

REPORT

IV PLENARY MEETING OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION (RCM) AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION (SACM)

PANAMA CITY, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

23-24 AUGUST 2023



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ACRONYMS

CAN	Andean Community (Spanish acronym)
CONATT	National Coalition Against Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking (Costa Rica)
COP 28	2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference
ETRM	Temporary Migrant Reception Station (Spanish acronym)
GCM	Global Compact for Migration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISCM	Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration
INM	National Migration Institute of Mexico (Spanish acronym)
OSUMI	South American Observatory on Migration (Spanish acronym)
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
PPT	Presidency Pro-Tempore
RCM	Regional Conference on Migration
REDTRAM	Ibero-American Network of Specialized Prosecutors against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants
RNCOM	Regional Network for Civil Organizations on Migration
SACM	South American Conference on Migration
SEGIB	Ibero-American General Secretariat (Spanish acronym)
SELA	Latin American Economic System (Spanish acronym)
SENAFRONT	National Border Service of Panama (Spanish acronym)
SICA	Central American Integration System (Spanish acronym)
TAM	Andean Migration Card (Spanish acronym)
UNFPA LACRO	United Nations Population Fund, Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USFROH	Humanitarian Border Security Unit of Panama (Spanish acronym)

INTRODUCTION

Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCM) include all regular mechanisms for information exchange and dialogue on policies, best practices, and experiences at the regional, interregional or global level among States interested in promoting cooperation in the field of migration. These consultation mechanisms comprise global processes, interregional forums uniting two or more regions and regional consultative processes on migration.

In the Americas, the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and the South American Conference on Migration (SACM) can be highlighted as recognized and consolidated regional consultative processes on migration.

i. REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION (RCM)

The Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) is a non-binding regional consultative process on migration aiming to address migration in the region in a practical and comprehensive manner at the technical/political level. The RCM constitutes a space for respectful, open and honest dialogue among the RCM Member Countries on regional and international migration, ensuring stronger coordination, transparency and cooperation. This multilateral forum seeks to strengthen effective migration governance; protect the human rights of migrants, especially vulnerable population groups; promote appropriate links between migration and sustainable development; set strategic priorities; and address the main challenges faced by the region in migration matters as well as strengthen, modernize and manage borders.

The RCM was established in 1996 as a result of the Tuxtla Summit and consists of 11 Member Countries: Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the United States.

ii. SOUTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION (SACM)

The South American Conference on Migration (SACM), established in 2000, is a regional consultative process of South American countries. The SACM is an inter-governmental space to discuss ideas and share best practices with the objective of achieving regional migration policies. Between the 9th and the 10th Regional Conferences on Migration, held in Quito (Ecuador) in 2009 and Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia) in 2010, respectively, the Declaration on Migration Principles and General Guidelines of the SACM was developed. In this document, the SACM Member States recognized the right to migrate and the right to not migrate and visualized migration as a phenomenon that needs to be addressed in a comprehensive, multidisciplinary and multilateral manner. This approach is very important for the work plan of the SACM and for the coordination of actions among countries.

The SACM Member States are as follows: Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

iii. BACKGROUND

The RCM and the SACM have held meetings to address common issues relating to migration in the region. In 2011, the first meeting of Troikas took place in Quito, Ecuador and in 2017, the Troikas met virtually and in person in Washington DC. Furthermore, a meeting of Troikas was organized in Mexico in 2018 which was held in Panama City and finally, the I Plenary Meeting of the RCM and the SACM was conducted in Montevideo, Uruguay in May 2018. During these meetings, the main topics addressed included the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and extraregional and extracontinental migration flows.

The II and III Plenary Meetings took place in a virtual format in 2021 and 2022, respectively, with a common agenda to address the following topics:

- Irregular migration within and outside the hemisphere
- Trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling
- Migration governance and regular migration channels
- Travel document policies and processing
- International protection mechanisms
- Integration of migrants and combating of xenophobia

In May 2022, the Troikas of the RCM (Belize, El Salvador and Panama) and the SACM (Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Peru) held an in-person meeting in Lima, Peru to prepare the IV Plenary Meeting of the RCM and the SACM. During the meeting, the States agreed to include the following topics in the agenda:

- Observatory on Human Mobility
- Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling
- Regional Communication Campaign
- Regional and Extraregional Irregular Migration
- Environment, Natural Disasters and Climate Change
- Capacity-Building of Local Governments on Migration and Human Mobility

iv. MEETING OBJECTIVES

- To promote stronger collaboration among the Member Countries of both regional processes in order to address challenges relating to migration governance in the hemisphere, including irregular and extraregional migration.
- To identify specific issues that need to be addressed to promote regular migration and socioeconomic integration, and to define specific next steps in establishing joint lines of action of the RCM and the SACM.

v. MEETING FORMAT AND REPORT STRUCTURE

The IV Plenary Meeting of the RCM and the SACM was held on 23-24 August 2023 in Panama City, with the objective of continuing to generate synergies between both consultative processes. The purpose of the meeting was to promote greater collaboration among the Member Countries of both regional processes in addressing the challenges relating to migration governance in the hemisphere, including irregular and extraregional migration, to identify specific issues that need to be addressed to promote regular migration and socioeconomic integration, and to define specific next steps in establishing joint lines of action of the RCM and the SACM.

Participants included vice-ministers and other government authorities from the RCM and SACM Member Countries and their respective delegations - each of them comprised of four officials - as well as representatives from the observer organizations and the Regional Network for Civil Organizations on Migration (RNCOM) (see Appendix 1). This document summarizes the topics addressed as well as the main best practices, tools and policies mentioned during the Plenary Meeting and includes the most relevant conclusions, the joint communiqué and the appendixes.

INTRODUCTORY SESSION: MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE AMERICAS

The introductory session of the IV Plenary Meeting of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and the South American Conference on Migration (SACM) on the status of human mobility in the Americas was led by the observer organizations of both processes.

During the session it was emphasized that human mobility is an everyday and increasingly complex reality in the Americas. In 2020, 26% of the migrant population worldwide lived in the Americas, accounting for 7% of the total population in the region. In addition, it was stated that the number of persons who left Latin America and the Caribbean almost tripled from 1990 to 2020, and 80% of them migrated to North America. Regarding regular migration channels, the following were highlighted: the issuance of Green Cards in the United States, permanent residence permits in Canada, temporary work visas for Canada and the United States, student visas and residence permits issued for Venezuelan, Peruvian, and Bolivian nationals in South America, among others.

