

CANAMID *Policy Brief Series* launch

Policy Briefs PB04-PB07

Pablo Mateos
CIESAS Research Center

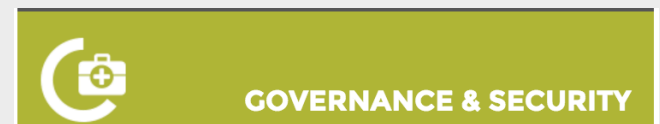
20 Oct 2015
CANAMID Launch event
Woodrow Wilson Center
Washington DC



4 Policy Briefs in 15 mins...



- **PB04: Visitors and Residents: Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Honduran Workers in Mexico**
 - Liliana Meza
- **PB05: Access to healthcare for Central American transit migrants through Mexico,**
 - René Leyva Flores, César Infante, Edson Serván, Frida Quintino, Omar Silverman
- **PB06: Psycho-social effects of deportation in Central American migrants**
 - Ietza Bojorquez
- **PB07: Central American diplomatic protection in North America**
 - Jorge Schiavon



PB04: CA workers in Mexico



- **PB04: Visitors and Residents: Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Honduran Workers in Mexico**
- Liliana Meza
- Researcher at the Department of Labor and Social Welfare, Mexico



PB04: CA Workers in Mexico



- Based on Mexico's Southern Border Migration Survey (EMIF SUR)
- Surveys flows at 3 border crossings Mexico (Chiapas)-> Guatemala

Map 1. Mexico-Guatemala Border - Emif Sur survey crossing points

GEOGRAPHICAL SAMPLE AREAS 2015

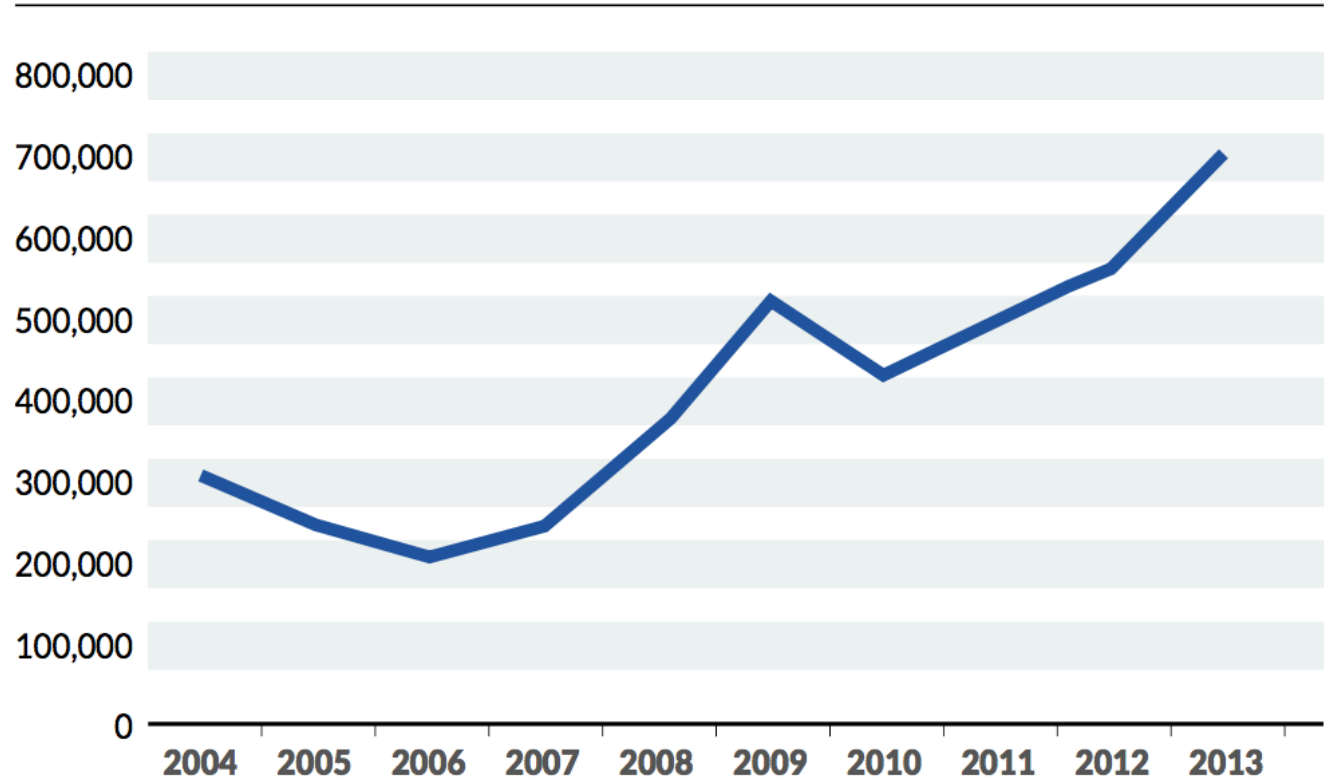


PB04: CA Workers in Mexico



- Return flows Mex->Gua are increasing (EMIF SUR)

