

MIGRATORY FLOWS AT THE BORDERS OF OUR WORLD

EDITED BY

Alberto Ares Mateos, S. J.
Mauricio García Durán, S. J.
Cecilia Estrada Villaseñor
Juan Iglesias Martínez

**INSTITUTO
UNIVERSITARIO
DE ESTUDIOS
SOBRE MIGRACIONES**



MIGRATORY FLOWS AT THE BORDERS
OF OUR WORLD

Universidad Pontificia Comillas

MIGRATORY FLOWS AT THE BORDERS
OF OUR WORLD

Alberto Ares Mateos, S. J.
Mauricio García Durán, S. J.
Cecilia Estrada Villaseñor
Juan Iglesias Martínez
Editors

©



Copyright © 2020 by
© Alberto Ares Mateos, S. J., Mauricio García
Durán, S. J., Cecilia Estrada Villaseñor,
Juan Iglesias Martínez

First Editorial Pontificia Universidad Javeriana
paperback edition, 2020

Bogotá, D. C.
ISBN 978-958-781-477-4 (print)
ISBN 978-958-781-478-1 (eBook)
DOI [https://doi.org/10.11144/
Javeriana.9789587814781](https://doi.org/10.11144/Javeriana.9789587814781)

Publishing by Editorial Pontificia
Universidad Javeriana
Carrera 7.ª n.º 37-25, office 1301
Edificio Lutaima
Phone: 320 8320 ext. 4752
Visit www.javeriana.edu.co/editorial

Proofreading by
Rosa Isabel González Moreno

Book design by
La Central de Diseño
lacentraldediseno.com

Front cover by
Manuel Martínez

Printed by
Xpress Estudio Gráfico y Digital

Pontificia Universidad Javeriana | Vigilada
Mineducación. Reconocimiento como
Universidad: Decreto 1297 del 30 de mayo de
1964. Reconocimiento de personería jurídica:
Resolución 73 del 12 de diciembre de 1933 del
Ministerio de Gobierno.

Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. Biblioteca Alfonso Borrero Cabal, S. J.
Catalogación en la publicación

Albert, Louie S. J., autor

Migratory flows at the borders of our world / autores Louie Albert, S. J. [y otros dieciocho];
editores Alberto Ares, S. J., Mauricio García, S. J., Cecilia Estrada-Villaseñor, Juan Iglesias
Martínez. -- Primera edición. -- Bogotá : Editorial Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, 2020.

356 páginas: ilustraciones; 24 cm

Incluye referencias bibliográficas.

ISBN : 978-958-781-477-4

1. Emigración e inmigración 2. Refugiados 3. Límites 4. Política de fronteras 5. Derechos hu-
manos 6. Movimiento de la población I. Ares, Alberto, S. J., autor, editor II. García Durán,
Mauricio, S. J., autor, editor III. Estrada-Villaseñor, Cecilia, autora, editora IV. Iglesias Martí-
nez, Juan, autor, editor V. Universidad Pontificia Comillas. Instituto Universitario de Estudios
sobre Migraciones

CDD 304.8 edición 21

inp

08/05/2020

No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any electronic or mechanical means, including
information storage and retrieval systems, without permission in writing from the publisher.

CONTENTS

INITIALISMS AND ACRONYMS	13
FIGURES	19
TABLES	21
PROLOGUE	23
<i>Arturo Sosa, S. J.</i>	
PRESENTATION	27
METHODOLOGY	31
INTRODUCTION: BORDERS AND MIGRATION	33
<i>Joaquín Eguren</i>	
Stages of the reflection on borders	33
Boundaries, migration, and refugees	37
New concepts that try to explain recent phenomena regarding borders and migrations	38
Methods of study and analysis of borders and migration	44
Recent historical stages in the dynamic frontier and migration	45
Instruments to manage migratory mobility	46
Proposals for better governance of the migration and borders link	49
Conclusions	50
References	53
MÉXICO	
THE US-MEXICO BORDER: MORE THAN A POLITICAL LINE	57
<i>Alejandro Olayo-Méndez, S. J.</i>	
Bordering practices beyond the US-Mexico border	59
Migration routes and migration patterns in Mexico	61
Central American migrants	64