In regard to remittances as the most obvious manifestation of the contributions of diasporas to their families in countries of origin, statistical data show that remittances doubled in the region from 2016 to 2022 and are expected to continue increasing in 2023-2024, thus accounting for a high percentage of the GDP in some RCM Member Countries. Furthermore, it was mentioned that migrants continued to send remittances to their countries of origin during the COVID-19 pandemic, helping to reduce the impact of the crisis in countries of origin. Regarding irregular entries of migrants through the Darién region, a year-on-year increase of 297.1% was recorded during the first seven months of 2023, compared to the same period for the previous year, with a considerable presence of migrant boys, girls and adolescents. A similar situation was recorded at the southern border of the United States, with a significant increase in the number of encounters from 2020 to 2023.

In 2022, an important increase was recorded in the number of deceased and missing migrants in the Americas. Regarding trafficking in persons, women and girls continue to be the primary victims of this crime. Close to 1.6 million migrants returned from Mexico and the United States to the countries of the northern triangle of Central America from 2014 to June 2023. In 2022, more than two million internally displaced persons due to conflict, violence and natural disasters were recorded in the Americas. The total number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants worldwide was 7.32 million in May 2023. Furthermore, asylum seekers and stateless persons are added to the migration crisis. All of the above highlights the common challenges and interests in the region to find appropriate, sustainable and human rights-based solutions in order to protect migrants.

The information included above is available in the presentation entitled [Estado de la Movilidad Humana CRM - CSM 2023](#). (The Status of Human Mobility RCM-SACM 2023)

During the first session, a message of the Andean Community (CAN) was presented within the framework of the meeting of the RCM and the SACM, stating that migration and human mobility are priorities for the Andean Community member countries. Best practices of CAN include supranational regulations on migration matters; agreements on intraregional human mobility without the need for a passport; special customer service windows at international airports; the Andean Migration Card (TAM), which facilitates controlling people who leave Andean territory; and the Migratory Statute of the Andean Community on movement and residence. They join the adoption of initiatives promoted by the RCM and the SACM to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration.

SESSION 1: HUMAN MOBILITY OBSERVATORY

The first thematic panel addressed the establishment of a Human Mobility Observatory proposed by Panama as Presidency Pro-Témpore (PPT) of the RCM, following up on the III Plenary Meeting held in 2022. The objective of the proposed Observatory is to analyse irregular migration flows on the continent and consolidate data for decision-making in the region. To be able to achieve this, the willingness and commitment of the Member Countries is required. As part of its actions in its capacity as PPT of the RCM for 2023, Panama has started to train border officials on collection and management of data for the Observatory.

With this initiative, the importance is highlighted again of using data to perform quantitative and qualitative analyses with a human rights approach, prioritizing migrants and their needs and remembering that human rights travel with each person. In regard to the proposal, the participating countries considered it positive to continue the dialogue in order to explore the implementation of mechanisms for the exchange of information on migration flows, and among them to advance in the technical design and feasibility of the “Human Mobility Observatory”. If this mechanism is implemented, it will become an important decision-making tool, in view of the exponential increase of migration flows, enabling countries to receive information in a more expedited and orderly manner. One of the primary commitments taken on by the members of the thematic panel is to facilitate data for the future Observatory.

In addition, challenges and concerns were mentioned that need to be addressed before beginning with the implementation of the Observatory. First, data to be collected need to be classified, considering the migration routes (north-bound, south-bound and extracontinental migration), the differences among territories and the role of each country, whether it is a country of origin, transit, and/or destination, in order to develop appropriate proposals taking into account the new realities in the region. Second, obstacles in internal legislation need to be considered relating to aspects such as confidentiality, currency and validity of the collected data.

Furthermore, it should be taken into consideration that while data on regular entries and exits are available, no information exists about entries and exits through unauthorized border crossings. And third, renewed open dialogue among countries of origin, transit and destination is required to seek strategic solutions and take more responsibility in addressing irregular migration flows. Policies enabling free movement between countries should be used responsibly, given that countries in the region are facing the common issue of lack of financial and human resources to address the increasing migration flows. Therefore, policies need to be promoted to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, controlling irregular entries and their consequences for countries of transit to the extent possible. This is mentioned in regard to the joint efforts that should take into account the shared but differentiated responsibilities of the Member Countries.

Some countries expressed that a platform should be explored and developed to gather high-quality data. Therefore, it was proposed to conduct a feasibility analysis of initiating the Observatory, calling on international organizations and other local and international actors to provide technical and financial support. In addition, technical advice is required to develop the necessary and useful tools to collect data in an efficient, timely and appropriate manner. Furthermore, the structural causes of migration will continue to be studied, analysed and addressed, including environmental, social, economic and political causes that drive migration movements. Dialogue and joint solutions will help to overcome obstacles such as the lack of resources to address migrant populations transiting through territories in vulnerable situations.

The participating countries highlighted that within the framework of the implementation of a Regional Migration Observatory other similar initiatives should be considered, such as the South American Observatory on Migration (OSUMI), the observatory led by the Regional Network for Civil Organizations on Migration (RNCOM), data collected by Mexico's National Institute of Migration (INM), and the Observatory on Migration of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), in order to increase the impact and avoid duplication of efforts. In addition, data collection forms should be standardized, as should forms to review existing information exchange mechanisms.

In concluding, Panama expressed that the Observatory does not require any infrastructure but rather a virtual space where countries collect their data, and therefore Panama considers that the Observatory is financially viable and reiterated the importance of maintaining the commitment of the involved parties and designating staff in charge of following up on the information. It was suggested that initially, data on gender, age and nationality should be collected, respecting national and international standards for data collection. And finally, the importance of sharing this information was emphasized, as the current situation relating to migration flows is urgent.

BEST PRACTICES AND TOOLS RELATING TO MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

- USFROH-SENAFRONT training
- [Capacitan en Derechos Humanos de los migrantes a Seguridad Fronteriza Humanitaria | Defensoría del Pueblo de Panamá \(defensoria.gob.pa\)](#)
(Training for humanitarian border security officials on human rights of migrants, Human Rights Ombudsman's Office of Panama)
- OSUMI (South American Observatory on Migration)
- [Observatorio Latinoamericano de Trata y Tráfico de personas](#)
(Latin American Observatory on Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling)

SESSION 2: REGIONAL AND EXTRAREGIONAL IRREGULAR MIGRATION

During the second session the dialogue was led by Peru, and best practices and regional and extraregional irregular migration trends were presented. In general, countries recognize that political pressure, social crises and economic and environmental situations are drivers of migration. Therefore, a call was made for solutions to be based on the vulnerability of individuals and not on subjectivities, and countries were urged to continue working in order to offer solutions to irregular migrants.

