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INSTITUTO
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DE ESTUDIOS
SOBRE MIGRACIONES



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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25
YEARS

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)

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Documentation
centre

Research
projects

Information
Centre



Consulting
Assesing

Training

Publications,
conferences,
seminars,
congresses

internal migrants worldwide

740.000.000



258 million
international migrants



68.5 million
forcibly displaced people worldwide



Refugees
25.4 million

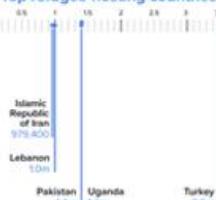
19.9 million under UNHCR mandate
5.4 million Palestinian refugees registered by UNRWA

57% of refugees worldwide
came from three countries



Iran
979,400
Afghanistan
2.6m
Syria
6.3m

Top refugee-hosting countries



Where the world's displaced people
are being hosted



85%
per cent of the world's displaced
people are in developing countries

44.400 people
a day forced to flee their homes
because of conflict and persecution

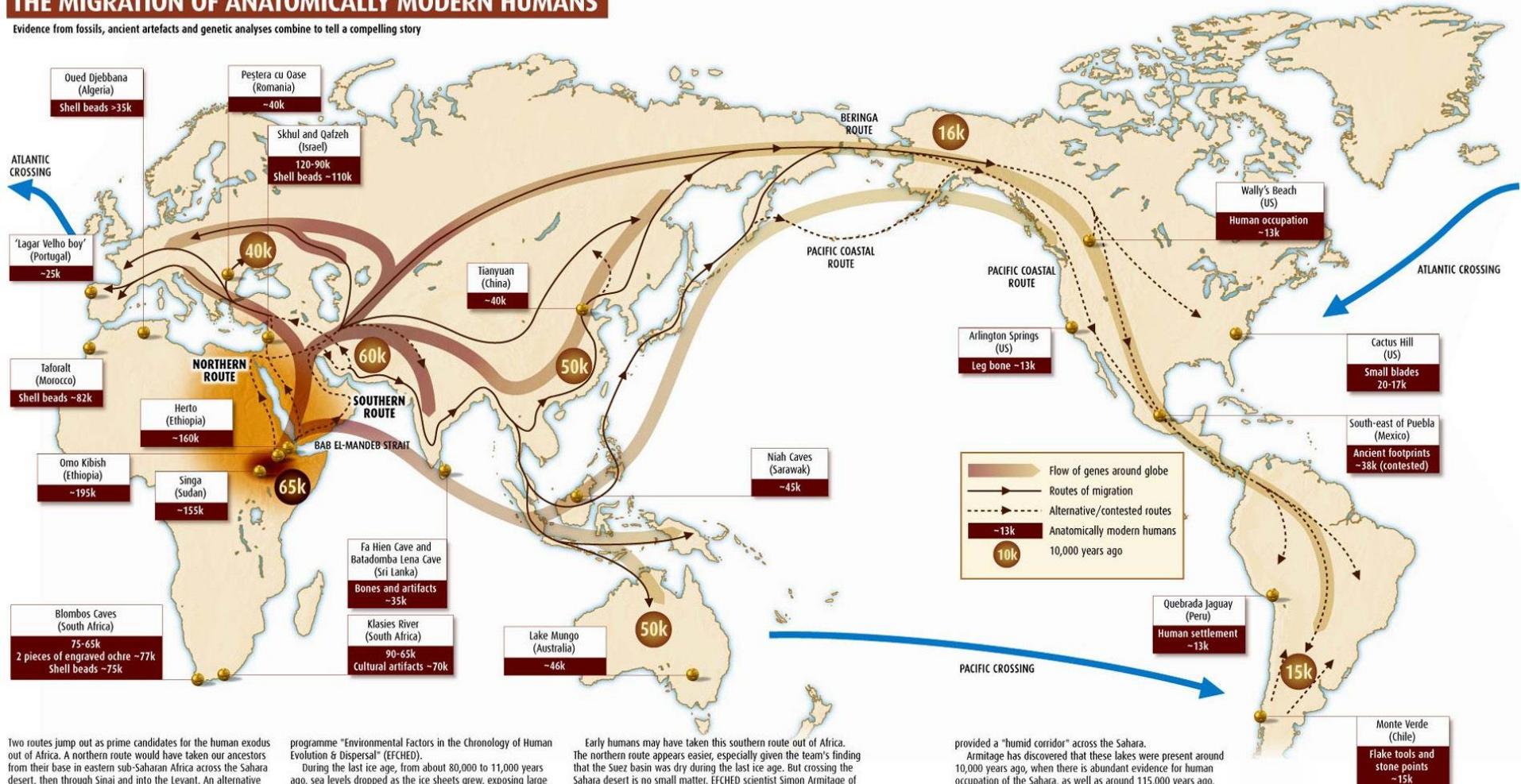
10 million
of stateless people



1 in 7 people
in the world are migrants

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 sub-Saharan Africa across the Sahara desert, then through Sinai and into the Levant. An alternative southern route may have charted a path from Djibouti or Eritrea in the Horn of Africa across the Bab el-Mandeb 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 the programme "Environmental Factors in the Chronology of Human Evolution & Dispersal" (EFCHED).

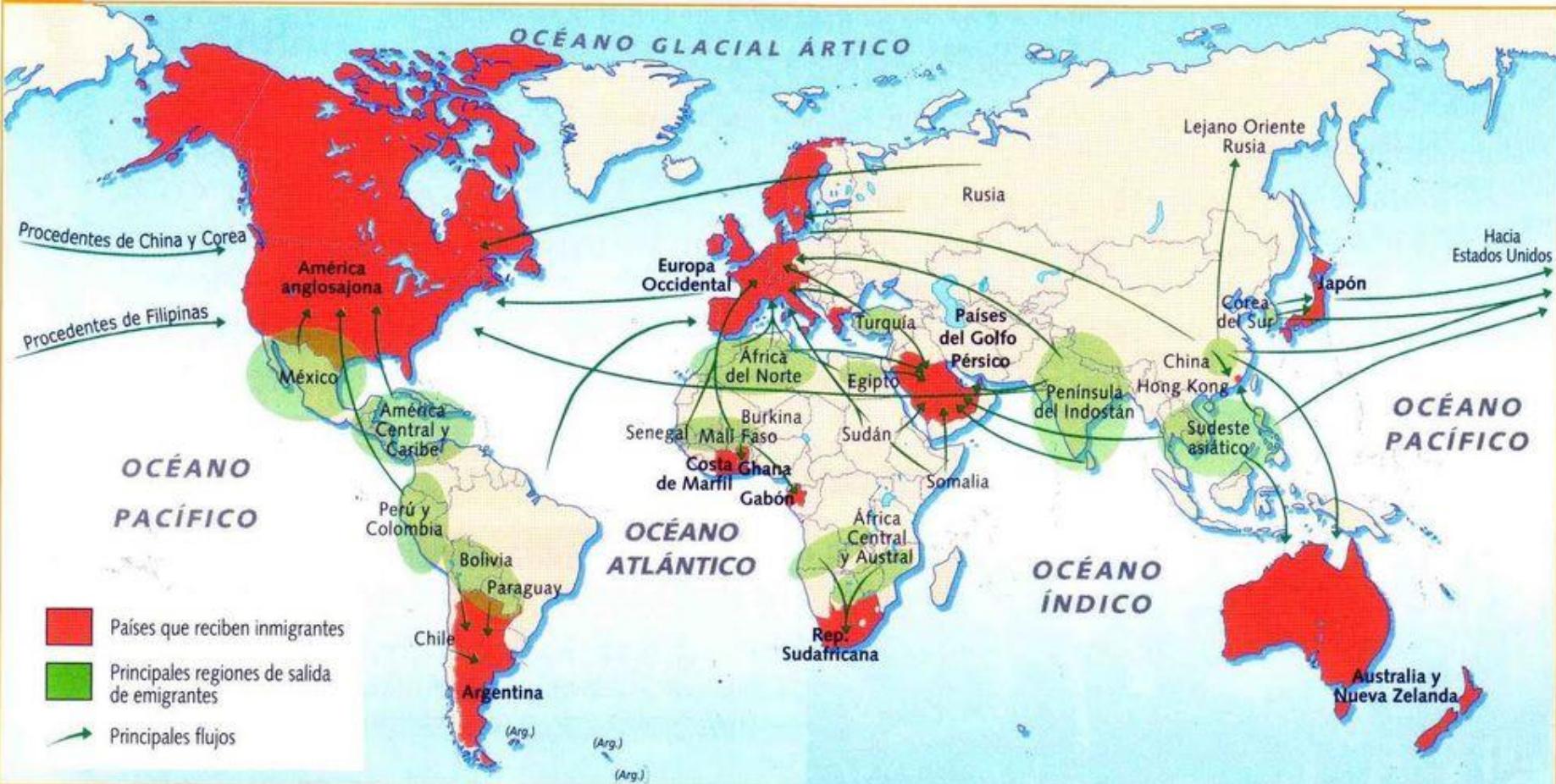
During the last ice age, from about 80,000 to 11,000 years ago, sea levels dropped as the ice sheets grew, exposing large swathes of land now submerged under water and connecting regions now separated by the sea. By reconstructing ancient shorelines and around the Arabian peninsula, the EFCHED team found that the Bab el-Mandeb strait, now around 30 kilometres wide and one of the world's

