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Roundtable 2: Migrant Integration, reintegration and circulation for development
Session 2.1: Inclusion, protection and acceptance of migrants in society; linking human rights and migrant empowerment for development

UNDOCUMENTED, ILLEGAL, INVADERS OR SCIENTISTS, WOMEN AND REMITTERS,
CITIZENS OF THE WORLD

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Only in this framework with this context of analysis (summarized in Appendix 2), we can provide proper answers for inclusion, protection, and acceptance and with it the strengthening and empowerment of migrants in society, and its link with the full exercise of human rights, and from this approach promote political response and concrete support measures, that the countries of origin, transit and reception, “necesarily” must have before a migration phenomenon and before the migrants.

We are before a multiple crisis, with planetary dimensions, and lengthy, which evidences the systems problems- added and linked to the food, energetic and climate and migration crisis – which severely impacts all the spheres.

¹ **DISCLAIMER:** The analysis presented in this paper does not necessarily reflect the views of the CSD Organizing Committee or the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation.

From an interest for migration policies we can not define it as just a financial crisis to say, we have to return to productive capitalism and that's it. We need, to go beyond the state regulations.

The crisis will lead governments to deepen and extend their action as States, public investment, defend the domestic market, food security, like to underpin regional integration and manage migration, included in return bilateral migration, co development and favorable policies for productive use and brain return.

In a global context where economic differences widen, migration could be reduced in the long run, and maintain a more active circular migration in the short run. "Naturally the social, economic and political conjunctures can influence the migratory tendencies in time but it is very difficult to revert them" (CEPAL, 1993).

From a rights approach, the country of residence and origin should be a rights source and not only of identity and integration; in spite of a subordinate ordering of countries in the periphery in relation to the center. This presents a new pattern that not only includes the wish to migrate but the wish of returning and circulating, this implies the need to "binationally manage the return of circular migration".

In the conceptual model for the IOM it should be considered as a particular approach beyond the four main areas of migration management: migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, and forced migration; with especial dedication to the "bilateral circular migration and assisted return" both by countrys of origin and destination. (see chart in appendix 3) and consider transversal activities relevant to binational circular migration and managed and assisted return, since international society is organized in basic State units – Nations; this implies the intervention of the country of origin and destination, with authority both to admit and exclude, but in the current framework of the context of formulation of policies to assist return and circular migration. So it is required to have explicit policies either bilateral or multilateral.

In the "central nucleus" of rights, "the right to leave the country (own country) and return to their own country" gains relevance as well as "the principle of non refoulement". The duty of the State of accepting the return of its residents, requires of a public policy and specific ares and national brain return plans as well as labor protection and transfer of acquired rights to destination countries, and family integration, in the country of origin and not only in the destination country. Though it's true there is no global integral system, there are mutual arrangements, agreements and treaties at bilateral, regional or interregional level, which should be promoted regarding the three central matters, or priority actors of migration:

- a. Qualified migrants (talents, brains and/or professionals articulated in networks).
- b. Women and transnational chains of care and services.
- c. The remitters with investment desires in codevelopment derived from the productive use or profitable use of remittances with rights to circulate and not only to return.

Perspectives, policies and measures

The migratory phenomenon must “be managed” and we must sign, ratify and put into practice the International Convention on human rights of all migrant workers and their families.

1.- Keep considering the “actor/migrant” and their families as “subjects of development” and as citizens subject to rights and the States have an obligation of protecting and guaranteeing their rights. The migrants are a new political subject and a world social force.

2.- The EU directives for return, like all the legal instruments that allow the detention of migrants in the world; such as the police and military mechanisms that securitize migratory policies like the detention centers, which constitute detrimental mechanisms for inclusion, protection and acceptance of immigrants in society.

3.- The policies for insertion in the labor market are fundamental since migrants are basically working population many sometimes irregular and out of the bilateral agreement framework, and/or directed to countries which do not count with policies of labor migration or are very incipient. This would imply improvements for the protection of migrant workers, because the rights of these workers are fundamental rights.

Among these aspects we must highlight:

Commitment for a fair treatment. Respect for labor legality of reception countries.

Maximize labor migration towards development.