The delegations stated that actions are being taken to assist migrant populations transiting through their territory in an irregular manner, highlighting shelters with access to health care, psychological support, food and information on regularization; access to employment and education; homologation of academic certificates; and agreements on protection of migrants, among others. In addition to the issuance of temporary protection permits for humanitarian reasons and work permits, voluntary return programmes ensuring reintegration within the framework of human rights were considered, among other solutions.

The Member Countries highlighted various needs relating to irregular migration: ensuring consistency of information; updating migration legislation and policies; strengthening frontline assistance institutions; establishing working groups relating to assistance; dismantling human trafficking networks; and addressing the matter of migration regularization. In addition, the countries mentioned the importance of curbing policies and discourses that criminalize irregular migration and expressed their concern regarding porous borders, irregular points of entry, the increase in the number of asylum and refugee status applications,

trafficking in persons and, in some instances, the alarming numbers of persons entering national territory, exceeding assistance capacity and placing pressure on social security systems.

Furthermore, the importance was mentioned of regularization mechanisms and creating opportunities to ensure the success of these mechanisms. In addition, it is essential that persons are able to regularize their migration status to gain access to basic services that guarantee their well-being within the framework of the enjoyment of their human rights. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), lack of employment is a driver of migration, and in many countries access to employment is part of the solution in managing the changing, dynamic and complex migration flows.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) addressed the challenges in reducing the risk of disappearance of persons in contexts of irregular migration and urged countries to adopt the “Recommendations on Regional Coordination and Information Exchange Mechanisms in the Search for Missing Persons in the Context of Migration” as a tool adopted by the RCM in 2022 to ensure the dignified treatment of missing migrants and their families.

In seeking solutions, a call was made to combat human trafficking networks that promote the irregular entry of migrants into national territories, charging excessive fees and endangering the lives of migrants. To this effect, it is important to create inclusive and respectful environments and ensure access to social services and to coordinate actions among different institutions, with the support of international cooperation, in order to ensure that migration is an option and not a necessity. ILO offered its expertise to support governments in stimulating local markets and seeking economic integration with a human rights approach to ensure that migration is an option.

BEST PRACTICES, POLICIES AND TOOLS RELATING TO PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION

- [Consultations with Venezuelan populations in Peruvian territory, 2020-2021](#)
- [Assistance Centres for Migrants and Refugees \(CAPMiR\) - See OIM Guatemala inaugura su segundo Centro de Atención y Protección para Personas Migrantes y Refugiadas \(CAPMiR\) en Tecún Umán | IOM \(NTCA\)](#)
- [Refugee status application in the Dominican Republic - See ¿Cómo solicitar la condición de refugio en República Dominicana? - ACNUR República Dominicana \(unhcr.org\)](#)
- [El Convenio Centroamericano de Libre Movilidad \(CA-4\) - Portal del SICA](#) (Central American Agreement on Free Mobility (CA-4) – website of the Central American Integration System - SICA)
- [The migration regularization process in Ecuador – See La regularización enciende una luz de esperanza y estabilidad para los migrantes venezolanos en Ecuador](#)
- [Decreto Ejecutivo 112 - Permiso Temporal de Protección para extranjeros](#) (Executive Decree 112 – Temporary Protection Permit for foreign nationals)
- [Plan Vuelta a la Patria - MPPRE](#) (“Vuelta a la Patria” Plan – Ministry of People’s Power for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela)
- [Recomendaciones sobre mecanismos regionales de coordinación e intercambio de información para la búsqueda de persona desaparecidas en el contexto migratorio](#) (Recommendations on Regional Coordination and Information Exchange Mechanisms in the Search for Missing Persons in the Context of Migration)

- “Tránsito Seguro” (Safe Transit) app
- [Red Iberoamericana de Fiscales Especializados en Trata de Personas y Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes \(REDTRAM\)](#)
(Ibero-American Network of Specialized Prosecutors against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants - REDTRAM)

SESSION 3: TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING

During the third session, led by Costa Rica, open and reflexive dialogue was held on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, which are global phenomena affecting every country in the region. Crisis situations and vulnerability expose persons to the risk of falling victim to trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. The participants stated that the COVID-19 pandemic has reconfigured the crime of trafficking in persons, as criminal networks have modernized their operations and expanded their networks. In addition, the countries reaffirmed their commitment to train civil servants and strengthen inter-institutional cooperation through consultative bodies to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking and, in addition, to promote mechanisms aimed at improving the exchange of information and strategies of the institutions addressing this crime in the region.

Significant gaps were identified and reviewed which hinder effective response and the strengthening of the three “Ps”: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution. For example, grey areas exist in addressing and defining trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, exploitation and forced labour. The crime of trafficking in persons is not recognized, documented and investigated appropriately, nor as frequently as other crimes. Border officials lack sufficient training regarding this phenomenon and the early detection of victims. In addition, the absence of relevant data and reference studies hinder immediate responses to this phenomenon. Investigation processes and methods for the judicialization and punishment of trafficking in persons are weak. And in many cases, victims do not report the crime due to fear of stigmatization or reprisal and, in other cases, due to revictimization processes and the scarcity of programmes aimed at the reintegration and compensation for damages of the victims.

The following needs were identified: management of public policies, and protocols for action and coordination. In addition, it was expressed that further analysis is required of the multiples causes of the phenomenon of trafficking in persons, extraregional migration and related legal actions, and the establishment of teams in charge of prosecuting, investigating and judicializing the crime. Other identified needs include the development of proposals aimed at the strengthening of the national financial structures through which the money used for this crime is laundered, and the recovery of assets obtained through the crime. The Member Countries reiterated the importance of coordinating efforts among governments, international organizations, the private sector, public institutions, consular networks, prosecutors, judges and academia to share best practices, build multidisciplinary teams and strengthen capacities.