Early humans may have taken this southern route out of Africa. The northern route appears easier, especially given the team's finding that the Suez basin was dry during the last ice age. But crossing the Sahara desert is no small matter. EFCHED scientist Simon Armitage of the Royal Holloway University of London has found some clues as to how this might have been possible. During the past 150,000 years, North Africa has experienced abrupt switches between dry, arid conditions and a humid climate. During 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 115,000 years ago, when our ancestors first made forays into Israel. 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



1. Austria Italia Brennero. 2016	2. Austria Eslovenia 2015	3. Austria Hungria ---	4. Eslovenia Croacia 2015	5. Hungria Croacia 2015	6. Croacia Serbia ---	7. Hungria Serbia 2015	8. Hungria Rumania ---	9. Macedonia Grecia 2015	10. Chipre Grecia/Turquia 1974	11. Grecia Turquia 2012
12. Bulgaria Turquia 2013	13. Ucrania Transnistria ---	14. Letonia Rusia 2015	15. Estonia Rusia 2015	16. Egipto Franja de Gaza 2009	17. Israel Egipto 2010	18. Israel Jordania 2015	19. Israel Franja de Gaza 2005	20. Israel Cisjordania 2002	21. Jordania Siri 2015	22. Israel Siri 1967

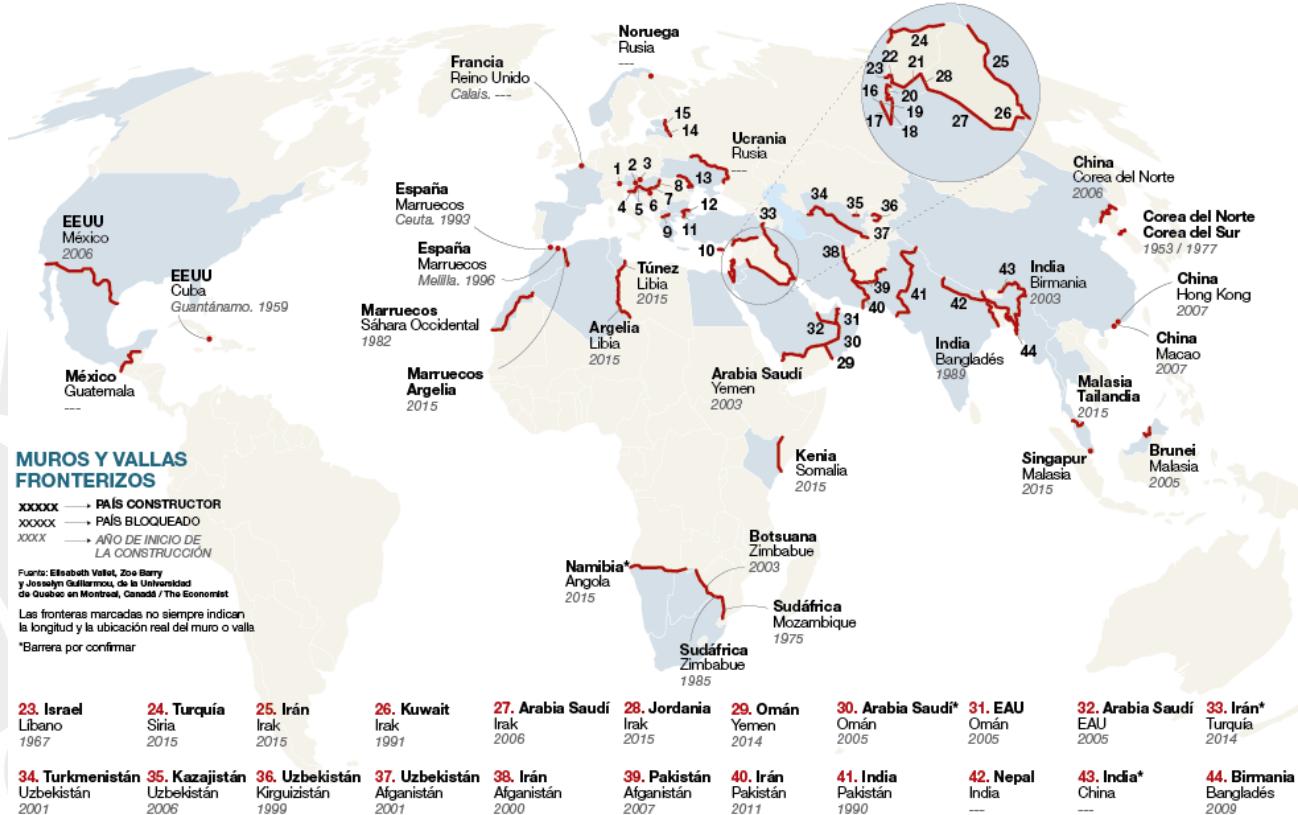


Fig. 2.1: Rural and urban migration by destination (selected countries)