Principles, norms and benefits for immigrants and for the countries. Improvements in the protection level of their workers through a managed migration.

The labor markets approach must be considered a need for migrants in the destination countries. The asymmetries must be overcome and the free transit of working force for it constitutes an evident bias.

In summary actions must be established, regarding labor, in agreement with the ILO: Decent work, Means of international cooperation regarding labor migrations, Global base of knowledge, an Efficient Management of labor migrations, Protection of migrant workers, Prevention of abusive migratory practices and protection against them, The process of migration, Social Integration and Inclusion, Migration and co development. Like the productive use of the remittances.

Regarding the strengthening for development, the accreditation of competencies, language formation, value of cultural capital and empowerment policies which favor development in the long run, we must pay attention to the “brain drain”, seeking to overcome within this category the brain loss.

Our priorities in this congress must be: Brain Exchange and brain circulation

Finally

For an adequate inclusion, protection and acceptance of migrants in society and their empowerment for development, we must avoid the increase of extreme poverty, exploitation and unemployment, discrimination, increasing xenophobia and exclusion from both sides; and urge governments to consider the benefits of migration, resisting the temptation of reducing the number of migrants in the current international context.

We must guarantee an approach based on rights and reaffirm our commitment with development through the execution of the objectives of the millennium (MDO).

The migrants represent 3% of the worlds population “the current effects of the current economic crisis are not reflected” (P. Balta and J. Millman) of the global flows of inverse migration (Dilip Rtah). I think the current tendency of migrants is to survive the current recession, affirming, as citizens of the world, which could only be “hindered”, by the return directive and coercive repatriation policies, and others.

It is clear that in a context of crisis, the governability of globalization is an imperious need.

3 Recommendations for debate. Round Table 2

1.- Mutual Benefit and Co Management of Migration

For this it is necessary to ratify the challenge agreed in Manila/GFMD/Oct 2008/ of developing the world architecture (and national) to recognize the rights and protection for migrants like the responsibility of United Nations.

We must consider the context developed in the paper that points out that with the increase of economic differences, migration could reduce in the long run and keep circular migration more active in the short run. However, as CEPAL points out “Naturally social, economic and political conjunctures can influence migration tendencies in time but it is very difficult to revert them” (CEPAL 1993).

We have pointed out as work hypothesis that migrants will not chose to live the crisis in the South (they will recur to resistance strategies in the developed North), if there are no coercive returning policies; so from a rights perspective, destination and origin countries must be source of right and not only of identity and integration; in spite of a subordinate order of countries of the periphery regarding the center.

This places, as order of the day, a new pattern which includes not only the desire to emigrate but to return and to circulate and this implies the need of “managing bi nationally or multilaterally the return and circular migration”. The center of our recommendation states: “the mutual benefit and co management of migration”. Achieve a viable balance so migration benefits both origin and destination countries. This will be coherent with development policies of the millennium objectives (ODM) the resolution of poverty and to raise wellbeing levels and develop inclusive global development.

1.1 In the Peruvian case as country of origin, we count with a national regulation framework via Decrees and Laws and also count with a National Human Rights Plan, as progress and indicator of this new migration architecture with a human rights approach. We must extend this” good practice” to different countries and overcome the gap between the right and the fact, or between what is said and what is done.

1.2 Peruvian Foreign Affairs Ministry has the general function of “Protecting, preventing and promoting State interests and of nationals in foreign countries”, as indicated in: e) Article 5 of Ministry Organic Law, Decree Law No. 26112. By Supreme Decree No. 019-2007-RE, Foreign Affairs Ministry has modified its organic structure and has created two Sub secretaries an

Administration sub secretary and of Peruvian Communities Overseas. "Article 2 creates and supports organization in the line of the Sub secretary of Peruvian Communities Overseas". In 2007 it assumes functions, which are: promotion and protection of Peruvian citizens in foreign countries. Likewise, with the same purpose as through "consulate offices overseas", will give and guarantee the corresponding consular actions, will provide necessary legal support and will assure the granting of required human assistance". This new architecture must be considered as a "good practice" to replicate in other spaces or regions.