In seeking joint solutions, it was proposed to work at the transnational level, promote the establishment of teams to dismantle criminal networks and rescue victims, and strengthen information systems for the collection and processing of data on cases of trafficking and perpetrators of this crime. Furthermore, to conduct situational assessments of the characteristics of the phenomenon by region; strengthen the early detection of cases by border officials; promote an interdisciplinary approach in addressing trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling; and examine the recruitment of victims by cyberspace. Moreover, the role of consular networks was highlighted with regard to prevention, as well as detection and assistance of victims/survivors of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. And finally, a call was made to improve

communication mechanisms and to develop awareness-raising campaigns and disseminate them at the regional level and through consular networks.

BEST PRACTICES, POLICIES AND TOOLS IN PREVENTING AND ADDRESSING THE CRIMES OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING

- [Manual para la Investigación del Delito de Trata de Personas especialmente de Mujeres, Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes](#)
(Manual on investigation of the crime of trafficking in persons, especially women and boys, girls and adolescents)
- [Campaña Corazón Azul \(corazon-azul.org\)](#)
("Corazón Azul" Campaign)
- "Rayo Azul" Campaign
- [Consejo Nacional de Prevención y Combate a la Trata y la Explotación de Personas | Uruguay](#)
(National council to prevent and combat trafficking and exploitation of persons, Uruguay)
- [Proyecto Turquesa](#)
("Turquesa" Project)
- [Ley contra la Trata de personas y creación de la Coalición Nacional Contra el Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes y la Trata de Personas \(CONATT\) - Costa Rica](#)
(Law Against Trafficking in Persons and establishment of the National Coalition Against Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking (CONATT) – Costa Rica)
- [Política Plurinacional contra la trata de personas, tráfico ilícito de migrantes y delitos conexos - Bolivia](#)
(Plurinational policy against trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling and related crimes – Bolivia)
- LibertApp – See [Con LibertApp, cualquier persona puede denunciar la trata de personas en Colombia | OIM Colombia \(iom.int\)](#)
- [Lineamientos Regionales en materia de Protección y Asistencia a personas Desplazadas a través de Fronteras y Migrantes en países afectados por desastres de origen natural](#)
(Regional Guidelines on the Protection and Assistance of Cross-Border Displaced Persons and Migrants in Countries Affected by Disasters)
- [Protocolo para prevenir, reprimir y sancionar la trata de personas, especialmente mujeres y niños](#)
(Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children)

SESSION 4: REGIONAL COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN

The fourth session was led by Panama. Country representatives highlighted that communication is one of the essential processes of social organization and relates to the act of exchanging information and creating messages. Thus, addressing communication processes involves determining the most effective way to disseminate high-quality and timely information to those who need it. However, information that is misused can deceive people and prevent them from obtaining truthful information on the risks associated with irregular migration. Therefore, persuasion messages and strategies used by migrant smugglers and

traffickers need to be reviewed, as migrants are increasingly exposed to such risks along the migration route.

A common need identified by the representatives of the participating countries was counteracting misinformation and the dissemination of fake news. Participants proposed the development of a regional communication strategy aimed at providing accurate information on topics such as regular migration channels; development opportunities and processes in the region; the risks associated with irregular migration aided by traffickers; the dangers of crossing the Darién jungle, etc., building a more inclusive narrative. Migrants not only receive information but are part of a bidirectional process where they can consult and inform each other. In this regard, irregular migration can be prevented through disseminating accurate information on regular migration options and human rights through official channels. Moreover, the participating countries highlighted that it is not only a matter of developing a campaign but being coherent with the other actions that are communicated. This means that it is important to not only consider what needs to be communicated but also what people want to hear and, in addition, who is providing the information.

Some of the concerns that were expressed were related to misinformation generated and financed by migrant smuggling and trafficking networks; lack of knowledge of the target population; information channels and simplistic approaches which prevent information from reaching the target population; and the issue of xenophobia. That is, the messages should not be the same for everyone. In this regard, it was proposed to communicate messages with clear contents, in an appropriate language, and to know the algorithms and search engines in order to reach the population groups that are thinking of migrating; and in addition, to create intersectoral working groups with focal points for communication in each country and to include all key actors in the regional dissemination networks: governments, academia, reflection groups, the private sector, consular networks, international organizations, etc.

BEST PRACTICES AND TOOLS RELATING TO COMMUNICATION ON MIGRATION

- [Campaña de sensibilización para prevención de riesgos de migración irregular - Colombia](#)
(Awareness-raising campaign on prevention of the risks of irregular migration – Colombia)
- [Campaña de información sobre fraude de inmigración y estafas de visas](#)
(Information campaign on immigration fraud and visa scams, Canada)
- [Campañas de lucha contra la información migratoria falsa en Centroamérica](#)
(Campaigns to combat false migratory information in Central America)
- [Innova Migración \(iom.int\) Tool](#)

SESSION 5: ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The dialogues held during the fifth session were led by Argentina and Chile, highlighting the important links between migration, environment and climate change. Regarding human mobility in the context of emergencies, natural disasters and climate change, the RCM and the SACM have guidelines, tools and national plans in place for the protection of persons displaced due to natural disasters as well as the protection of migrants in these contexts. During this session, the participating countries recognized that an intrinsic link exists between environment, gender, challenges relating to climate change and human mobility. Therefore, addressing this interrelation is essential in order to achieve sustainable and equitable development at the global level. Migrants were included in the dialogue and in the search for solutions and joint actions based on the resilience of migrants and their communities. In addition, shared responsibility in

addressing this topic was mentioned, from emissions of greenhouse gases and changes in consumption patterns to exploitation of natural resources.

The SACM recalled that a working network on migration, environment, natural disasters and climate change was established in 2020-2021. The network is addressing the topics of mapping migration situations linked to the effects of climate change, the environment, and regional guidelines for the protection and assistance to cross-border displaced persons and migrants affected by natural disasters, among others.

An issue that needs further attention is the vulnerability of migrants in the event of natural disasters. The need was highlighted to promote capacity-building and the establishment of strategic alliances to address the complex challenges relating to human mobility in the context of climate change in a comprehensive manner. In addition, joint efforts should be oriented toward planning and improving the capacity to respond to the climate crisis and the conservation of the environment for future generations. In seeking solutions, participants spoke about a pan-governmental approach in regard to adaptation and risk mitigation and inter-institutional coordination to conduct studies to gain a better understanding of the link between human mobility, natural disasters/risks and the role of international cooperation. In addition, the importance was mentioned of protecting local communities and indigenous peoples against the pollution caused by migrants in transit. Furthermore, the need was expressed to strengthen mechanisms for protection and support for Caribbean States.