Deported Mexicans	66
Refugees and the emergence of a mixed flow	69
Fixed borders, mobile borders, and the increasing number of detention centres	71
Increase in detentions	73
The return	74
The constant threat of violence	78
The role of Casas de Migrantes (Migrant Shelters)	80
An evolving situation	83
Conclusions	86
References	87
CHILE-PERÚ: BORDER MIGRATION FLOW	97
<i>Miguel Yaksic</i>	
Introduction	97
Characterization of the Chile-Perú border	98
Migration	103
Civil society organizations at the border	105
Human rights analysis of the Chile-Perú border	106
Conclusions and recommendations	118
References	119
INDIA: INTERNAL FLOWS AND THE CHALLENGES IN INDIAN SUBCONTINENT	121
<i>Xavier Jeyaraj, S. J.</i>	
Demography of India and the violent history of migrant workers	122
Status of migration in India	124
Patterns of internal migration in India	126
Major migrant employing sectors regarding SCs, STs, OBCs, women & children	133
Costs and risks of migration	142
Challenges of migrants and IDPs in India:	148

Possible responses	151
Conclusions	153
References	153
SPAIN: THE SPANISH SOUTHERN BORDER	159
<i>Alberto Ares Mateos, S. J.</i>	
<i>Josep Buades, S. J.</i>	
<i>María del Carmen de la Fuente</i>	
<i>Cristina Manzanedo</i>	
Characterization of the Spanish Southern Border	159
Description of the socio-demographic characteristics of migratory flows	168
The legal framework of migratory flows at the Spanish southern border	173
Description of the aspects and situations of greater vulnerability in the border	180
Different proposals	184
References	187
THE BALKANS: WESTERN BALKANS ROUTE	191
<i>José Ignacio García, S. J.</i>	
<i>Cinzia Fenu</i>	
Social characterization of the border and migratory flows	191
Immigration policy and the legal framework for refugees and migrants	203
Human rights analysis. Vulnerabilities in the country of origin, during the journey	208
Conclusions: Challenges and political and humanitarian proposals	210
References	212

**ANGOLA AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
CONGO'S BORDER FROM A PLACE OF BUSINESS TO
THE POINT OF ENTRY FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION** 217
Avelino Chico, S. J.

Introduction	217
Historical overview	219
Angola as a sending country	221
Present day migration: Angola as a receiving country	226
Legal framework and policies	238
Conclusion	241
References	244

**COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA: THE HUMANITARIAN
CRISIS OF THE VENEZUELAN MIGRATION FLOW** 249
Mauricio García Durán, S. J.
Daniel Cuevas

Introduction	249
Social characterization of the border and migratory flows	251
Features and dynamics of the migratory flow in the border territory	257
Immigration policy and legal framework for refugees and migrants	263
The human rights situation for Venezuelan migrants	266
Conclusions: challenges and humanitarian and policy propositions	268
References	271

ASIA REFUGEES: IN SOUTH ASIA: ISSUES AND CONCERNS	275
<i>Louie Albert, S. J.</i>	
<i>Stan Fernandes, S. J.</i>	
<i>Bernard D'Sami</i>	
Introduction	275
Refugees in South Asia	276
Reduction of statelessness in South Asia	278
Refugees in India since independence: A historical perspective	279
Condition of refugees in India	288
The International Convention of Refugees and refugee policy	290
Refugees in the context of conflict and terrorism	291
Statelessness	292
Conclusions	293
References	294
AUSTRALIA: AUSTRALIA'S BORDER AND ITS DISCONTENTS	299
<i>Nishadh Rego</i>	
<i>Carolina Gottardo</i>	
Introduction	299
A historical overview of migration control in Australia	300
Characterizing Australia's border control regime today	308
Key human rights violations in Australia's border control regime	321
How Australia's border control regime impacts children, women, and men seeking protection	326
Conclusions	329
References	330