1.3 Also a new instrument incorporated in Peru in 2008, the realization of a Migration Audit in charge of Study Urrunaga & Viteri; called: ANALYSIS OF THE DEGREE OF PROGRAMATIC FULFILLMENT OF ORGANIC UNITS ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS REGARDING THEIR OBJECTIVES ABOUT THE PROTECTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS.

The Audit Report of Migration Policy has several observations and administrative non fulfillment derived from the analysis of the General Directions of Strategic Planning and Rights of Peruvians in foreign countries, the first for being an Organic Unit that compiles operational plans of the Ministry and that, through them, elaborates measuring indicators of results and the second, for having direct competence with the subject of study. It is a "good practice" of an Audit of Fulfillment or (%) degree of non fulfillment, promoted as vigilance function, from the civil society. (Urrunaga and Viteri, 2009)

2.-A NATIONAL INCLUSIVE PROPOSAL

The duty of the State of accepting the return of its residents, requires of a public policy and specific ares and national brain return plans as well as labor protection and transfer of acquired rights to destination countries, and family integration, in the country of origin and not only in the destination country. Though it's true there is no global integral system, there are mutual arrangements, agreements and treaties at bilateral, regional or interregional level, which should be promoted

"The return of qualified human resources, is far from happening spontaneously and at least it demands of revolutionary policies in the countries of origin" (A. Pellegrino), I would add it requires of management policies for talent return. The creation of recovery bilateral programs for the "scientific exodus" to reinsert it in local communities, like an inclusive national proposal, established in terms of return or reinsertion.

It is required that the countries of origin have an inclusive official attitude and an explicit policy regarding the intellectual exodus. These answers to the exodus problem, are advantages such as CEPAL points out: better and attractive salaries, better technical means to develop professionally,

more social recognition (we would also add political recognition), less restrictive living conditions and more political stability; and also through the operation at a greater scale of transnational companies. The advantages are more than the so called “preference differences” (OTEISA, 197, quoted in CID 198: also PORTED 1977 and CEPAL 1993). Good practices for brain return and talents and professionals with high qualifications. Peru proposed through the former President A. Toledo, the return of talents, unfortunately there was lack of political will to carry out the election offer.

In summary the explicit policies, that include “preferential conditions”, linked to high qualification, which adds up to the national development being a worrying subject, we are however, very far away from explicit public policies which turn into viable options to counteract the negative consequences of “brain drain” and the corresponding application of proper policies, in spite that countries like Peru, have these proposals.

For the return of qualified personnel: Incentives and special placement services.

Bilateral agreements regarding formation. Mobilization of transnational communities.

The policies for insertion in the labor market are very important the migrants are basically EAP many sometimes irregular and outside the framework of bilateral agreements, and/or directed to countries which do not count with labor migration policies or they are incipient. This will imply improvement in the protection of migrant workers, because workers rights are fundamental.

Among which we must highlight:

Commitment of fair treatment. Respect of labor legality

Maximize labor migration towards development

Improvement regarding the level of protection for their workers through a managed migration, etc.

The approach of work market must consider the need of migrants in destination countries. We must overcome the asymmetries and free transit of man power, for these constitute an evident bias.

In summary the actions that should be established, regarding labor, according to the framework of the ILO: Decent work, International Cooperation regarding labor migration, Global base of knowledge, efficient management of labor migrations, Protection of migrant workers, Prevention of abusive migration practices, Integration and social inclusion, Migration and co development. Like the productive use of remittances.

Regarding the strengthening for development, the competency accreditation, the language formation, values of cultural capital and empowering policies which favor development in the long run, we must see to the problem of “brain drain” and seek to overcome it within this category “brain loss”.

Our priorities in this context should be:

Exchange of human capital (brain exchange) and the circulation of human capital (brain circulation).

2.1 RETURNING POLICY, AS A MATTER OF NATIONAL INTEREST

2.1.A Peru seeks to stimulate the return of their nationals to the country.

Provide legal means to facilitate the return of nationals after fulfilling a labor cycle to reunite with their families or start another cycle of economic activities in national territory.