Canada and the United States expressed the need for an addendum on climate change to the Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection and the Global Refugee Forum. The delegates from Peru took the opportunity to request the development of a joint communiqué, as the one that is being developed within the framework of the SACM for the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 28), including three key points: first, to reaffirm the influence of climate change and natural disasters on human mobility; second, to recognize that international coordination is a fundamental instrument to strengthen the exchange of information, best practices and experiences relating to the influence of environmental change on human mobility; and third, to update national public policies for the different stages of the migration cycle in accordance with human rights instruments, taking into account situations of climate vulnerability and considering the specific needs of the displaced populations and promoting their participation in the search for lasting solutions that respond to their needs. Furthermore, it was proposed to promote shared responsibility in guaranteeing environmental rights and to develop a regional glossary of terms relating to prevention and mitigation of climate change.

POLICIES AND TOOLS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- [Política Nacional de Migración y Extranjería de Chile](#)
(National Migration and Immigration Policy of Chile)
- [Política Nacional del Medio Ambiente El Salvador](#)
(National Environmental Policy of El Salvador)
- [Política Migratoria para la acogida humanitaria y reagrupación familiar a favor de haitianos y apátridas residentes en Haití](#)
(Migration policy on humanitarian reception and family reunification of Haitian nationals and stateless persons residing in Haiti - Brazil)
- [Plan Nacional para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres 2024-2030 Argentina](#)
(National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan 2024-2030, Argentina)
- [Lineamientos Regionales en materia de Protección y Asistencia a personas Desplazadas a través de Fronteras y Migrantes en Países afectados por Desastres de Origen Natural - CSM](#)



(Regional Guidelines on the Protection and Assistance of Cross-Border Displaced Persons and Migrants in Countries Affected by Disasters – SACM)

- [Protocolo de Atención a Situaciones Migratorias Especiales](#)
(Protocol for the Protection and Assistance to Migrants in Special Migration Situations – Costa Rica)

SESSION 6: CAPACITY-BUILDING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ON MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

The last session of the day was led by Colombia and Chile. Reference was made to the role of local governments in providing assistance to migrant populations. In general, the delegations expressed that migration is a multidimensional reality that needs to be addressed by multiple actors and with a multi-level analysis and therefore, a pan-social approach should be adopted to promote broad collaboration among multiple stakeholders in order to address migration in all its dimensions through the inclusion of migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, unions, national human rights institutions, the media and other stakeholders in migration governance.

The participating local government representatives recognized the pressure to adapt their services and respond immediately to facilitate the cultural and socioeconomic integration of migrant communities. Therefore, the following topics were discussed more in depth: the need to strengthen local governments and their essential role in raising awareness in host communities; local integration policies; assistance centres; communication processes to prevent irregular migration; and combating xenophobia. Local governments often have roles beyond the central government and develop territorial development plans for host communities and migrant communities. Therefore, national and local policies should be coordinated in order to ensure that migration is an option and not a necessity.

Regarding the capacity-building of local governments, two relevant efforts were mentioned that have been implemented by the RCM: first, a training programme on migration policy and governance, conducted with Mexico as PPT of the RCM in 2021, addressing the need to strengthen the capacities of local governments in matters relating to migration; and subsequently, a seminar for representatives of local governments to build their capacities in the field of migration and human mobility, held in 2023 with El Salvador as PPT of the RCM. And finally, the importance was expressed of creating cities of solidarity that are inclusive, integrative and free of xenophobia and discrimination.

BEST PRACTICES, POLICIES AND TOOLS RELATING TO CAPACITY-BUILDING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ON MIGRATION

- [Centro de atención a migrantes y retornados - El Salvador](#)
(Assistance Centre for Migrants and Returned Persons – El Salvador)
- [Ciudades Solidarias | ACNUR](#)
("Cities of Solidarity", an initiative of UNHCR)
- [Centro de atención a personas migrantes y refugiadas Guatemala](#)
(Assistance Centre for Migrants and Refugees, Guatemala)
- [Centro Intégrate | OIM Colombia \(iom.int\)](#)
("Intégrate" Centre, IOM Colombia)
- [Migra Ciudades | OIM Argentina](#)
("Migra Ciudades", IOM Argentina)
- [Ley de Consejos Comunales en Venezuela](#)
(Law of Communal Councils of Venezuela)

- [Política Migratoria Municipal-Coto Brus 2022-2032](#) (Municipal Migration Policy-Coto Brus 2022-2032)
- [Perfil de Gobernanza de la Migración: Municipalidad de Coto Brus](#) (Migration Governance Profile: Municipality of Coto Brus)
- [Programa de Reasentamiento Rural Uruguay | ACNUR](#) (Rural Resettlement Programme in Uruguay, UNHCR)

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were formulated as a result of the meeting of the RCM and the SACM:

- Technical knowledge and understanding were reinforced relating to migration trends, policies, practices, tools and experiences in migration governance.
- Coordination was strengthened to promote dialogue between the RCM and the SACM as the longest-running consultative processes on migration in the Americas. During the meeting the States present shared views to continue addressing migration from a regional perspective, based on the protection of migrants.
- The States identified the need for both Conferences and the Troikas to meet to update and discuss topics relating to migration concerning the region on an annual basis, as a minimum.
 - A request was made to develop a mechanism for the implementation of joint actions, and not just to wait for the annual plenary meetings.
- Actions such as the creation of the Human Mobility Observatory and the launch of a regional communication campaign aimed at discouraging irregular migration were validated and considered to be essential, to be implemented in the future.
- The countries agreed on the need to continue working on building a positive narrative on migration, recognizing its contribution to social, cultural and economic development in the countries.
- They recognized the need to work towards strengthening the capacities of local governments and host communities through technical and financial support to achieve effective migration governance that promotes and facilitates the integration and full socioeconomic insertion of migrants.

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and South American Conference on Migration (SACM)

IV Plenary Meeting
Panama City – Republic of Panama
23 August 2023

In Panama City, Republic of Panama, on August 23, 2023, the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and the South American Conference on Migration (SACM) held their IV Plenary Meeting, with the participation of representatives from 23 countries.

The Member States recognized the achievements of the RCM and the SACM, the longest-running consultative processes on migration in the region, through dialogue between governments, observer organizations, civil society, and special guests, and under on the principle of shared responsibility, full respect for the human rights of migrants, regardless of their migratory status, and an understanding of the different economic, socio-cultural and migratory realities that converge in the region.

