Integration and social cohesion in the area of migration: Challenges and opportunities

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Panel I - “Analysis of the migration landscape in the world”
Rabat, December 6th, 2018
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Research: The approximately 100 studies that have been developed up to now have positioned the IUEM as a reference centre in Spain regarding the fields of international migrations and human mobility.

Training: University Master on International Migrations - University Master on International Cooperation for Development - PhD Program on International Migrations and Cooperation for Development

Revista Migraciones

Chair in Forced Migrants and Refugees

Ibero-American Observatory on Human Mobility, Migration and Development (OBIMID)
internal migrants worldwide

740.000.000

258 million
international migrants

68.5 million
forcibly displaced people worldwide

Refugees
25.4 million
19.9 million under UNHCR mandate
5.4 million Palestinian refugees registered by UNRWA

57% of refugees worldwide came from three countries

Top refugee-hosting countries

Pakistan
Syria

Where the world’s displaced people are being hosted

44,400 people
a day forced to flee their homes because of conflict and persecution

10 million
of stateless people

1 in 7 people
in the world are migrants

Source: UNHCR - OIM
The migration of anatomically modern humans

Evidence from fossils, ancient artefacts and genetic analyses combine to tell a compelling story.

Two routes jump out as prime candidates for the human exodus out of Africa. A northern route would have taken our ancestors from their base in eastern and southern Africa across the Sahara desert, then through Sinai and into the Levant. An alternative southern route may have charted a path from Ethiopia or Eritrea in the Horn of Africa across the Robb and Mandibian Strait and into Yemen and around the Arabian peninsula. The plausibility of these two routes as gateways out of Africa has been studied as part of a programme called “Environmental Factors in the Chronology of Human Evolution & Dispersion” (EFFECTS).

During the last Ice Age, from about 80,000 to 11,000 years ago, sea levels dropped to the great Ice sheets grew, exposing large swaths of land now submerged under water and connecting regions now separated by the sea. By reconstructing ancient shorelines, the EFFECTS team found that the Robb and Mandibian Strait, now around 10 kilometres wide and one of the world’s deepest straits, dried up as much as 120,000 years ago. This would have provided a “furrowed corridor” across the Sahara.

Early humans may have taken this southern route out of Africa. The northern route appears easier, especially given the team’s findings that the Suoi basin was dry during the last Ice Age. But crossing the Sahara desert is no small matter. ACHS (Arms of the Earth) scientist Simon Armitage of the Royal Holloway University of London has found some clues as to how this might have been possible. During the last 110,000 years, North Africa has experienced abrupt switches between dry and humid climates. The longer wetter periods provided a “humid corridor” across the Sahara.

Armitage has discovered that these lakes were present around 10,000 years ago, when there is abundant evidence for human occupation of the Sahara, as well as around 155,000 years ago, when our ancestors first made their way into it. It is unknown whether another humid corridor appeared between about 65,000 and 50,000 years ago, the most likely time frame for the human exodus. Moreover, accumulating evidence is pointing to the
Principales flujos migratorios a fines del siglo XX y principios del XXI

- Países que reciben inmigrantes: América anglosajona, América Central y Caribe, Océano Atlántico, Océano Índico, Lejano Oriente, Rusia, Asia del Sur, Australia y Nueva Zelanda.
- Principales regiones de salida de emigrantes: Filipinas, China, Japón, Estados Unidos, América Central y Caribe, África del Norte, Africa del Norte, Sudán, Golfo Pérsico, Península del Indostán.
- Principales flujos: Procedentes de China y Corea, Procedentes de Filipinas, Océano Pacífico, Océano Glacial Ártico, Corea del Sur, China, Hong Kong, Senegal, Mali, Faso, Costa de Marfil, Gabón, Africa Central y Austral, África del Norte, Rusia, Corea del Sur, China del Sur, Japón, Australia y Nueva Zelanda.
LOS MOVIMIENTOS MIGRATORIOS EN LAS FRONTERAS IBEROAMERICANAS

Alberto Ares y Joaquín Eguren (eds.)
migrantes internacionales

57.5 millones
América

espacios fronterizos

27.000 km.

21 países

flujos

la frontera Norte México
la frontera Sur México-Centroamérica
las fronteras Venezuela-Colombia-Ecuador
la frontera Haití-República Dominicana
las fronteras de Brasil
la triple frontera andina Chile-Perú-Bolivia
la frontera Paraguay-Argentina.
La frontera sur de España-Norte de África
Bay of Bengal/Southeast Asia statistics:
Total confirmed landed, since 10 May: 5,354

Nationalities of migrants landed in Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand:
Bangladesh, Myanmar/Rohingya

Since January 2014: est. 94,000 have made the journey, including 31,000 January to June 15

Since January 2014: est. 1,299 deaths have occurred at sea, of which 570 occurred in 2015.

All figures are estimates as of 6/10/2015.

An est. 31,000 migrants have made the journey by sea in 2015.
5,079 migrantes muertos en el Mediterráneo de las 7,495 muertes documentadas en las fronteras del mundo

Datos: Año 2016
Causas de las migraciones

Causas políticas
Causas culturales
Causas socioeconómicas
Causas familiares
Causas bélicas
Causas medioambientales
Entre la acogida y la integración

Acogida muy centrada en el control de flujos

Integración y Cohesión Social que se ha ido diluyendo
¿ACOGER SIN INTEGRAR?

EL SISTEMA DE ACOGIDA Y LAS CONDICIONES DE INTEGRACIÓN DE PERSONAS SOLICITANTES Y BENEFICIARIAS DE PROTECCIÓN INTERNACIONAL EN ESPAÑA
Mediterráneo 2018: Las llegadas a Europa se han reducido, hay un cambio de flujos desde el oriente al occidente y las rutas siguen siendo mortales en muchos casos.

Reasentamiento y reubicación: Sólo un tercio alcanzado.

Dificultad para reformar el Sistema Común Europeo de Asilo.

Migration Agenda: Marco de partenariado con terceros países y refuerzo de fronteras.

Criminalización de ONGs y de defensores de Derechos Humanos.

Aumento del discurso xenófobo y de partidos populistas de corte nacionalista (Make Europe, Europe again)

La Integración, y los modelos de gestión pública, están en crisis.
AMPLIAR
LA MIRADA
Por una cultura de solidaridad e inclusión con las personas migrantes y refugiadas

Contemplar el mundo desde las fronteras nos pone delante de un límite y de un desafío:

Los límites de un sistema global que genera exclusión y el desafío de la construcción de un régimen migratorio global basado en la dignidad humana.
¿Podremos vivir juntos?

PLAN estratéxico
CIUDADANÍA E INTEGRACIÓN
[2011 | 2014]
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