Law 28182 also called Law of Migratory Incentives was issued and in force by the publishing of its regulations by Supreme Decree 028-2005.EF – March 1st 2005. The Ministry of Economy and Finance has determined the criteria of customs exoneration to reenter the household items belonging to the returning person and incentives for those who wish to invest in Peru or provide their knowledge and work experience to impulse productive and service activities in the country.

The tributary incentive the law provides is:

According article 3, “those who accept and fulfill the requirements in article 2, are free of paying all taxes upon entering to the country the following goods:

- a) Household items, (1) Car.
- b) Professional instruments, machinery, equipment, capital goods and also goods used in the performance of their profession, trade or entrepreneurial activity. The requirements for these benefits are included in Law 28182.

According to article 2 of Law 28182, “Peruvians currently living in foreign countries can have recourse to the law only if: a) Have lived in a foreign country no less than five (5) years, before presenting the request. b) Manifest in writing to the competent authority their interest of returning to the country and have recourse to the referred law.

There are instruments such as:

- Law of Migratory Incentives or of Return
- Regulation of the Migratory Incentives
- Request form.

2.2 PROTECTION OF CONSULAR COLECTIVITIES

The General Direction of the Rights of Peruvian in Foreign Countries, has several functions regarding the protection of the rights or nationals living in foreign countries, but also translates into concrete actions:

2.2.A Promotion of links to these communities with national life, providing necessary opportunities to structure and channel their participation in diverse items of activities directly regarding their community in the country they settled. Before leaving the country they can require migration orientation, even if the job offers involving their displacement to high dangerous zones or when there are doubts of the legality and convenience of the work contract.

2.2.B Existing recommendations:

- Development of the Legal Support to nationals abroad
- Policy and Promotion of National Link Peruvian Culture
- Promoting the organization of Peruvians abroad
- Search tips of Peruvians Abroad
- Programs for the reconnection of Peruvians
- Remittances from Peruvians abroad
- Each Peruano an ambassador
- Letter of No Objection

2.3 PROGRAMS TO RELINK PERUVIANS WITH PERU FROM A PRODUCTIVE PERSPECTIVE AND A PRODUCTIVE USE OF THE REMITTANCES

Understanding that the remittance uses is private, it was deemed convenient to facilitate investment modes so the money does not all go in common expenses. For this was very useful 2.3.A) the platform which provides the Mivienda Fund promoted by the Ministry of Housing and Construction for citizens living in Peru so they can buy a house. In this sense, Chancellery worked to interest the Housing Ministry so the beneficiaries of the remittances also could qualify for mortgage credits provided by the banks with charges to the mentioned Fund.

Namely, respecting the will of the Peruvians that sent remittances to Peru, of using them in whatever they deem convenient, Chancellery has been promoting their use through the “Savings Program and Mortgage Credit”, by the availability of banking institutions of mortgage credits to access funds of “Mivivienda” and “Techo Propio”. This so the remittances turn into an investment to purchase a house for their family in Peru, with the benefits of being an owner. According to information provided by banks, to this day 15 houses have been delivered under this modality (7 through Interbank and 8 through the Banco de Credito). However, these Banks have pointed out that they have around 500 bank accounts where remittances are been deposited destined to credits of “Mivivienda” and “Techo Propio”.

In this context, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs seeks to establish strategic alliances with other institutions interested in developing other actions that will benefit migrants both in their destination country and in Peru, for example:

B) Institutions that provide technical assistance, training and financing information of investment projects in small and medium companies.

Also it is wished to promote and

C) Support the elaboration of socio economic and demographic profiles of the population receiving the remittances, as well as of the places of origin of migrants.

D) Identify spending patterns and productive potential of beneficiaries which will allow designing lines of action oriented to promote the productive use of the remittances.

So if in the progressive reduction of the costs of remittances, there are more institutions providing services which play an important role in sending the money; it is not possible to leave all to the market forces but it is necessary to implement other actions regarding the remittances are not only an economic issue but a multi disciplinary one, the same as migration. Precisely because this is how Chancellery understands it, the search of improving existing programs and establishing others in benefit of our nationals. (For more information <http://www.quintosuyo.com>)

3) WATCH OVER THE “CARERES”

For Latin American women the three last decades have been of feminization: feminization of poverty, femilization of field work, feminization of household and care services and feminization of migration.