During the meeting, the representatives of the participating countries exchanged views on the intraregional and extra-regional migration trends in the Americas and on the socioeconomic vulnerabilities, among other factors, that drive them, including the effects of disasters and climate change.

They also discussed some of the risks of irregular migration, warning about the actions of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling networks and agreed on the need to generate coordinated actions for their prevention and prosecution, as well as for cooperation between law enforcement and judicial agencies.

The countries agreed on the implementation of regional communication campaigns aimed at exposing the risks associated with irregular migration and promoting legal channels in order to achieve safe, orderly and regular migration. They also agreed on the need to continue working on building a positive narrative on migration, recognizing its contribution to social, cultural, and economic development in the countries.

They recognized the need to move towards strengthening the capacities of local governments and host communities through technical and financial support to achieve effective migration governance that promotes and facilitates the integration and full socioeconomic insertion of migrants.

The participating countries considered it positive to continue the dialogue in order to explore the implementation of mechanisms for the exchange of information on migratory flows, and among them to advance in the technical design and feasibility of the "Human Mobility Observatory".

The States present shared views to continue addressing migration from a regional perspective. They identified the need to institutionalize the meeting between the most consolidated migration forums in the Americas, the RCM and the SACM, through Troika and Plenary meetings, on an annual basis.

The participating countries thank the people and Government of the Republic of Panama for their hospitality and for their efforts to hold the IV Plenary Meeting of the RCM in conjunction with the SACM, as well as the Government of Canada, the Technical Secretariats of the respective regional processes and the Observer Organizations that supported the development of this meeting.



NOTE

A field visit to the Darién Province had been scheduled for the second day of the meeting, to see two Temporary Migrant Reception Stations (ETRM, Spanish acronym): Lajas Blancas and San Vicente, both in the Darién Province. However, the visit had to be cancelled due to weather reasons and travel safety concerns. Therefore, Panama in its capacity as PPT of the RCM made a presentation on the situation of the Darién region and the campaign entitled “Darién no es una ruta, es una jungla” (“Darién is not a route, it is a jungle”). The presentation was given by representatives of the National Migration Service of Panama.

LAUNCH OF THE CAMPAIGN ENTITLED “DARIÉN NO ES UNA RUTA, ES UNA JUNGLA”

Thus far in 2023, more than 300,000 persons have crossed the Darién jungle; 20% of them were boys, girls and adolescents. The main nationalities that have been recorded are Haiti, Venezuela and Ecuador. “Darién no es una ruta” is a campaign developed by the Government of the Republic of Panama with the objective of discouraging irregular migration through the Darién jungle by providing information about the dangers that persons may face if they cross the jungle, as well as the environmental impact of irregular migration flows on this region. The campaign seeks to coordinate efforts of government institutions, international organizations and the private sector to raise awareness about the risks associated with irregular migration as well as the irreversible damage that is being caused to Darién National Park (Government of Panama, 2023).

A presentation was made on a field study led by the National Border Service of Panama (SENAFRONT) and aimed at identifying how the population of the Darién Province obtains information on irregular migration. As a result of the study, WhatsApp, Facebook and Tik Tok were identified as the main networks used by traffickers to disseminate information about their services. In addition, the authorities stated that the Darién jungle is a natural lung that is being destroyed and polluted with garbage and human waste. It was also mentioned that the flora and fauna of the Darién jungle are being affected by people crossing this region and that the community living in the region has been transformed both culturally and economically, shifting away from subsistence agriculture towards trade of services and products derived from human mobility. The indigenous peoples have been displaced by the high numbers of migrants, and this has affected their health, food security and personal security. Thus, the continuous changes along the routes and the means used by traffickers are forcing the Government of Panama to increase efforts to address these migration flows, which exceed its capacity to provide assistance.

After the presentation, the representatives of the participating countries congratulated Panama and expressed their interest in the initiative, and the floor was opened for questions and answers. The topics addressed included the routes used by traffickers and migrant smugglers; the services offered by the Government of Panama to migrants who have already crossed the Darién jungle; the punishment imposed on traffickers; and the negative environmental impact on the National Park and the damage caused to the communities of indigenous peoples living in the jungle. Reflections were made on the importance of disseminating such campaigns at the regional level, audience segmentation and use of algorithms, the need for exchange of information among migration authorities, the fight against organized crime which affects migrants, and addressing the structural causes of irregular migration.

Furthermore, the importance of the following was highlighted: international cooperation, coordinated efforts, a human rights-based approach to migration, and the urgency of providing additional regular



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Regional Conference on Migration



Conferencia Suramericana sobre Migraciones

migration channels in order to prevent migrants from continuing to choose migration routes such as the Darién region.





APPENDIX 1. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Participants of the RCM				
No.	Country	Name	Position	Institution
1	Belize	Gilroy Middleton	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade & Immigration
2	Belize	Shanika Norales	Port Commander	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Immigration
3	Costa Rica	Marlen Luna	Vice-Minister of the Interior and Police	Ministry of the Interior, Police and Security
4	Costa Rica	Eugenia Víctor Sánchez	Head of Institutional Planning	General Office of Migration and Immigration
5	Costa Rica	José Elías Quesada Soto	Deputy Director of the Professional Migration Police	General Office of Migration and Immigration
6	Costa Rica	Natalia Bolaños Espinoza	Officer of the International Law and Human Rights Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship
7	Canada	Shannon-Marie Soni	Senior Director	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
8	Canada	Barry Bristman	First Secretary	Canadian Embassy to Panama
9	Canada	Pablo Gil	Senior Policy Analyst	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
10	Canada	Troy Simkus	Liaison Officer	Canada Border Services Agency
11	Canada	Timothy Kilbourn	International Network Officer	Embassy of Canada to Colombia
12	El Salvador	Julissa Landaverde Rivera	Director of Human Mobility Analysis and Partnerships	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
13	El Salvador	Patricia Aguilera Bran	Vice-Minister of Diasporas and Human Mobility	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
14	El Salvador	Diana Marcela Vanegas Hernández	Ambassador in Panama	Embassy of El Salvador in Panama
15	El Salvador	Raúl Aparicio	Consul in Panama	Embassy of El Salvador in Panama
16	United States	Marta Youth	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	Department of State
17	United States	Adam M. Hunter	Deputy Assistant Secretary	Department of Homeland Security
18	United States	Marlen Piñeiro	DHS Regional Attaché	Department of Homeland Security
19	United States	Neal Rose	Foreign Affairs Officer	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
20	United States	Emma Nagy	Deputy Regional Refugee Coordinator	US Embassy in Panama
21	United States	Eric Aldrich	Regional Refugee Coordinator for Panama and the Caribbean	US Embassy in Panama
22	United States	Alixia Tovia	Program Specialist PRM Panama	US Embassy in Panama City
23	Guatemala	Geovani René Castillo Polanco	Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
24	Guatemala	Víctor Humberto Ramírez Scaglia	Director General of Consular Affairs and Migration	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
25	Guatemala	Edi David González Hernández	First Secretary and Consul	Guatemalan Embassy in Panama
26	Guatemala	Manuel Estuardo Rodríguez Valladares	Director General	Guatemalan Migration Institute
27	Honduras	Antonio García	Vice-Minister of Consular Affairs and Migration	Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
28	Honduras	Wilson Paz Reyes	Director of Protection for Honduran Migrants	Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
29	Honduras	Marcos Palacios	General Secretary	National Migration Institute
30	Honduras	César Sánchez	Legal Advisor on Migration Affairs	National Migration Institute
31	Honduras	María José Segura Figueroa	Consul	Honduran Embassy in Panama



