

Municipality of Quilmes (Argentina) | PROFILE 2022

MIGRATION

GOVERNANCE

INDICATORS

LOCAL



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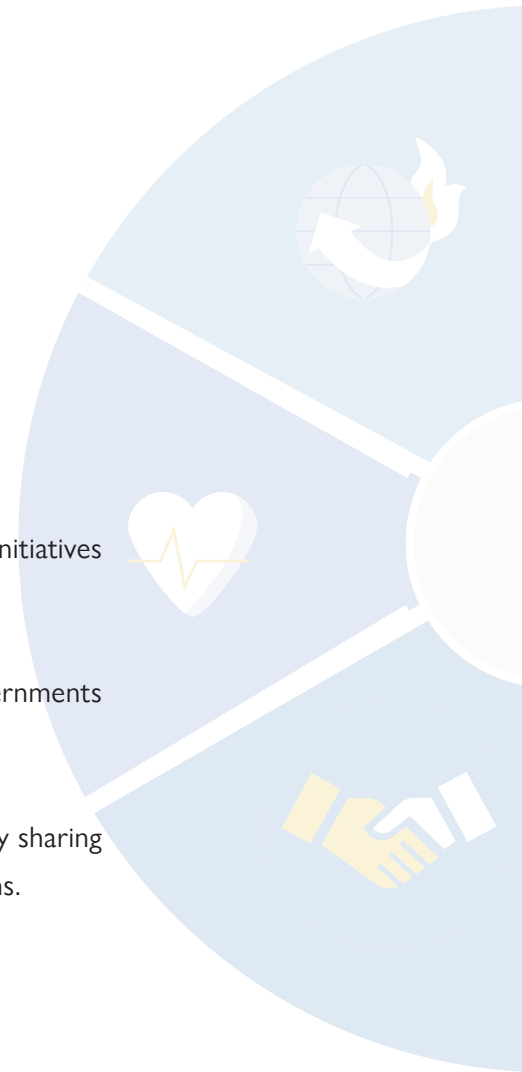
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OBJECTIVES

- 1 Help local authorities take stock of the migration initiatives they have in place.
- 2 Foster dialogue on migration between national governments and local authorities.
- 3 Enable local authorities to learn from one another by sharing common challenges and identifying potential solutions.



“Rapid urbanization continues to transform the demographic landscape of many countries around the world. Cities are already home to the majority of international migrants, driven by opportunity as well as necessity, and local authorities are becoming leaders in finding creative solutions for rapid social change, supporting communities through innovation.”¹

¹ António Vitorino, IOM Director General, [Report to the 109th Session of the IOM Council](#) (November 2018).

INTRODUCTION

The Migration Governance Indicators²

The need to maximize the opportunities and face the challenges that mobility brings has been recognized with the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and with the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.³ The incorporation of target 10.7 into the 2030 Agenda created the need to define “planned and well-managed migration policies”. This is why, in 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). This Framework offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that suits its circumstances. That same year, IOM in collaboration with Economist Impact developed the Migration Governance Indicators (MGIs), a set of almost 100 indicators that help States assess the comprehensiveness of their migration governance structures.

The indicators constitute a starting point to engage governments in a consultative process that allows them to identify areas that are well-developed and others that would benefit from further development, and most importantly, priorities that are in line with the specific challenges and opportunities that a given country is facing.

The MGIs are characterized by three main fundamental attributes:

1. The MGI process is a **voluntary** exercise: The MGIs are conducted in countries that have requested to be part of the process.
2. The MGIs are **sensitive to national specificities**: The MGIs recognize the different challenges and opportunities of each context, and therefore, do not propose a one-size-fits-all solution, but rather aim to spark a discussion on what well-governed migration can mean.
3. The MGIs constitute a **process**: The MGI process is not a static tool to collect data on countries' migration frameworks. It is rather the first step of a dynamic exercise that can enable governments to identify areas of their migration policy in need of further development, or that could benefit from capacity-building.

Migration Governance Indicators: From national to local

The role of cities and municipalities in migration governance⁴ has grown significantly in recent decades, given the rapid pace of urbanization and the importance of cities as destinations for all forms of migration and displacement. Researchers, policymakers and international development agencies have all highlighted the crucial role of cities and municipalities in both accommodating migrants and formulating sustainable responses to migration-related matters.