“The now called feminization of the transnational workforce” or “feminization of the tertiary sector” understood as the generation of a workforce transnational market composed by women networks that carry out household work services, personel care services, street vendors, staff for bars and

restaurants etc. This kind of migration shows the existence of transborder circuits, establishing a transnational chain of “carers”.

So this feminization of migration has not meant progress regarding women's human rights, beyond individual benefits of some women. In the cultural conceptions of our society, women are still considered economically dependent, and so, are subject to a male provider, in spite of the significant changes of the “migration pattern” of women, of associated (to men) to autonomous and independent, especially in Peru with 29% of women “heads” of monoparental homes.

The feminization of the migration currents practically has passed to be synonym of the increasing precarity of the migrant women workers situation, so the countries of origin and destination are benefited perpetuating the male chauvinist and male patriarch where women are providers of services linked to motherhood, care and social reproduction, limiting their possibilities of insertion and development in productive activities. (Corona 2009).

One of the first objectives when treating women issues, gender equity and migration must be that the policies from the countries of origin and reception countries start recognizing that the women's structural position is still built on unequal relations based on gender differences, class, race, ethnia, position of country in the world order and cultural differences. Then, if we manage to analyze the migration phenomenon clearly understanding that the globalization of the economy does not act separately from the systems that create inequality regarding gender, we can see and attack the unequal consequences that migration brings to men and women.

The policies we have to analyze the situation and subordination position in the system sex/gender of women, will seek to include in the analysis the formulation of public policies (poverty), the applicability of tools for gender analysis and its everyday practice.

3.1.- The management and organization of transnational chains of care and services with offer and demand ordered bilaterally, could optimize circular migration for women and for family reunification also in countries of origin and not only in destination countries. This example can serve also as a good practice for evaluation and validation.

We must extend this good practice, to household workers or domestic workers.

We must say no to the reproduction and strengthening of a patriarchal system which, in context of the feminization of migrations, deepens gender asymmetry and translates into the continuity of

locating women in work related to a private ambit and in care of others, in slavery conditions or over exploitation.

All persons have the right to a dignifying work, channels of regular migration must be widened, recognizing their own lack of manpower and accommodate the demand of migrants of desperately seeking job opportunities, in particular household workers, “organizing offer and demand of services ordered bilaterally”.

All migrant workers have the right to the protection of labor legislation and must be capable of accede and request the reparation of any transgression, of which women are victims, in the private ambit.

We must ratify the agreements of Brussels/2007 regarding household workers and the transnational chains of care, in this aspect there has been no progress. Show concern for the unacceptable, frequently inhuman circumstances the household workers have and;

1. Guarantee that national labor laws offer full protection for household workers.
2. Establish a legal framework for immediate denounces regarding quick complaints and with the proper recourse.
3. Support labor of ILO and work to achieve a consensus to see the adoption of a Convention on household workers in 2011 (Brussels GFMM 2007).

Finally, more innovations are required for this year 2009, in the civil society program: 1) Agree an exchange of Good Practices of Migrant Policies; 2) Incorporate a constructive support of many actors from national and regional civil society or for consultations where migrants take part, nongovernmental organizations, syndicates and the church and above all migrant networks, and migrant families in origin countries; 3) Installation and/or promotion of workshops called “voices of the region”, to guarantee regional perspectives and national progress; have in mind, How migration of parents impact adolescents? Or of their mothers in household services (see Annex 5); and 4) keep a new interface with the State and civil society representatives also in the closing of the 2009 Athens program (continuing the good practice of Manila 2008). Civil society is finding more innovations of solid value and we hope to build agreements and alliances.

In summary

For the different types of migrants: long run, short run and circular migrants, we must reinforce migration policies with a Rights approach and the free circulation of persons, overcoming restrictive and coercive policies. This will demand a new dialogue North – South and South – South, in multilateral spaces, in the perspective of an alternative integration; opening of borders,

interculturality and policies for human mobility, which has as center, the “migrant” subject as a universal citizen.