32	Honduras	Candelario Reyes García	Ambassador of Honduras in Panama	Honduran Embassy in Panama
33	Honduras	Josías David Valle Guerrero	Second Secretary	Honduran Embassy in Panama
34	Mexico	Laura Elena Carrillo Cubillas	Deputy Secretary for Latin America and the Caribbean	Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of Mexico
35	Mexico	Carlos Imanol Belausteguigoitia Reyes	Director General for Central America and the Caribbean	Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of Mexico
36	Mexico	Armando Arriaga Ochoategui	Special Envoy for Migration	Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of Mexico
37	Nicaragua	Iván Lara Palacios	Vice-Minister of Legal Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
38	Nicaragua	Pablo Morales Luna	Deputy Director of Migration and Immigration	General Office of Migration and Immigration within the Ministry of the Interior
39	Panama	Johanna Aguirre Frías	Head of International Legal Counsel	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
40	Panama	Rolando Luis Pinzón Fuentes	Advisor for Border Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
41	Panama	Otto a. Escartín Romero	Director of International Legal Affairs and Treaties	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
42	Panama	Jaquelin Rivera	Legal Assistant	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
43	Panama	Luci Pottinger	Legal Assistant	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
44	Panama	Seychell Mai Gutiérrez Tejada	Consultant	IOM/Ministry of Foreign Affairs
45	Panama	Eleazar Ameth Bonilla	Attorney	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
46	Panama	Vladimir Franco Sousa	Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
47	Panama	Ariel Osses	Photographer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
48	Panama	Kathery Vega	Communications Advisor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
49	Panama	Ana Patricia Martínez	Editor/Public Relations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
50	Panama	Efrén Girón	Graphic Reporter	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
51	Panama	Isaac Acosta	Post-Production – Public Relations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
52	Panama	Karen Morán	Public Relations Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
53	Panama	Aldo Vergara	Photographer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
54	Panama	Edgar Serrano	Cameraman	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
55	Panama	Katherine Ramos	Deputy Director of Public Relations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
56	Panama	Erich Abuerbach	Director General of Public Relations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
57	Panama	Lorena Saldaña	Public Relations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
58	Panama	Javier Enrique Barrios Cobas	Coordinator of the Presidency pro tempore	Ministry of Public Security
59	Panama	Silvana Miletic	Consultant	IOM - Ministry of Public Security
60	Panama	Maria Isabel Saravia Marín	Deputy Director	National Migration Service
61	Panama	Isbeth Quiel Murcia	Director General of Foreign Policy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
62	Panama	Miguel Agustín Lecaro Barrios	Protocol Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
63	Panama	Emileidys Liliana Mendoza Broce	Protocol Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
64	Panama	Alex Reinaldo Espino Herrera	Protocol Officer to the Minister of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
65	Panama	Diva Cristina Galindo Reeder	Protocol Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
66	Panama	José Ángel Castrellón De León	Protocol Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
67	Panama	Cecibell Annette Chan Barahona	Protocol Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs



68	Panama	Rita Michell Franceschi Ortega	Deputy Director of Protocol and State Ceremonial	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
69	Panama	David Castro De León	Deputy Director of Protocol and State Ceremonial	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
70	Panama	Alexander Verick Haylett Lavrate	Protocol Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
71	Panama	Naddia C. Avila V.	Second Secretary of Diplomatic and Consular Career	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
72	Panama	Gloria González Moreno	Intern	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
73	Panama	Yerina Aimeth Soriano Martínez	Third Secretary of Diplomatic and Consular Career	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Office of Foreign Policy
74	Panama	Jasmín Ariadna Gutiérrez Polo	Third Secretary of Diplomatic and Consular Career	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
75	Panama	Jussara Ramos	International Cooperation	National Migration Service
76	Panama	Peggy Marín	Secretary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
77	Panama	Elzebir Huffington	Technical Assistant, General Sub-Directorate	National Migration Service
78	Panama	Milena Mayuri Mendoza	Intern	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
79	Panama	Patricia Núñez	Head of Cabinet	Office of the Vice-Minister
80	Panama	Ivor Axel Pitti Hernández	Vice-Minister of Public Security	Ministry of Public Security
81	Dominican Republic	Opinio Díaz Vargas	Vice-Minister of Consular Affairs and Migration	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
82	Dominican Republic	Yudelka García	Director of Migration Control	General Office of Migration
83	RCM Executive Secretariat	Luis Alonso Serrano	Executive Secretary	RCM Executive Secretariat
84	RCM Executive Secretariat	Renán Rodas	IT Specialist	RCM Executive Secretariat
85	RCM Executive Secretariat	Marisol Aguilar	Technical Assistant	RCM Executive Secretariat
86	IOM – RCM Executive Secretariat	Sara Rivas	Consultant	RCM Executive Secretariat
87	IOM- RCM Executive Secretariat	Silvia Urbina	Consultant	RCM Executive Secretariat
Participants of the SACM Member States				
88	Argentina	Carlos Enrique Catella	Minister - Director of International Migration	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship
89	Argentina	Josefina Gojenola	Head of the Consular Section of the Embassy of Argentina in Panama	Embassy of Argentina
90	Brazil	André Veras Guimaraes	Director of the Migration and Justice Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil
91	Colombia	Martha Patricia Medina González	Director of Migration, Consular Affairs and Citizen Assistance	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia
92	Colombia	Ian Sergio Bueno Aguirre	Delegate from Colombia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
93	Colombia	Angie Viviana Sánchez Cárdenas	Migration Advisor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
94	Colombia	Camilo Vizcaya Rodríguez	Second Secretary of Foreign Affairs	Colombian Embassy in Panama
95	Colombia	MAURICIO BAQUERO	AMBASSADOR	Colombian Embassy in Panama