The role of local governments, not only in the management of migration at the local level, but also in realizing the urban dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, has been recognized in the New Urban Agenda at the Habitat III Conference in Quito (Ecuador), the Global Compact for Migration, and the Call to Local Action, to mention a few.

² All terms used in the report are defined in the IOM *Glossary on Migration* (2019).

³ “The *Global Compact* is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. It is a non-binding document that respects States' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international cooperation on migration. It presents a significant opportunity to improve the governance of migration, to address the challenges associated with today's migration, and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development.”

⁴ “Migration governance” refers to the system of institutions, legal frameworks, mechanisms and practices aimed at regulating migration and protecting migrants. It is used almost synonymously with the term “migration management”, although the latter is also sometimes used to refer to the narrow act of regulating cross-border movement at the State level.

To support the discussion between levels of governments on migration governance, IOM has adapted the MGIs⁵ to the local level. The local MGIs seek to offer a more comprehensive picture of a country's migration governance landscape by juxtaposing a local dimension to MGI national assessments. The [local MGIs](#) are based on a set of about 80 indicators helping local authorities take stock of local migration strategies or initiatives in place and identify good practices as well as areas with potential for further development. The aim of the exercise is to foster dialogue on migration between national governments and local authorities and enable local authorities to learn from one another by discussing common challenges and identifying potential solutions.

While the local MGIs retain the attributes of the national MGIs, they are also anchored in the notion that cities and local authorities have different capacities, competencies and added value when it comes to governing migration. Therefore, the methodology has been adapted to reflect the fact that the degree of fiscal and political autonomy of participating cities influences the kind of migration governance they can practically and legally engage in. Furthermore, new indicators of the level of autonomy and capacities have been added to give some context to the results of the assessment.

Given the differences outlined between the MGIs at the national and local levels, the purpose of the local MGIs is to be a tool for government authorities to use in taking an introspective look at the measures they have in place to manage migration, as well as to share their experiences. Furthermore, the local MGIs recognize that good practices can take different forms depending on the division of competencies between local and national authorities. Therefore, the local MGI analysis should not be interpreted as an invitation to change the division of competencies, but rather be understood as a catalyst to open dialogues on what cities can do with regard to migration within the scope of their mandate. A comprehensive picture of migration governance can be captured only by looking at the different levels of government.

Between 2021 and 2022, two local MGI assessments were conducted simultaneously in Argentina, for the autonomous city of Buenos Aires⁶ and the municipality of Quilmes in Buenos Aires Province. This report is the result of the local MGI assessment conducted in the municipality of Quilmes. It summarizes key examples of well-developed areas and areas with potential for further development of local migration governance.

⁵ The [Migration Governance Indicators](#) were developed in 2015 by IOM in collaboration with Economist Impact.

⁶ The 2022 Migration Governance Indicators Local Profile for the autonomous city of Buenos Aires is available [here](#).



CONTEXT

Migration trends

According to data from the Migration Data Portal, the total number of international migrants nationwide in 2020 was 2,300,000, representing 5 per cent of the national population. Women made up 53.4 per cent of the international immigrants, and migrants under 19 years of age are at 17.4 per cent. By mid-2020, the total number of emigrants was 1,100,000, and the total number of refugees was 4,000.⁷ According to the South American Migration Observatory (2020), Argentina's immigration rate in 2019 was 5.1 per cent, while its emigration rate was 2.3 per cent, making the country a net receiver of migrants.

According to data from the 2010 National Population, Households and Dwellings Census of the Argentine Republic (INDEC, 2010a), 4.5 per cent of the country's residents were foreign nationals. Of this total, 81.5 per cent came from the Americas, 16.6 per cent from Europe, 1.7 per cent from Asia, 0.1 per cent from Africa and 0.1 per cent from Oceania. Of the 1,471,399 immigrants from the Americas, 37.4 per cent (550,713) came from Paraguay, 23.5 per cent (345,272) from the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 13 per cent (191,147) from Chile, 10.7 per cent (157,514) from Peru, 7.9 per cent (116,592) from Uruguay and 2.8 per cent (41,330) from Brazil.⁸ In addition, the migrants were relatively young, as the bulk of them were between 15 and 64 years of age (71.4%) (INDEC, 2010b).

