inspired by and promote the principles of social cohesion, tolerance and non-discrimination, including elements of protection, assistance, integration or reintegration into society worthy.
23. States should establish immigration policies toward immigrants reflect the treatment that they want for their nationals in the countries of destination.
24. Internationally, we continue noting the lack of ratification of the "International Convention on the rights of migrant workers and their families" of 1990, both in countries of origin and destination, and the failure to implement appropriate measures by countries that have ratified it.
25. The media are called to play a major role in education in a culture of coexistence and peaceful harmonious in promoting migration without violence, and give voice to migrants and to denounce instances of arbitrariness or abuse suffered. It notes with concern the polarization that often the immigration issue is treated by the media. It is necessary to prevent them from becoming tools that serve different political agendas.
26. Some initiatives for coordination and collaboration with civil society have borne fruit, but it requires further deepening of this collaboration between governments and civil and religious organizations acting with full responsibility.
27. Latin America has to face its main challenges: to fully adhere to democratic principles, giving populism, strengthen its institutions and the credibility of the same by their companies, responsibly opening globalization processes to avoid autarky, and modify its design spending to invest in the social preference slowing down the process of militarization experienced by the region, with special mention in the Central American region.
28. We need a commitment to ethical public spending to allow the protection of human security and prevent migration in search of political asylum or refuge, or for economic reasons. Public spending should focus on social investment, the fight against poverty, with special emphasis on education, training, health and job creation, the basis of comprehensive development of a country.

29. It is necessary to define a new social and cultural grammar, inspired by the common good for all, including migrants, and is inspiring new definition of public policies on migration.

Upon this realization, Scalabrini International Migration Network, through the process that organizes and encourages the construction of a peaceful coexistence, the International Forum on Migration and Peace, along with the Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico (ITAM) and the National Institute Migration and its partners in the organization of the Third Forum,

### **ASSUME THE UNDERTAKING AND COMMITMENT,**

and encourage participants of the Third International Forum on Migration and Peace

to commit to:

- Promote concrete actions in the joint and shared responsibility between political and social actors in the eradication of all forms of indirect violence, which creates migration and direct violence against migrants.
- Promote the social control of public expenditure to ensure that it is defined on the basis of ethical criteria, legitimacy and human rights and human development: education, health, housing, employment, social security.
- Uniting our efforts to stop the process of militarization in Central and increased military spending in Latin America, which seeks justification in the context of the fight against organized crime.
- Promote and define education, training and work to eradicate the "invisibility", form and cause further violence, and define a new social grammar that allows to perceive migration as a force adequate for developing countries and migrants themselves, and bridge to international peaceful coexistence.
- Promote the commitment of governments in defining and implementing public policies on migration programs based on principles of protection of the dignity and rights of migrants and their families and to ensure the safety of migrants.
- Develop and encourage processes of training and support coordinated actions between governments and civil society to appropriate entities to avoid deportation, trafficking and trafficking in persons, especially children, unaccompanied children and adolescents.

**TERCER FÓRUM INTERNACIONAL  
SOBRE MIGRACIÓN Y PAZ**

**Migración Internacional Segura**

20 y 21 de Octubre de 2011

Ciudad de México

**Program:**

Octubre 20, 2010			
<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Moderator</b>
7:30	8:15	<b>Acreditación y recepción</b>	
9:00	9:30	<b>Apertura del Fórum</b> 1. Felipe Calderón Hinojosa, Presidente Constitucional de México 2. Oscar Arias Sánchez, Ex-Presidente de Costa Rica y Premio Nobel de la Paz, 1987	<b>Rev. Leonir Chiarello</b> , Executive Director, Scalabrini International Migration Network
9:30	10:15	<b>Ponencia</b> Oscar Arias Sánchez, Ex-Presidente de Costa Rica y Premio Nobel de la Paz 1987	
<b>10:50</b>	<b>10:45</b>	<b>Coffe break</b>	
10:45	12:15	<b>El papel del Estado como protector de los derechos de los migrantes</b> 1. Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores de México 2. Hernán Holguín, Subsecretario de Política Internacional Migratoria de la Secretaría Nacional del Migrante (SENAMI), Ecuador 3. Juan José Sabines Guerrero, Gobernador de Chiapas	<b>Rafael Fernández de Castro</b> , Director de Relaciones Internacionales del ITAM, México
12:15	13:00	<b>Conferencia Magistral</b> Donald Kerwin, Director del Centro de Estudios Migratorios (CMS), Estados Unidos	
<b>13:00</b>	<b>13:15</b>	<b>Coffe break</b>	
13:15	14:45	<b>Acciones legislativas para prevenir la violencia en los flujos migratorios y fomentar la seguridad humana</b> 1. Beatriz Paredes, Presidenta de la Comisión Especial sobre Migración, Cámara de Diputados, México 2. Norma Leticia Salazar, Presidenta de la Comisión de Población, Frontera y Asuntos Migratorios, Cámara de Diputados, México 3. Elizabeth Hernández, Representante a la Asamblea General de Illinois, Estados Unidos 4. Carlos Navarrete Ruiz, Coordinador de la Fracción Parlamentaria del PRD en el Senado de la República,	<b>Salvador Beltrán del Río</b> , Comisionado del Instituto Nacional de Migración de México