CONCLUSIONS AND FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS	339
<i>Alberto Ares Mateos, S. J.</i>	
<i>Mauricio García Durán, S. J.</i>	
<i>Cecilia Estrada Villaseñor</i>	
<i>Juan Iglesias Martínez</i>	
Challenges: political and humanitarian proposals	343
Recommendations and Proposals	345

INITIALS AND ACRONYMS

AASU	All Assam Students' Union
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AHRC	Australian Human Rights Commission
AIA	Amnesty International Australia
AIDA	Asylum Information Database
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALP	Australian Labor Party
AMIIF	Asylum, Migration, and Integration Funding
AS	Asylum Seekers
AUC	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia
AUD	Australian Dollar
BBVA	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
BPSB	Border Police Station Belgrade
CAA	Citizenship Amendment Act
CAT	Committee Against Torture
CBDP	Community Based Development Programme
CEAR	Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado
CETI	Temporary Immigrant Stay Centres
CHRO	Chief Human Resources Officer
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CIDH	Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos
CIE	Foreigner Internment Centres
CNDH	Mexico Human Rights National Commission (in spanish Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos)
CNMH	Centro Nacional de Memoria Historica
CODHES	Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento
COMAR	Comisión Mexicana de Ayuda a Refugiados

CONAPO	Consejo Nacional de Población
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Language Countries
CPT	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CWG	Commonwealth Games
DEM	Departamento de Extranjería y Migración
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DHS	Department of Homeland Security of the United States
DIBP	Department of Immigration and Border Protection
DLI	Department of Labour and Immigration
DPMH	Dimensión Pastoral de la Movilidad Humana
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EBGT	European Border Guard Teams
ECOI	European Country of Origin Information Network
ECTHR	European Court of Human Rights
ELN	National Liberation Army (in spanish Ejército de Liberación Nacional)
EPL	Popular Liberation Army (in spanish Ejército Popular de Liberación)
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARC-EP	Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces-Army of the People (in spanish Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo)
FASIC	Fundación de Ayuda Social de las Iglesias Cristianas
FRRO	Foreigners Regional Registration Office
FYR	Former Yugoslav Republic
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GC	General Congregation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIAN	Global Ignatian Advocacy Network
HHC	Hungarian Helsinki Committee

HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IAA	Immigration Assessment Authority
IAO	Immigration and Asylum Office
IAP	Investigación-Acción participativa
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ID	Identity Document
IDPS	Internally displaced persons
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística
INEI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática
INGOS	International Non-Governmental Organizations
INM	Instituto Nacional de Migración
IOM	International Migration Organization
IRL	International Refugee Law
IRO	International Refugee Organisation
JMS/ SJM	Jesuit Migration Services
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
JRS-COL	Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados en Colombia
JRS-LAT	Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados Latinoamérica y el Caribe
LNP	Liberal-National Coalition
LOEX	Library Orientation Exchange
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MIP	Migrant Interdiction Program
MPP	Migrant Protection Protocols
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDTV	New Delhi Television
NEP	New Economic Policy
NGOS	Non-governmental organizations

NRC	National Register of Citizens
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
OBCS	Other Backward Castes
OBIMID	Ibero-American Observatory on Human Mobility, Migration and Development
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
ofFERR	Organisation for Eelam Refugees Rehabilitation
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OLP	People Liberation Operations
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSB	Operation Sovereign Borders
OVCS	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PDS	Public Distribution System
PEP	Special Permanence Permit (in spanish Permiso Especial de Permanencia)
PIL	Public Interest Litigation
PIP	Entry and Permanence Permit (in spanish Permiso de Ingreso y Permanencia)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNIP	People in Need of International Protection
PNUH	National Planning and Housing Program
PTI	Press Trust of India
PTP	Peruvian Temporary Permit of Permanence
PTP	Temporary Permanence Permit
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
PUDR	Peoples' Union for Democratic Rights
R4V	Plataforma de Coordinación para Refugiados y Migrantes de Venezuela
RAMV	Administrative Record for Venezuelan Migrants
ROCA	Refugee Council of Australia