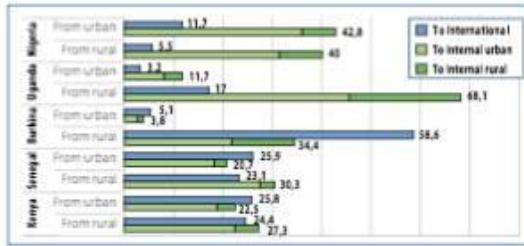
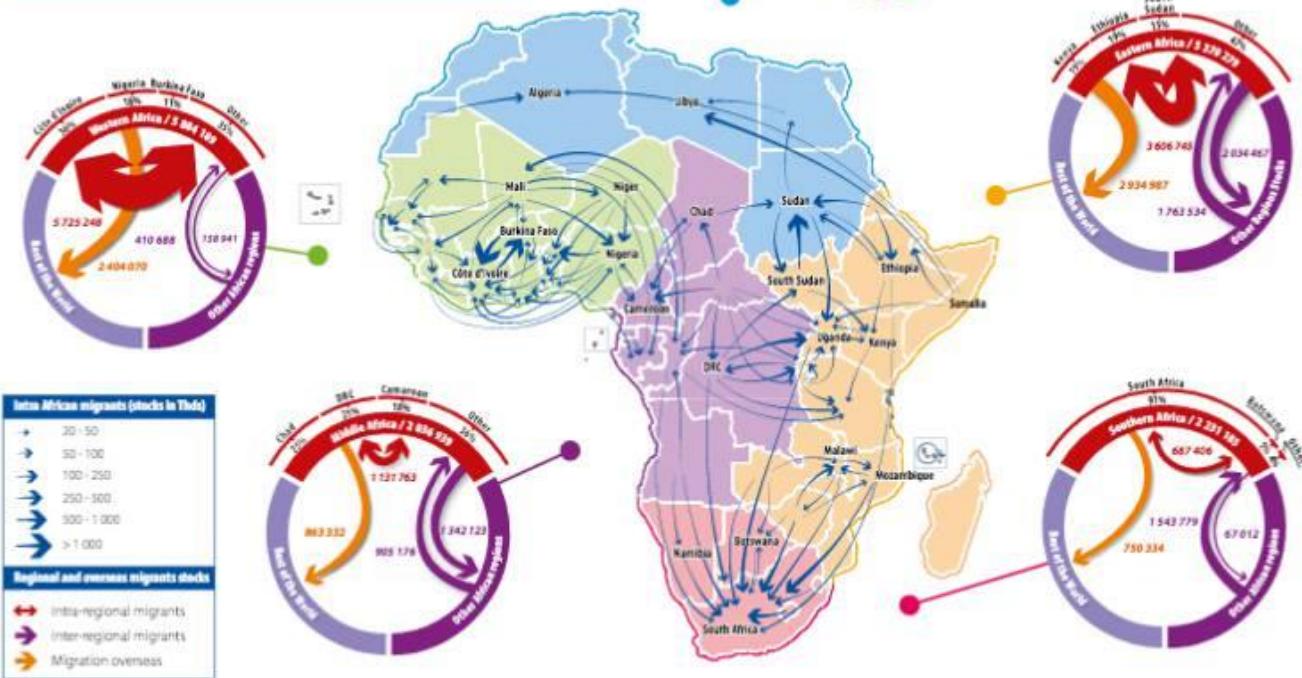
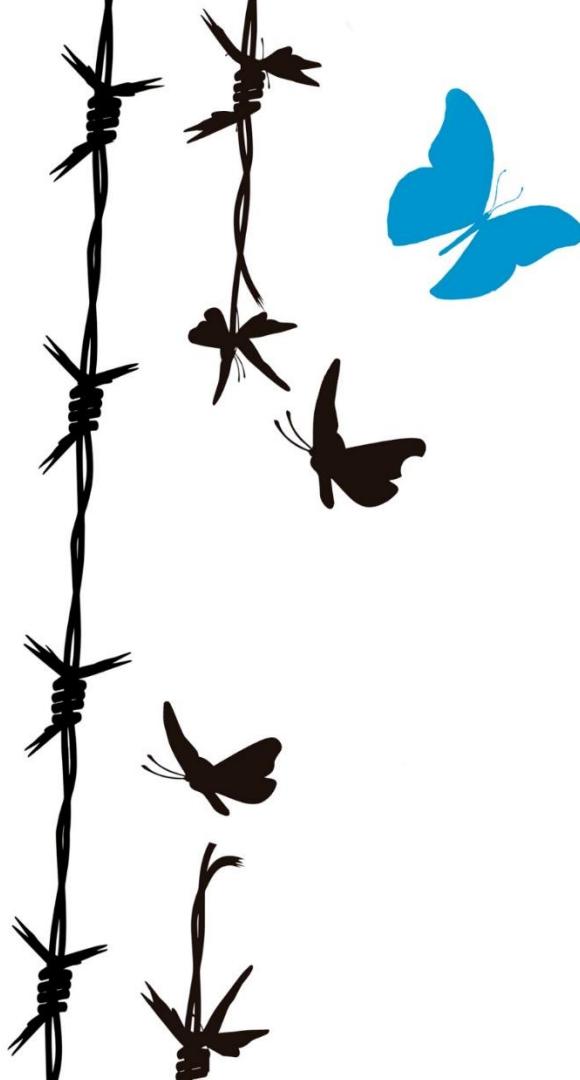


Fig. 2.2: Intra-Africa and overseas international migration (2015)