Octubre 20, 2010

From	To	Agenda	Moderator
		México 5. Mauro Guzmán, Presidente de la Comisión de Migración del Congreso de la República de Guatemala	
<b>14:45</b>	<b>16:15</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
16:15	17:45	<b>Sector Privado y Migración: una relación mutuamente benéfica</b> 1. Victoria López-Negrete, Vice Presidenta Senior y Directora General para América del Norte, Western Union 2. Ignacio Deschamps, Director General de BBVA Bancomer 3. Art DeFehr, Director General de Palliser Furniture, LTD 4. Andrew Martin, Fundador y Presidente de CommonKindness	<b>Isabel Cruz</b> , Directora de la Asociación Mexicana de Uniones de Crédito del Sector Social (AMUCSS)
<b>17:45</b>	<b>19:00</b>	<b>Lanzamiento de la publicación “Políticas Migratorias en América Latina: el caso de Argentina, Brasil, Colombia y México” (Cecilia Imaz, Lelio Mármora, Duval Fernandes y Roberto Vidal)</b>	<b>Juan Esteban Belderrain</b> , Director Porticus Latinoamérica;
<b>19:00</b>	<b>20:00</b>	<b>Coctel de bienvenida</b>	

Octubre 21, 2010

From	To	Agenda	Moderator
8:30	10:00	<b>Seguridad y flujos migratorios internacionales</b> 1. Luis Alberto Cordero Arias, Director Ejecutivo de la Fundación Arias para la Paz y el Progreso Humano, Costa Rica 2. Esther Olavarría, Consejera, Departamento de Seguridad Nacional, Estados Unidos 3. Thomas Kufen, Ministro Coordinador de Integración y Migración de Nordrhein Westfalen, Alemania 4. Gustavo Mohar, Secretario General del Centro de Investigación y Seguridad Nacional (CISEN), México 5. Luiz Eduardo Soares, Ex-Secretario Nacional de Seguridad Pública de Brasil	<b>Javier Hernández Valencia</b> , Representante en México de la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos
10:00	11:00	<b>Los derechos humanos del migrante</b> 1. Noemy Barrita-Chagoya, Oficial de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría del Comité para los Trabajadores Migratorios, Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para	<b>Raúl Plascencia Villanueva</b> , Presidente de la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos

Octubre 21, 2010

<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Moderator</b>
		<p>los Derechos Humanos.</p> <p>2. Flor María Rigoni, Director de la Casa del Migrante de Tapachula, México</p> <p>3. Emilio Álvarez Icaza, Experto en Derechos Humanos e Integrante del Movimiento para la Paz con Justicia y Dignidad</p> <p>4. John Bingham, Jefe de Política de la Comisión Católica Internacional de Migración y Coordinador de Actividades de la Sociedad Civil del Foro Mundial sobre Migración y Desarrollo</p>	
<b>11:00</b>	<b>11:30</b>	<b>Coffe break</b>	
11:30	13:00	<p><b>Los medios de comunicación en la promoción de una cultura de la migración sin violencia</b></p> <p>1. Eny Hansen, Fundadora y Directora de BrazVideo, Estados Unidos</p> <p>2. Chaim Litewski, Jefe de la Sección de Televisión de Naciones Unidas, Estados Unidos</p> <p>3. Oscar Martínez, Periodista de El Faro, El Salvador</p> <p>4. Sergio Suárez, Director Periódico Las Últimas Noticias, Chicago-Estados Unidos</p>	<p><b>León Krauze</b>, Columnista en Milenio. Conductor en W Radio y Foro TV, México</p>
13:00	13:30	<p><b>Clausura del Fórum</b></p> <p>Margarita Zavala, Presidenta del Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (DIF)</p>	
<b>13:30</b>	<b>15:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	