REDODEM	Red de Documentación de las Organizaciones Defensoras de Migrantes
RJM	Jesuit Migration Network
RPCS	Regional Processing Centres
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
SA	South Asia
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SC	Scheduled Castes
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SEGOB	Secretaría de Gobernación
SENA	Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje
SEZS	Special Economic Zones
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SHEV	Safe Haven Enterprise Visa
SLT	Strategic Leadership Team
SPA	Society for Psychological Assistance
SRSS	Status Resolution Support Services
ST	Scheduled Tribes
STC	Spanish Constitutional Court
TMF	Border Mobility Card
TNN	Times News Network
TPV	Temporary Protection Visa
TWS	Trauma Withdrawal Syndrome
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGRD	National Unit for Disaster Risks Management
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPM	Unidad de Política Migratoria
US	United States

USD	United States Dollar
USDOS	United States Department of State
VHP	Vishwa Hindu Parishad
WBR	Western Balkan Route

FIGURES

THE US-MEXICO BORDER: MORE THAN A POLITICAL LINE

Figure 1.	Mainland routes used by migrants from Central America and other countries	63
Figure 2.	Number of migrants detained by Mexican and American Migration Authorities between 1995-2015	66
Figure 3.	Mexicans deported from the United States from 2000-2013	67
Figure 4.	Applications for Refugee Status vs people Recognized as Refugees. Data from 2007-2017	70
Figure 5.	Checkpoint along an interstate road in Southern Mexico. On the left is a vehicle from INM (Migration Institute) and on the right, a federal police vehicle	73
Figure 6.	<i>Estaciones Migratorias</i> (Migration Stations/Detention Centers) in Mexico in 2013	75
Figure 7.	Deported Mexicans arriving at the INM Reception Center in Reynosa, Tamaulipas	77

CHILE-PERÚ: BORDER MIGRATION FLOW

Figure 1.	South America Map	99
-----------	-------------------	----

INDIA: INTERNAL FLOWS AND THE CHALLENGES IN INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

Figure 1.	Migration in India between 2001- 2011	129
-----------	---------------------------------------	-----

SPAIN: THE SPANISH SOUTHERN BORDER

Figure 1.	African migratory routes to Southern Europe	160
Figure 2.	Detections of irregular border crossing	161
Figure 3.	Spain and its surroundings	162
Figure 4.	Autonomous cities of Ceuta, Melilla and other places of Spanish sovereignty in North Africa	163
Figure 5.	Migratory routes through North Africa	165

Figure 6.	Number of people of sub-Saharan origin irregularly entering into Spain by sea (2006-2018)	167
Figure 7.	rregular migrants detected on the western Mediterranean route by sea and land (2014-2017)	167
Figure 8.	Main nationalities of people who cross the EU borders irregularly	168
Figure 9.	Pull and push factors in the migration process in the Southern Border	172

THE BALKANS: WESTERN BALKANS ROUTE

Figure 1.	The Balkans Route	192
Figure 2.	Number of illegal border crossing using the Western Balkan Route	192
Figure 3.	Migrants forced back into Bosnia after crossing into Croatia	195
Figure 4.	Migrant routes through the Balkans to Germany	200

ANGOLA AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO'S BORDER

Figure 1.	Today's maps of Angola and DRC	218
Figure 2.	Map of DRC with locations where migrants depart to enter to Angola	220
Figure 3.	Maps of Africa before and after the Berlin Conference	220

COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA: THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS OF THE VENEZUELAN MIGRATION FLOW

Figure 1.	Political-administrative map, Colombia and Venezuela border	252
Figure 2.	Map of Colombia. Migration dynamics of Venezuelan people	260