LOS MOVIMIENTOS MIGRATORIOS EN LAS FRONTERAS IBEROAMERICANAS

Alberto Ares y Joaquín Eguren (eds.)

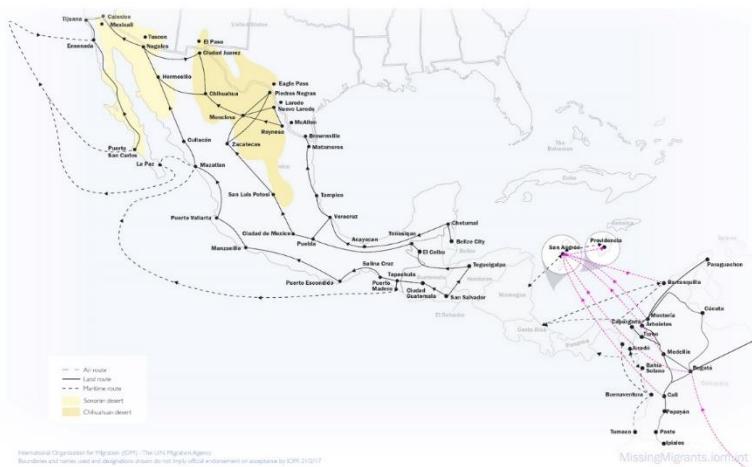
migrantes internacionales

57.5 millones

América

espacios fronterizos

27.000 km.