Data from the 2010 Census show that Quilmes had a population of 582,943. Projections by the Provincial Directorate of Statistics (2016) of Buenos Aires Province suggested that Quilmes will have a population of 679,375 in 2022.

In 2015, the Honourable Deliberative Council of Quilmes enacted the municipal ordinance declaring the municipality a "plurinational and intercultural city". The municipality is largely a receiver of migrants. According to the 2010 Census, migrants represented 7.7 per cent (44,719) of the total population (IDEAL, 2017). This is above the national average for aliens. Of these 44,719 persons, 45 per cent (20,116) were men and 55 per cent (24,603) were women.

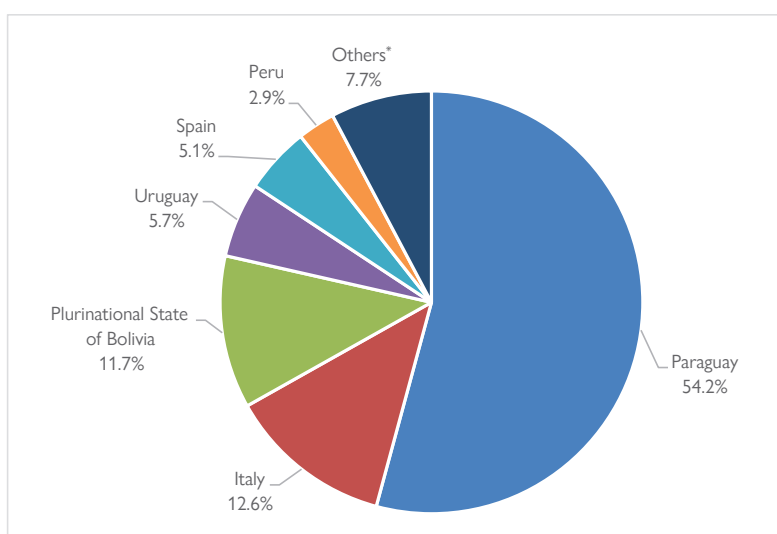
Furthermore, of the migrant population, 7 per cent were between 0 and 14 years of age, 69.5 per cent were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 23.5 per cent were in the 65-and-over age bracket (INDEC, 2010b).

In 2010, the main countries of origin of migrants residing in Quilmes were Paraguay (24,241), Italy (5,656), the Plurinational State of Bolivia (5,228), Uruguay (2,567), Spain (2,278) and Peru (1,285). The other nationalities totalled 3,464 migrants (INDEC, 2010a).

⁷ Visit the [Migration Data Portal](#) for more information.

⁸ No information is given for the other countries in the Americas, which together make up 4.7 per cent.

Figure 1. Origins of migrant residents in the municipality of Quilmes (2010)



Note: Other countries are not specified.
 Source: INDEC, National Population, Households and Dwellings Census 2010 of the Argentine Republic (2010).

Competencies of the municipal government of Quilmes

Level of decentralization of local authorities

Article 1 of the Constitution of the Argentine Nation (1994) states, “The Argentine Nation adopts for its government the federal republican representative form.” As Argentina is a republic, the Constitution establishes a division of powers between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. As a form of State, it establishes federalism, in which the national Government, the provincial governments and the autonomous city of Buenos Aires (*Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, CABA*) coexist.

The country is made up of 23 provinces and a federal district: CABA. The internal territorial and administrative division of each Argentine province is based on the figure of the municipality. The constitutional reform of 1994 contributed to the process of administrative decentralization, given that it incorporates, among other issues, the principle of municipal autonomy, according to Article 123 of the Constitution of the Argentine Nation, which mentions, “Each province dictates its own constitution, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, ensuring municipal autonomy and regulating its scope and content in the institutional, political, administrative, economic and financial order.”

The municipality of Quilmes is part of Buenos Aires Province and is governed by its regulations. It does, however, have its own institutions, with a Governor responsible for various secretariats.⁹

⁹ For example, the Secretariats of Health, Education, Finance, Environment and Sustainable Development, Integrated Solid Urban Waste Management, Urban Development and Public Works, Communication and Institutional Relations, Sustainable Economic Development, Security and Urban Planning, Human Rights, Legal and Technical, Children and Social Development, Women and Diversity, Culture and Sports, and Public Services.