TABLES

CHILE-PERÚ: BORDER MIGRATION FLOW

Table 1.	Number of people entering Chile through the Chacalluta border control in 2018	101
Table 2.	Departures from Chile through the Chacalluta border control, 2018	102
Table 3.	Asylum seekers Chilean control Chacalluta border with Perú, 2018	110
Table 4.	People arrested for clandestine entry into Chile at the border with Perú from 2017 to 2018	116

INDIA: INTERNAL FLOWS AND THE CHALLENGES IN INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

Table 1.	Size of Internal and International Migrants Based on Place of Last Residence, India, 1971-2011 (in millions)	125
Table 2.	Size and Growth Rates of Migrants by Migration Type, India, 1971-2001	128
Table 3.	Reasons for Migration with duration from 0 to 9 years	130

SPAIN: THE SPANISH SOUTHERN BORDER

Table 1.	Spanish coasts associated with the concept of the Southern Border: territory, length and situation	164
Table 2.	Number of people of sub-Saharan origin irregularly entering Spain by sea (2006-2017)	166
Table 3.	Evolution of applicants for international protection in Spain (2004-2018)	170

THE BALKANS: WESTERN BALKANS ROUTE

Table 1.	Gender/age breakdown of the total number of applicants (2017)	197
----------	---	-----

**ANGOLA AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF CONGO'S BORDER**

Table 1.	Angola's emigrants (1990-2017)	222
Table 2.	Angolan emigrants, hosting country (2017)	223
Table 3.	Geographic distribution of Angolan emigrants	224
Table 4.	Immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees in Angola (2007-2010)	229
Table 5.	Immigrants in Angola (1990-2017)	229
Table 6.	Migrants' remittance sent and received from Angola	230
Table 7.	Deportation of immigrants from Angola	232
Table 8.	Refugees in Angola by their origin	234
Table 9.	Points of entry used by migrants to get to Angola	235
Table 10.	Angola legislation on migrants	239

AUSTRALIA: AUSTRALIA'S BORDER AND ITS DISCONTENTS

Table 1.	Number of resettled refugees and onshore asylum applicants per annum	307
Table 2.	Top three countries of origin for refugees and onshore asylum applicants in Australia	307

PROLOGUE

I am pleased to introduce this critical study on world borders. Human migration and our mixed societies “invite us to open roads on which to walk together, in the richness of diversity.”¹

There is an important debate amongst the public about the tragedy of forced migrants and refugees. We are bearing witness to a historic crossroad where migratory flows and humanitarian emergencies are raising questions about our way of life. How we understand international relations, how we manage diversity in our societies, and how we respond to the traumatic situation of the families that knock on our doors and cross borders has become a priority.

Nowadays, according to the data provided by the UNHCR, there are about 763 million internal migrants worldwide and 271.6 million international migrants equivalent to the fifth most populous country in the world. Over 70.8 million people are forced to leave their homes due to armed conflicts, generalised violence, or natural disasters. Out of these migrants, almost 26 million are refugees, 41.3 million are internally displaced, and 3.5 million are asylum applicants. Sadly, the Mediterranean Sea has become the largest cemetery in the world where more than 17,821 people have lost their lives in the last five years.

The Society of Jesus has committed actively to promoting justice for migrants and refugees. Fr. Pedro Arrupe founded the Jesuit Refugee Service in 1980, and for the last 40 years, the Jesuits feel that the migrant and refugee mission has always been “a grace and a responsibility for us all.”²

The 35th General Congregation (GC 35) in 2008 reaffirmed that providing services to migrants, refugees, the internally displaced, and victims of trafficking, is an apostolic preference of the Society.³ Eight years later, the GC 36 called upon the Society to respond to the call of Christ who has summoned us anew to serve the poor and the excluded:

Among these various forms of suffering that have appeared with consistency from many of our Provinces and Regions is the displacement

1 Pope Francis at General Audience (GC from now on), 5 June 2019.

2 “Jesuit Refugee Service”, Letter of Peter-Hans Kolvenbach, S. J. to the Whole Society, 24 June 2000.