Regarding the integration and development for different types of migrants, we must watch over in the current context, overcome the fact that the crisis is accentuating the asymmetries between countries, deepening social inequalities, worsening the exodus of migrants from the South, and we must consider that the remittances are avoiding the increase of the extreme poverty rates, this takes us not to introduce restrictive policies but those of free circulation, favorable to inclusive development.

About the gender approach or migrant women empowerment and the called “transnational care chain”, we must place the dilemma between the individualism vs. social responsibility of care, overcome the approach of the nature of the care as a theme of feminine responsibility vs. collective responsibility, which overcomes the logic of the works’ sexual division, assigning according to the gender roles, recreating a development model which will involve in the care, the State, the market and the civil society, the “new family”.

Appendix 1

Presentation of conceptual framework proposed by GFMD organizers for Roundtable 2

Having as a conceptual framework that: both political as academic debates of the last three decades have paid attention to the increasing issue of migrants, pointing out the fact that integration is a mutual process that requires efforts and adjustments not only on behalf of migrants but also the reception societies. The objective of this roundtable is to move forward regarding the academic and political debate and attempt to value the power and impact of the development of specific dimensions of migrant integration policies.

In this context we understand development as human development which covers the economic, social and cultural aspects of a person's life and activities. Also we will analyze the different dimensions of integration that affect migration in the short run, circular and the long run. We will pay special attention to gender issues. The reintegration will be explored with particular emphasis in its extension and ways where the lack of reintegration measures in the countries of origin can affect in a negative way their efforts and development plans.

This Roundtable 2, will examine in details all matters regarding regular migration, labor mobility and protection for migrants and examine the integration and reintegration policies, especially in the framework of the formation of new circulation patterns; such as circular migration in scenarios of permanent or temporal return, like their impact in development and more specifically the Session 2.1 The Inclusion, protection and acceptance of migrants in a society. Connection between Human Rights of migrants and training for migrants (strengthening) for development.

This session seeks to examine particularly challenges of the new mobility models, temporal or circular, in the ambit of protection and integration of migrants to the host country, so to reinforce their contribution to development of their countries of origin and host countries.

Appendix 2

1.- General Premises as Starting Point.

We can not ignore that today more than ever international migration is a multidimensional phenomenon. The aspects involving this problem are different, and constitute one of the most important economic, labor, social and cultural phenomenon worldwide, given, the great changes in economies and societies of origin, transit and destination; the approach located in the general

framework, above a typology of migrants based on temporality of their migration period, both temporal, circular, medium or in the long run. Even more in the global context where the international crisis not only affects developed countries, but in a serious manner the economies of developing countries, where the impact of “economic slowdown” of trade exchange will be harsh for developing countries (WTO 2009-07-15).

The worst part of the economic crisis regarding political and social issues “are yet to come”, according to the General Director of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Pascual Lamy, and he attacked again against all protectionist attempts.

The crisis repercussion will serve to prove the WTO resistance as an institution capable of containing protectionism, added Lamy, in the framework of a two day conference on Aid for Trade “if the trade exchange wants to be kept open, you have to understand that the best way to continue is opening them”, from there “the urgency” of ending the Doha rounds for the liberation of world trade, he added, the day before the Summit of G8 in L’Aquila (Center of Italy) July 2009.

The WTO denounced new protectionist movements among its 153 world members and reviewed his previsions downward trend about world trade. This will contract, according to the report, 10% in 2009. The volumen of trade of developed economies will contract 14%, while the developing economies will withdraw 7%.

The WTOs report stated that even without taking into account measures applied regarding the human pandemic of swine flu, over twofold of trade barriers were adopted than measures that liberalize it. “The impact of economic slowdown of the trade exchanges will be harsher for developing countries”, warned Lamy.

2.- The international situation, is characterized by the unprecedented current crisis which has implications for the migration phenomenon.

We are living an international economic crisis very different from others, where its pointed out that migration has made a u-turn. Namely, is it going towards return? Or it resists to return?

For this we will analyze the characteristics of this crisis:

- It is the most serious, deepest and generalized of capitalism since 1929, without a world level political power capable of imposing exits and solutions easily given the decline of USA and the postwar institutions.
- The particularity of this global crisis developed in the center, in the core, of the system and according to the WTO “the worst is yet to come”.