Argentina, Belice, Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, España, Estados Unidos, Guatemala, Guyana, Guayana Francesa, Haití, Marruecos, México, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, Surinam, Uruguay y Venezuela.

21 países

flujos

la frontera Norte México

la frontera Sur México-Centroamérica

las fronteras Venezuela-Colombia-Ecuador

la frontera Haití-República Dominicana

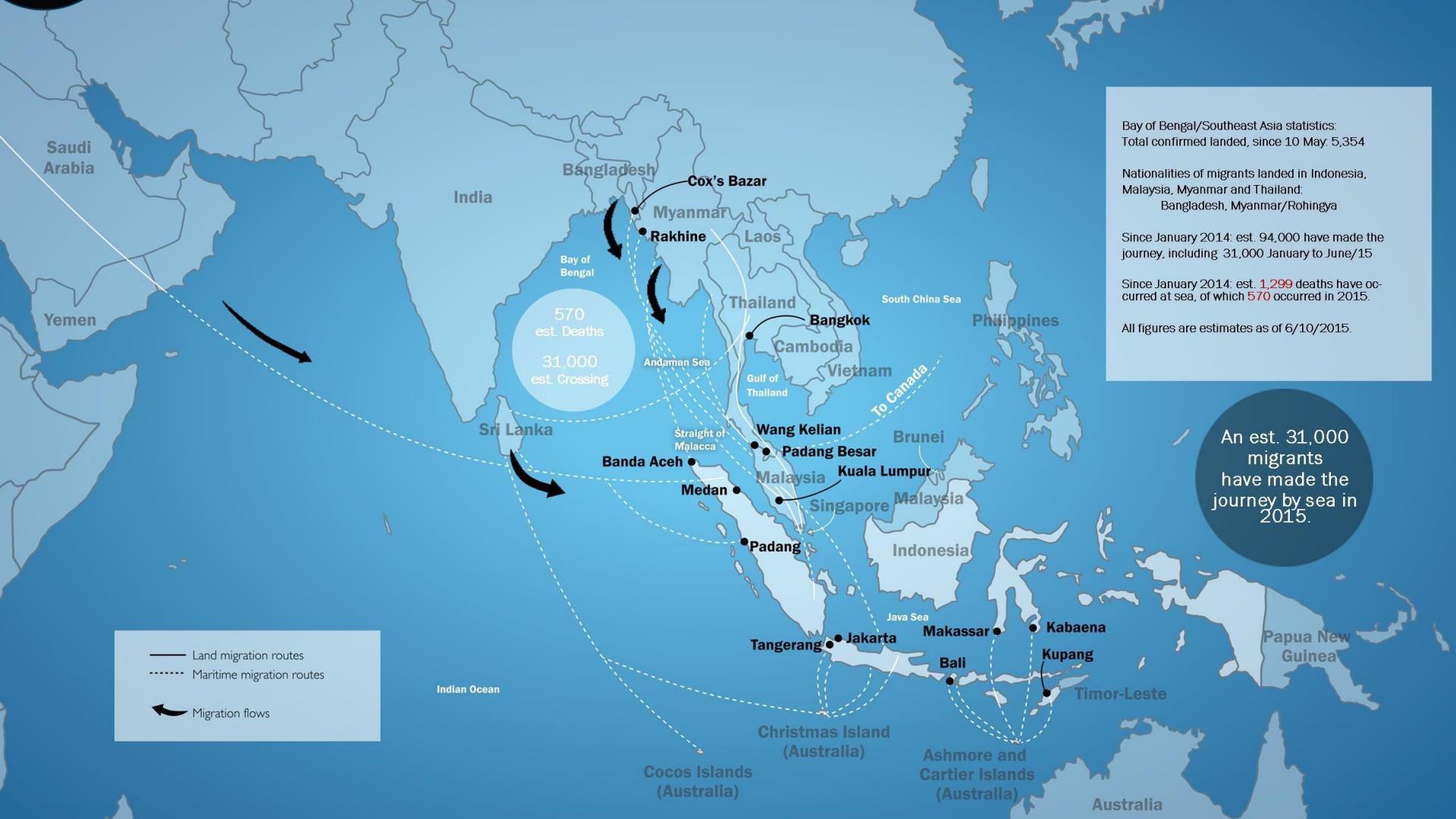
las fronteras de Brasil

la triple frontera andina Chile-Perú-Bolivia

la frontera Paraguay-Argentina.

La frontera sur de España-Norte de África







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