3 GC 35, d. 3, 39.

of peoples (refugees, migrants, and internally displaced peoples): In the face of attitudes hostile to these displaced persons, our faith invites the Society to promote everywhere a more generous culture of hospitality.⁴

This love of the Society for the impoverished is expressed in deeds more than words. This has been recently confirmed by the process of discernment that led to the promulgation of the Universal Apostolic Preferences, among which is our commitment “to care for migrants, displaced persons, refugees, and victims of wars and human trafficking.”⁵ As a mission of the Church through the Holy Father, The Society has accepted to “continue to help create conditions of hospitality, to accompany all these people in their process of integration into society, and to promote the defence of their rights.”⁶

In these challenging times, the Society of Jesus has been freshly inspired in its mission to accompany, serve, and advocate for migrants and refugees by the prophetic leadership of Pope Francis, who has called on the international community to have a shared response to refugees and migrants articulated in four verbs: to welcome, to protect, to promote, and to integrate. Pope Francis has insisted that what is needed is a fundamental conversion, a change in attitude, “to overcome indifference and to counter fears.”⁷

While JRS has been the focal point of the Society’s coordinated response to refugees, the Society of Jesus has developed an extensive network of specialised institutions working with migrant and displaced people. In addition, there are other institutions committed to the cause within the wider Jesuit family. Parishes, retreat centres, schools, social centres, and universities have been places of welcome, social action, and research for advocacy often in partnership with the JRS and the Migration Network. Many Jesuit communities have also welcomed individual migrants, refugees, and families.

Serving migrants, refugees and displaced people offer the apostolic body of the Society a profound and privileged opportunity to accompany the suffering of humanity. Walking with the dispossessed as we search

4 GC 36, d. 1, 25, 26.

5 “Universal Apostolic Preferences of the Society of Jesus, 2019-2029”, Letter of Arturo Sosa, S. J. to the Whole Society, 19 February 2019.

6 *ibid.*

7 Pope Francis addressing the participants of the international forum on migration and peace, 21 February 2017.

together for a future through reconciliation and rendering a service that not only brings healing to the present but also creates resources and opportunities for human and spiritual formation towards a better future.

Migrants are present in every region of the world. The call to accompany and serve them is a responsibility given to the entire body of the Society, and it must resonate everywhere we are present. Case studies of critical situations at borders and different migratory flows in several parts of the world is the focus of this book. It offers an insightful instrument for analysing the challenges that many Jesuit institutions face in their efforts to help and support displaced people, displaced people, and refugees.

This service to refugees and migrants requires a discernment that strives to be guided by the Spirit and apostolic planning that makes effective use of human and all other available resources. It obliges us to deepen our vocation as collaborators in a mission that is only possible if our many efforts are combined. It also demands that we improve our ability to work through networks that make better use of our resources, rendering us more effective in making the situation of refugees visible, and in promoting actions to improve their integration in host countries.⁸

Only if we work together will the world be able to address the causes of forced displacement at their roots and end a phenomenon that produces so much suffering for so many people of all ages and socio-economic backgrounds. This book is a significant attempt to embody this aspiration for us to walk together to help migrants and refugees, as the GC 36 has called on us to do.⁹ Institutions that the Society of Jesus has endowed the work with migrants, refugees and displaced persons have developed a joint work, participating the following organisations: the Secretariat for Social Justice and Ecology in the General Curia in Rome, the Jesuit Refugee Service, the Migration Network (Jesuit Migrant Services and Jesuit Network with Migrants), the GIAN Migration, and the University Institute of Studies on Migration at Comillas Pontifical University, which coordinated and funded this publication.

ARTURO SOSA, S. J.

Superior General of the Society of Jesus

Rome, 20 May 2020

8 GC 36, d. 2, 4-9.

9 GC 36, d. 1, 26.

PRESENTATION

Borders have become commonplace in today's world. They have become cultural intersections and a place to manage diversity, but are also places where rejection, abandonment, and societal limitations are quite present.