The competencies of municipal authorities in relation to migration

The Honourable Deliberative Council of Quilmes comprises councillors elected by popular vote in open elections, and it approves public ordinances that govern community life in the municipality.¹⁰

Under the Law on Migration (Law No. 25871) (2004), regulated by Decree No. 616 (2010), the National Migration Directorate (Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, DNM) will collaborate with other branches of the national, provincial, municipal and CABA governments in activities or programmes designed to facilitate the integration of migrants into the host society and ensure that they are able to access social services, public goods, health, education, justice, work, employment and social security on the same footing as nationals.

In 2019, and for the first time in the history of the district, the Directorate for Migrants was established as the lead institution for implementing local migration policy. The Directorate's main tasks include providing training on the subject for municipal agencies and workers and civil society in general, furnishing information on rules and regularization procedures, advising the public, and initiating residency procedures, while also coordinating with migrant associations in regard to awareness-raising activities. The Directorate of International Relations is tasked mainly with promoting the intercultural character of Quilmes society by forging links with foreign communities through which to enhance the institutional fabric of organizations, the delivery of subsidies, support programmes, and jointly conducting cultural, educational and administrative activities, among other things. Furthermore, it is required, on the one hand, to foster partnerships with regional networks, forums and international organizations; and on the other hand, to maintain ties with foreign representations. In this context, the Directorate of International Relations coordinates action with the different consulates to address the requests, emergencies and/or queries of the migrant community in the district. It is also the entity that plans the coordination between the Directorate for Migrants and DNM.

The activities of the Directorate for Migrants and the Directorate of International Relations in this field are guided by the Municipal Plan for Communities, Migrants and Refugees, with three main priorities, namely, access to rights, institution-building and highlighting interculturality. The Directorate for Migrants focuses on the first priority, and the Directorate of International Relations tackles the other two. As of July 2022, the Directorate for Migrants and the Directorate of International Relations are under the umbrella of the Directorate General for Institutional Relations (attached to the Secretariat of Communication and Institutional Relations) for the purpose of coordinating the work of those entities.

¹⁰ Visit the website of the municipality of Quilmes for more information.

<p>Local financing mechanisms and the restrictions on their use</p>	<p>Within the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of Buenos Aires Province is the Provincial Directorate of Municipal Coordination and Development Programmes, which is responsible for distributing provincial funding among the municipalities of Buenos Aires Province.¹¹</p> <p>The funds from Buenos Aires Province to be distributed among municipalities come from the following sources: transfers from the national Government, pursuant to the Law on Federal Tax Revenue Sharing (Law No. 23548) (1988); taxes on gross income; real estate taxes; stamp duty on vehicles; and gross profit from gambling.¹² Quilmes also levies its own municipal taxes.</p>
<p>Local participation in the formulation of migration policy</p>	<p>Local authorities of the Directorate for Migrants of the municipality of Quilmes play no part in formulating national migration policy. On the migration front, it is DNM that regulates entries, departures, and residence and settlement formalities, in keeping with the Law on Migration.</p>

¹¹ Visit the website of the [Ministry of Treasury and Finance](#) of Buenos Aires Province for more information.

¹² Visit the Ministry of the Economy's [municipal public sector](#) page and click on [Regímenes de coparticipación a municipios](#) for more information.



KEY FINDINGS

The local MGIs are composed of approximately 80 indicators grouped under the six different dimensions of migration governance that draw upon the MiGOF categories:¹³



MIGRANTS' RIGHTS
PAGE 17

Indicators in this category look at the extent to which migrants have access to certain social services such as health, education and social security. They also examine measures to ensure integration and access to work.



WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT
APPROACH
PAGE 20

Indicators in this category assess the institutional frameworks of cities, municipalities or states for migration. This area also examines the existence of migration strategies consistent with development objectives, as well as institutional transparency and coherence in migration management.



PARTNERSHIPS
PAGE 22

Indicators in this category focus on cities', municipalities' or states' efforts to cooperate on migration issues with the national government as well as other cities and relevant non-governmental actors, including civil society organizations and the private sector.



WELL-BEING
OF MIGRANTS
PAGE 23

Indicators in this category assess cities', municipalities' or states' initiatives in terms of international student mobility, access to the labour market and decent working conditions for migrant workers. Aspects related to diaspora engagement and migrant remittances are also included in this domain.