Figure 1.
Number of total
crossings from Mexico
to Guatemala 2004-
2013



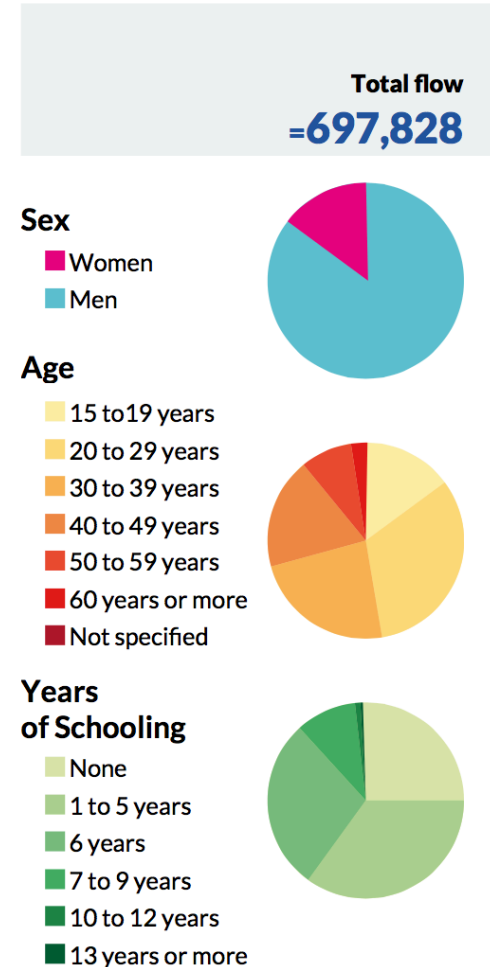
Source: Emif Sur (various years)

PB04: CA Workers in Mexico



- Mexico ->Guatemala flow
- Male dominated
- Young population (71% < age 39)
- Low education (88% < 6 years education)

Figure 2. Socio-demographic characteristics of migrant flow from Mexico to Guatemala



PB04: CA Workers in Mexico



- Mexico, new destination from Honduras and El Salvador.
- Precarious work, except for some Salvadorans.
- Salvadorans better paid than Guatemalans, more urban, more scattered throughout Mex.
- Guatemalans concentrated in Chiapas and involved in circular migration, since they have a legal temporary work card for the border area

- Occupations:

Country	Men	Women
Guatemala	agricultural work	domestic service
Salvadorans and Hondurans	artisans or traders	commerce

PB04: CA Workers in Mexico



- Policy recommendations:
 1. Extend temporary work permits to other Mexican states
 2. Increase the Mexican social security coverage and coordinate with CA countries for pension entitlement
 3. Coordinate educational systems to recognize studies from CA in Mex.
 4. Extend some of Mexico's social programs to CAs

PB05: Health services for transit mig.



- **PB05: Access to health services for Central American migrants in transit through Mexico**
- René Leyva, César Infante, Edson Serván-Mori, Frida Quintino and Omar Silverman
- National Institute of Public Health, Mexico



PB05: Health services for transit mig.



PB05: Health services for transit mig.



PB05: Health services for transit mig.

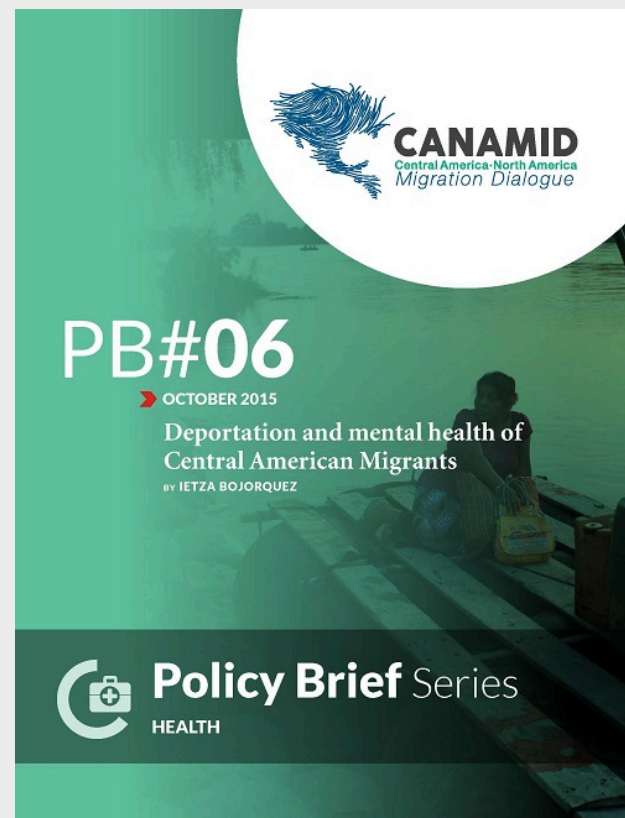


- Central American irregular migrants in transit through Mexico
- Survey in migrant shelters run by civil society or church
- Key problems:
 - Respiratory and gastrointestinal infections, dehydration, and injuries resulting from accidents
- Problematic social perception: “health risk”
- The Mexican government currently offers all migrants temporary access to its “Seguro Popular” healthcare program (90 days)
- Need to promote this entitlement and secure access to healthcare preventing xenophobia