- It is multidimensional (financial, productive, food, energetic, environmental, and political) and we should add migratory.
- Compromises the neoliberal doctrine *developed since the middle of the 20th century, and that all policy directly directed to a significative ideal of distributive justice has to lead to the destruction of the State of Law*", (quotation from FSP).
- It puts the "Washington Consensus" in check, neoliberal policies imposed to the world since the seventies by Reagan and Thatcher. This in the framework of the crisis of the capitalist production system –stagnation and inflation – encouraged by a long and expansive postwar growth (product of the fall of the earnings rate, of the war in the Middle East and the following increase of the oil price), opening conditions to impose neoliberalism and its savage process of minimizing the State, labor deregulation, transnational concentration of property and production (via privatizations in the third world) which are the axis of neoliberal globalization.
- The decadence and weakening of Northamerican hegemony and their unipolar world is evident. We should warn that the neoliberal model crisis reached Latin America before the crisis burst in 2008, which provoked a political and social wave for change and so many progressive governments won, also from center left, popular, nationalist or left wing.

Are we before a new scenario, which deepens the polarization process? The world is debating its causes, consequences, and posible exits to it. It is about a civilizing crisis, a systemic crisis which solution demands important changes; like we thought (it does not mean it will be solved instantly)? Or is it limited to a serious neoliberal capitalist crisis, which will be solved with regulating changes and the role of the State like those imposed by central powers, but do not question the systems foundations?

What nobody doubts is that it is not a passing crisis that affects only some countries and others can opt to "unhitch", and so it includes the countries of origin, transit, and destination and includes migrants and their families among others.

The economic consequences of the crisis are clear and everybody in the world lives them:

- a severe recession. According to the IMF the world product will decrease -1.3%, the worst fall in 70 years and the world product per capita will fall -2.5% and -3.6%. USA in -2.8% and the EU in -4.2% and Japan in -6.5%,
- strong decrease of world trade, according to the WTO it will contract in 10%, in developed economies it will contract 14% and in developing economies 7%,
- contraction of the demand and fall of raw material prices, these will decrease between 28 and 46% this year, while industrial production will fall 6%, according to the IMF,
- rampant world unemployment, while subemployment increases and salaries fall,
- withdrawal of investment, scarecity and escalating of credits,

- capital flights from the periphery to the center,
- strong decrease of emigrants remittances, among others.

This worsens poverty (which could increase between 55 and 90 million more poor persons this year).

Unemployment increases (from 6% to 7.1%, adding 51 million more until year 2010) and subemployment (informal with no rights, would reach 66% of the world's labor population and to 57% in Latin America), like the over exploitation of labor and destruction of small, medium and large enterprises in the world and especially in developing and poor countries.

Beside this, the environmental crisis – encouraged by exploitation and mistreatment of nature which generates the industrial model and prevailing life – that, (Oxfam UK 2009), could generate close to 375 victims due to natural disasters (droughts, landslides, etc) until the year 2015.

While the food crisis is expressed in the stagnation of the cereal production growth, high prices in spite of a recent fall, which have increased close to 155 million persons that need aid to survive, reaching 963 million starved persons exposed to death. And also the energetic crisis which is very serious.

This new scenario stresses the uncertainty, distrust, mainly in the productive, labor and trade sector, it promotes protectionist measures in different countries (central and others), and it stresses the role of the States in the salvage, but – above all – deepens and makes conflicts and social struggle increase worldwide. The last Conference in Davos has warned about the dimensions unprecedented of the social crisis under development now.

Also the crisis reminds us that it promotes ferocious battles for space and resources. Some have ended with serious conflicts and wars for the control of markets and raw materials or energy sources, in battles for the redistribution of control and influence zones, in the destruction of productive forces and the imposition of new production relationships to give way to new growth cycles.

“Labor in the world is drying up”. It is true we share this affirmation, what we want to question, from a multidimensional diagnosis, is it that in the poor world (or developing) that labor does not dry up? Why should we think that the crisis prefers living in the South and not in the North? Why be unemployed in the South and not better off in the developed North? The answer would be the preference of living the crisis in the developed world; and “its great sense of change”; basically it would respond to aggressive and coercive return policies.