96	Colombia	JOSE ANTONIO SOTO MURGAS	GENERAL CONSUL	General Consulate of Colombia in Panama
97	Colombia	Carlos Fernando García Manosalva	Director of Colombia Migration	Colombia Migration
98	Chile	Cristián Rodrigo Donoso Maluf	Director General of Consular Affairs, Immigration and Chileans Abroad (DIGECONSU)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile
99	Chile	Eduardo Héctor Pool Rubio	Head of Cabinet of the Director General of Consular Affairs, Immigration and Chileans Abroad	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile
100	Chile	Abigail Denisse López Martínez	Deputy Head of the Migration Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
101	Chile	Pedro Osvaldo Alejandro Hernández González	Ambassador – Head of the Migration Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
102	Chile	Pablo Ignacio Segura Correa	Consul of Chile in Panama City	Embassy of Chile in Panama
103	Ecuador	María Soledad Córdova Montero	Deputy Secretary of the Ecuadorian Migrant Community	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility
104	Ecuador	Marcelo Hurtado	Director of Protection for Ecuadorians Abroad	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility
105	Plurinational State of Bolivia	Eva Gloria Chuquimia	Vice-Minister of Consular and Institutional Management	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
106	Plurinational State of Bolivia	Katherine Calderón	National Director of Migration	
107	Plurinational State of Bolivia	Britta Ninoska Cosio de la Zerda	Head of the Consular Policy Unit	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
108	Guyana	Rosalinda Rasul	Head of the Diaspora Unit	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation
109	Paraguay	María Olivia Trinidad	Head of Foreign and Honorary Consulates	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
110	Paraguay	Milner Guanes	Commercial Economic Attaché	Embassy of Paraguay in Panama
111	Peru	Alberto Alejandro Farje Orna	Director General of Peruvian Communities Abroad and Consular Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru
112	Peru	Mario Juvenal López Chávarri	Ambassador of Peru in Panama	Embassy of Peru in Panama
113	Peru	David Adalberto Vergara Pílares	Head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Embassy of Peru in Panama
114	Peru	Karim Durand Lazo	General Consul	General Consulate of Peru in Panama
115	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Rander Peña	Vice-Minister for Latin America	Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs
116	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Yoimara Aurimar Meléndez Moro	Director General of the Consular Relations Office	Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs
117	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Sergio Rafael Barazarte Rodríguez	Director of the Office for Cooperation with UN Agencies	Vice-Ministry for Multilateral Issues within the Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs
118	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	José Luis Gutiérrez	Special Envoy for Regional Affairs	Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs
119	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Jhannett María Madriz Sotillo	Chargé d'affaires AD HOC	Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the Republic of Panama

120	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Merlín Andreina Rossel Gómez	Office Assistant	Embassy of Venezuela in Panama
121	Suriname	Groenveld Rachele Gione	Coordinator of the Migration Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation
122	Uruguay	María Alejandrina Sande	Director of International Migration	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
123	TS-SACM	Alba Goycochea	Technical Secretary	SACM Technical Secretariat
Participants of the Regional Network for Civil Organizations on Migration (RNCOM)				
124	RNCOM	Vinicio Sandoval	Director	RNCOM El Salvador - GMIES
125	RNCOM	María Salgado Mendoza	Executive Secretary	RNCOM Honduras - FONAMIH
Participants of the Observer Organizations				
126	UNHCR	Isabel Márquez	Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau for the Americas	UNHCR
127	UNHCR	Mariana Meyer	Regional Bureau for the Americas	UNHCR
128	ICRC	Anais Faure Atger	Regional Migration Advisor	ICRC
129	OHCHR	Byron Cárdenas Velásquez	Human Rights Officer	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
130	IOM	Erica Guevara Reyes	Regional Liaison and Policy Assistant	IOM
131	IOM	Marcelo Pisani	IOM Regional Director for South America	IOM
132	IOM	Michele Klein-Solomon	Regional Director for Central and North America and the Caribbean	IOM
133	IOM	Jorge Baca	Chief of Mission, IOM Peru	IOM
134	IOM	Rudi Maxwald	Senior Regional Policy and Liaison Officer	IOM
135	ILO	Noortje Denkers	Labour Migration Specialist	ILO
136	ILO	Maaret Cañedo Lohikoski	Regional Strategic Alliances Officer	ILO
137	PDD	Juan Carlos Méndez		PDD
138	SEGIB	Jorge Andrés Osorio	Environmental Officer	SEGIB
139	UNFPA LACRO	Jackeline Romio	Programme Specialist	UNFPA LACRO
140	UNICEF	Reis López Rello	Climate Change Advisor	UNICEF
141	UNICEF	María del Carmen Porras Pérez Guerrero	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist	UNICEF
142	UNICEF	Vicente Teran	Deputy Representative, UNICEF Panama	UNICEF
143	UNICEF	Michele Messina	Regional Emergency Advisor	UNICEF
144	UNICEF	Kendra Gregson	Regional Advisor	UNICEF
145	UNODC	Sylvie Bertrand	Regional Representative UNODC	UNODC
146	UNODC	Daniel Charles	Specialist in Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling	UNODC
147	UNODC	Carlos Pérez	Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer	UNODC

For the purposes of the meeting, a “best practice” is recognized as a successful experience in achieving a specific objective which, therefore, is recommended as an exemplary model that can be replicated in other contexts.

A best practice is an experience such as a policy, law or strategy, as well as a simpler experience such as an initiative, process or action. Regardless of its form, a best practice will always have to show a certain “maturity”, that is, it should have been implemented within a sufficient period of time to verify that it works.

Herramienta recopilación información Reunión CRM-CSM

(Data collection tool, RCM-SACM Meeting)



APPENDIX 3. PHOTOS





Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada



Conferencia Regional sobre Migración
Regional Conference on Migration



Conferencia Suramericana sobre Migraciones





APPENDIX 4. QR Code of the Meeting of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and the South American Conference on Migration (SACM)