PB06: Deportation & mental health



- **PB06: Deportation and mental health of CA migrants**
- Ietza Bojorquez
- Researcher at El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF), Mexico



PB06: Deportation & mental health



- Deportations from the U.S. have increased
- Deportees have left children in the U.S.
 - 35% of Salvadorans
 - 14% of Guatemalans and Hondurans

Figure 1. Deportations of Central American Migrants by US Immigration Authorities.

EVENTS OF REPATRIATIONS (IN THOUSANDS)

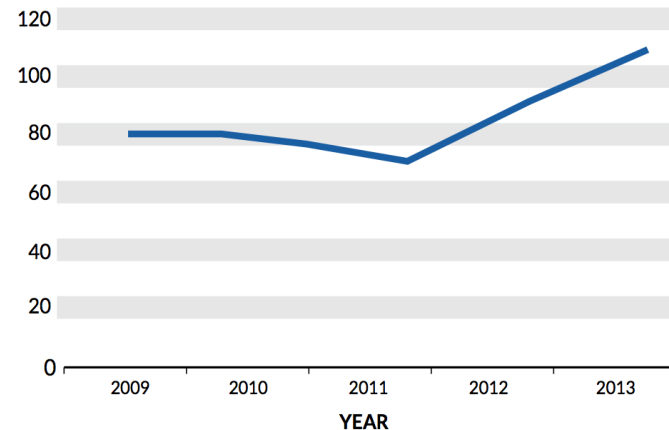


Figure 1: Deportations of Central American migrants by U.S. immigration authorities.
Source: Based on data from the Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (<http://www.dhs.gov/publication/yearbook-immigration-statistics-2013-enforcement-action>)

PB06: Deportation & mental health



There is often the idea that those deported are criminals, and the deportation process by which migrants are detained, handcuffed and taken into custody, contributes to this perception.



PB06: Deportation & mental health



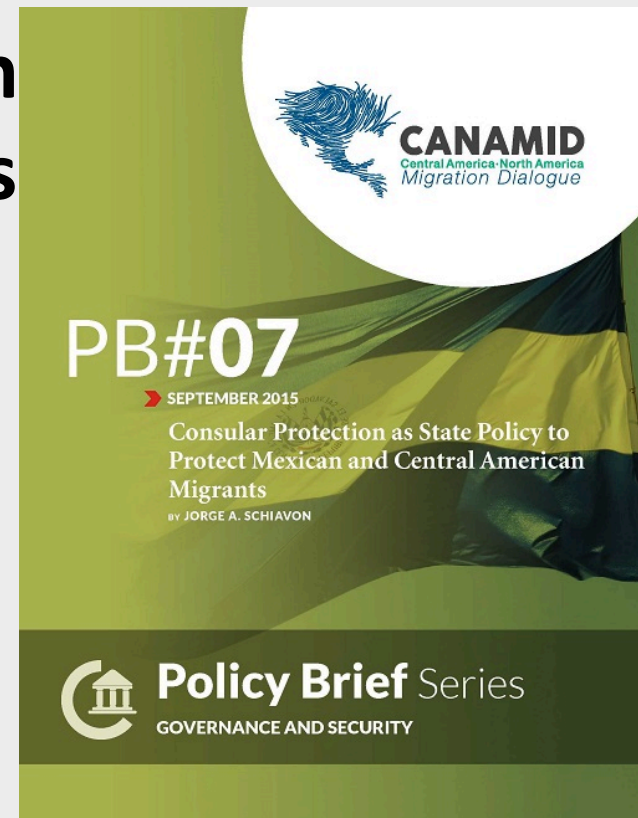
Policy recommendations

- Provide counseling at the deportation arrival sites
- Develop programs to promote community mental health in localities of return
- Implement social reintegration programs for deportees.
- Conduct research to determine the magnitude of the problem and assess social programs

PB07: Consular protection



- **PB07: Consular protection as state policy to protect Mexican and Central American migrants**
- Jorge Schiavon
- Researcher at Center for Research and Teaching in Economics (CIDE), Mexico



PB07: Consular protection



- Increase in the violation of the rights of migrants over the last decade—many of whom are minors
- Complex geography of countries /steps involved: origin, transit, destination and return.
- Consular protection of CAs should be a state policy (as in Mexico)
- Responsibility to be shared by all countries within the region.
- Challenges
 - professionally training officials
 - establish good practices, protocols and information systems,
 - guaranteeing diplomatic immunity for CA consular authorities in Mexico
 - coordination and cooperation with civil society organizations
 - removing obstacles that restrict access to human rights information

More information



- More information

www.canamid.org

info@canamid.org



CANAMID
Central America • North America
Migration Dialogue