Periodically, there are circulating news reports on tragic events at the borders where those die or disappear during their pursuit of a better life, fleeing violence, persecution, and extortion, among other situations. These circumstances reveal a sense of vulnerability when refugees flee their countries of origin, attempting to find security and fundamental human rights in a foreign country. In a general sense, trafficking at the borders is regulated by rules enshrined in the Declaration of Human Rights internationally, regionally, and nationally. At the same time, there is a constant sense of insecurity when standards are not often met, and guarantees are not given.

This publication has detected that studies and statistics are absent from what happens at borders in a global context. This lack of information is due to the territories where migration occurs and the difficulty that nation-states encounter while monitoring the flow of migrants. Thus, this rise in mobility demonstrates that there must be agreements between countries for better migration management. There is a lack of research and the pressing need to investigate what is happening. Our mission and driving force behind this proposal are to present a global vision of borders from its most vulnerable human beings, migrants.

Two publications that may serve as the basis for migration flow research have been funded by the Secretariat of the Social Justice and Ecology in Rome, with the support of other partners and groups from the RJM (Jesuit Migration Network), the SJMS (Jesuit Migration Services) at the Ibero-American space, and the Ibero-American Observatory on Human Mobility, Migration and Development (OBIMID). The first one is a study published in 2016 titled *Migration at Borders in Latin America* on five borders and another in 2017: *The migratory movements at the borders in Latin America*, published in paper copy and digital format, covers over eight borders in twenty-one Latin American countries. The publication argues that at several borders in Latin America, migrants not only put their human rights at risk but also affects the reception system policies of the receiving countries.

However, there seem to be territories where the local government fails to protect and defend the rights of its people.

This book has been written from a pluralistic point of view. Furthermore, it includes additions from various agencies that have expertise in the field. The JRS (Jesuit Refugee Service) reports all border cases, from those that they handle in their office, to those detected out in the field. Their Strategic Leadership Team (SLT), along with GIAN Migration, makes it possible for the necessary fieldwork to be carried out.

This idea of constant human movement, not necessarily migrants but refugees that cross territorial fringes, often crossborders to migrate to another country for business and then return—known as circular migration. At the same time, certain parts of this migratory flow that cross into another country are labelled as migrants in transit. These movements are particularly worrisome due to the vulnerability of women and children and the danger of them falling prey to human trafficking, i.e., sex, labour, and organ trafficking. In order to discuss these migratory movements, we must report what is happening, provide detailed information on events, and foster awareness in order to influence public policy.

Our first chapter is on Borders and Migration, Theoretical approach and general context of borders in the global world, written by Joaquín Eguen. In this chapter, he incorporates a refugee and migrant perspective.

Alejandro Olayo, S. J., comments and analyses the México-us border. This is a very particular border situation, and therefore, the work that has been done is significant. It is also essential to put forth the border situations in Mexico-Guatemala, as well as to comment on the Central American caravans on their way to the us.

The following American border includes an analysis of the Chile-Peru border Migration Flow written by Miguel Yaksic. This chapter explores the various aspects that characterise and define the border that Chile and Peru share. This territory has become increasingly complex in migratory terms, especially since Chile has become one of the most critical migratory destinations in South America.

Xavier Jeyaraj, S. J., analyses the Internal Migratory Flows and the Challenges on the Indian Continent. This chapter looks at the status and patterns of internal migration in India and how it has affected marginalised communities, tribes, women, and children. The chapter will focus more on the inter-state ‘distress migrants’ and not on ‘development migrants’ who move out of the state for economic progress.

Alberto Ares, S. J.; Josep Buades, S. J.; Maria del Carmen de la Fuente and Cristina Manzanedo analyse the Western European Border, the Spanish-Moroccan Border. The points of reference are the socio-demographic characteristics of western Mediterranean route flows.