"People on the move"

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.

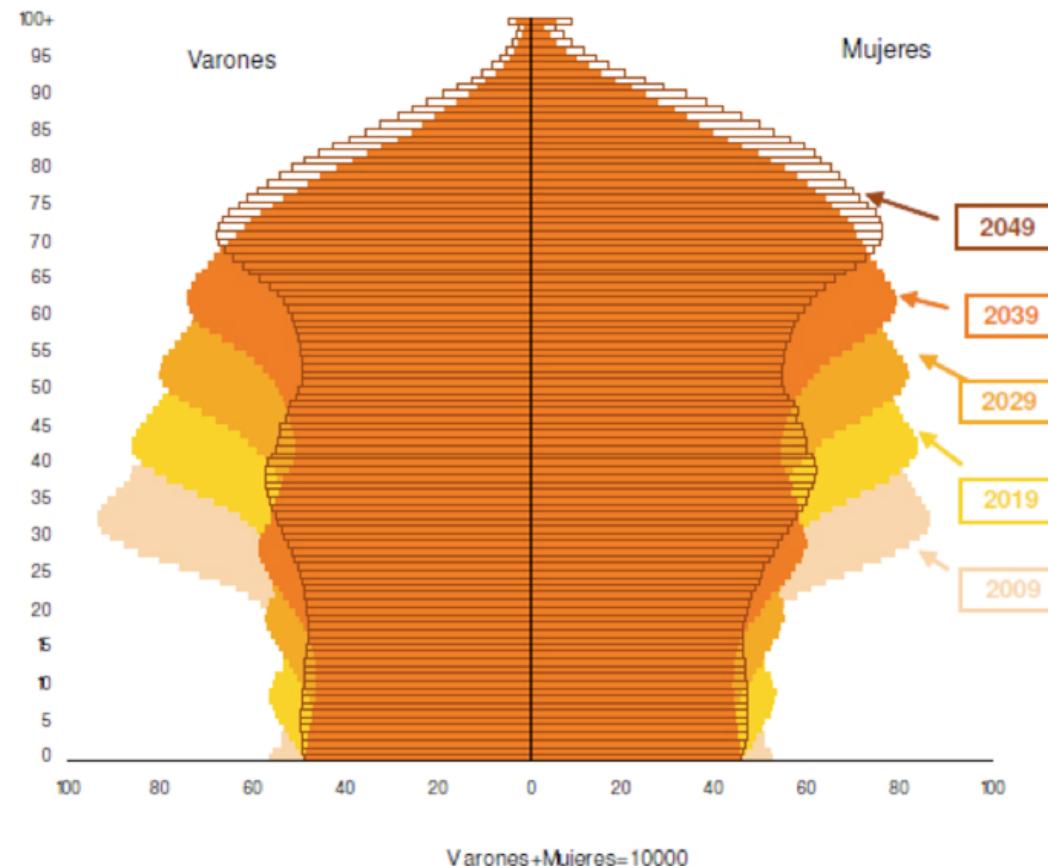
Aumento del discurso xenófobo y de partidos populistas de corte nacionalista (Make Europe, Europe again)

La Integración, y los modelos de gestión pública, están en crisis.

AMPLIAR
LA MIRADA



Pirámides de población de España



47 M ESPAÑA



6M POI









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 [2011 | 2014]
estratégico
CIUDADANÍA
E INTEGRACIÓN





ESPERANZA



Global Compact FOR Migration



Inter-Parliamentary Union

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