José Ignacio García, S. J., and Cinzia Fenu analyse Europe's Eastern border. In this chapter, they describe the specific migratory flows and refugees and migrant situations in the transit countries on this border. Although it is an access point to enter the EU, its role has always appeared mitigated in the more general context of migration in Europe.

Avelino Chico, S. J., analyses the border between Angola and Congo. This chapter discusses the effects of the border between Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) on international migration.

In the chapter on the Colombian-Venezuelan border, Mauricio García, S. J., and Daniel Cuevas tell us about the border between Colombia and Venezuela, the most active in both countries and one of the most dynamic in all Latin America and the Caribbean.

Stan Fernandes, S. J., Bernard D'Sami, and Loui Albert, S.J., in their chapter titled *Refugees in South Asia: Issues and Concerns* (Conditions of refugees and stateless people in South Asia), describe how there are refugees who have lived from more than six to three decades in host countries such as Tibetans in India and Nepal, Sri Lankan Tamils in India; Afghans in India, Iran, and Pakistan; Biharis in Bangladesh, Rohingyas in Bangladesh and India, and Chinese in India and Malaysia. Statelessness is another reality of South Asia.

Australia's border is one of the borders that is most defined by the country's history itself. In this chapter, Carolina Gottardo and Nishadh Rego explain how the contradictory roles that migration plays in the national collective psyche emanate from Australia's settler-colonial origins, and go further by analysing migrant arrival and settlement.

Finally, we highlight the cross-sectional and comparative aspect of our research and address the emerging similarities and differences. This will serve as our general conclusions and recommendations that may be useful for researchers, scholars, policymakers, politicians, students, and the public administration. Our humble purpose is for this study to help prevent crime, protect refugees, forced migrants, and influence the development of public policies that facilitate a more human reception mechanism than we currently have.

This project has been funded by the University Institute of Studies on Migration, the Chair of Refugees and Forced Migrants at Comillas Pontifical University and the Social Apostolate in Spain.

ALBERTO ARES MATEOS, S. J.
MAURICIO GARCÍA DURÁN, S. J.
CECILIA ESTRADA VILLASEÑOR
JUAN IGLESIAS MARTÍNEZ
Editors

METHODOLOGY

A series of elements were taken into account to implement an unbiased approach based on the methodology of the present work, which aims to address the different issues related to border events comprehensively.

For the selection of the analysed borders, the figures regarding the mobility experienced at each border were considered. Concerning the conducting of fieldwork in each of the selected regions, the realities on the ground were considered and analysed by covering the following points:

Points to cover

- A. Social characterisation of the border and migratory flows.
 - Geopolitical situation
 - Migratory flows: Socio-demographic composition (sex, age, nationalities, etc.) and mixed flows: refugees, economic migrants and other types of forced migrants besides refugees.
 - Attraction and expulsion factors.
 - Migratory flow dynamic: migrants in transit, stranded migrants, entrances, deportations, circularity, permanent or temporal migration, returns, etc.
 - Routes
 - The life in the borders: communities, camps, livelihoods, gender perspective, etc.
 - Vulnerable groups.
- B. Immigration policy and legal framework: refugees and migrants
 - The externalisation of borders.
- C. Human rights analyses. Vulnerabilities in the country of origin, during the journey, at the border etc.
- D. Conclusions: challenges and political and humanitarian proposals.

Migrants are present in every region of the world. The call to accompany and serve them is a responsibility given to the entire body of the Society, and it must resonate with everywhere we are present. Case studies of critical situations at borders and different migratory flows in several parts of the world offer an insightful instrument for analysing the challenges that many Jesuit institutions face in their efforts to help and support displaced people, forced migrants, and refugees.

This book has detected that studies and statistics are absent from what happens at borders in a global context. This lack of information is due to the territories where migration occurs and the difficulty that nation-states encounter while monitoring the flow of migrants. Thus, this rise in mobility demonstrates that there must be agreements between countries for better migration management. There is a lack of research and the pressing need to investigate what is happening. Our mission and driving force behind this proposal are to present a global vision of borders from its most vulnerable human beings, migrants.