MOBILITY DIMENSION
OF CRISES
PAGE 24

Indicators in this category examine the type and level of readiness of cities, municipalities or states to deal with aspects of mobility crises. The questions focus on the processes in place for citizens and non-citizens in relation to disasters and climate change, especially whether humanitarian assistance is available for migrants and citizens.



SAFE, ORDERLY AND
REGULAR MIGRATION
PAGE 26

Indicators in this category look at the cities', municipalities' or states' approaches to migrant safety as well as return and reintegration policies and the fight against trafficking in persons.

¹³ IOM Council, Migration Governance Framework, 106th Session, C/106/40 (4 November 2015).



ADHERE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFIL MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

1.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Secretariat of Health of Quilmes ensures that migrants are able to access health services, in accordance with national guidelines and those of Buenos Aires Province. Article 34 of the Constitution of Buenos Aires Province (1994) states, “In the territory of the Province, foreign nationals shall enjoy all the civil rights of citizens and other rights accorded to them by this Constitution.” The Quilmes Secretariat of Health thus implements the following activities: “health promotion, disease prevention, organization of care to meet the needs of citizens, strengthening of health-care teams, improving the quality of hospital buildings and wards, and forging networks with other municipalities, the province and the nation”.¹⁴ The Secretariat of Health guarantees access for migrants to on-call services, emergency care, primary and secondary health care, and paediatric care. In the case of migrants not in possession of an Argentine National Identity Card (*Documento Nacional de Identidad, DNI*), the Directorate for Migrants intervenes on a case-by-case basis so that such persons can access the service.

The municipality of Quilmes facilitates the access of non-nationals to education services, in accordance with national guidelines and those of Buenos Aires Province. The Secretariat of Education of Quilmes is responsible for formulating and executing policies and programmes to ease access to quality education and improve learning conditions for children and adolescents in the municipality. The administration and management of educational establishments are within the remit of the provincial government, which issues regulations to ensure that people can access education. One example is the General Regulations on Educational Institutions (2012), which stipulates that irregular migration status must not prevent non-nationals from being admitted to any educational establishment in the province. In Quilmes, all migrants enjoy access to public primary, secondary, tertiary and university education, as well as to municipal kindergartens. Should an educational establishment require the presentation of a DNI to enrol a student or issue a diploma, the Directorate for Migrants intervenes, as needed, to resolve the situation.

There are specific mechanisms in place to enable non-nationals to access municipal services, irrespective of their migration status. The Directorate for Migrants provides information and advice to migrants encountering any problem in accessing municipal services (health, education, legal advice, housing, etc.). The Directorate also safeguards the rights of migrants in the municipality and carries out training, awareness-raising and coordination with other sections of the local government.

The Directorate for Migrants receives cases of foreign nationals who require legal advice. Depending on the specifics of the case, the Directorate may refer them to the Centre for Access to Justice in Quilmes or to the Quilmes Office of the Ombudsman.¹⁵ Any natural or legal person considering themselves to be affected has recourse to the Ombudsman’s Office, without being hampered by nationality or residency status; in other words, irregular migrants may also access these services free of charge.

Local authorities cooperate and coordinate with local organizations and non-governmental organizations that provide complementary assistance and information services for migrants. The Directorate for Migrants and the Directorate of International Relations have been cooperating with migrant organizations and institutions

¹⁴ More information is available on the web page of the [Quilmes Secretariat of Health](#).

¹⁵ The Office of the Ombudsman of Quilmes is an autonomous governmental body present in the municipality, whose mission is to protect the rights and interests of individuals and the community against acts, deeds and omissions on the part of public authorities or private persons.

since 2019.¹⁶ Up to July 2022, both directorates, jointly with the National Migration Directorate (DNM), had organized almost 40 sessions to assist migrants in several neighbourhoods with significant numbers of migrants (including Bernal, Ezpeleta, Villa Azul and Villa Itatí). They provided information and initiated legal formalities relating to the regularization of migrants' residency status and the issuance of documentation, among other services. Roughly half of these sessions took place in the framework of the Quilmes Cerca operations, which are designed to inform the general public (including migrants) about the various services provided by the municipality, including access to migratory regularization services. Various municipal bodies and national institutions took part in these operations, including the National Registry of Persons, the National Institute of Social Services for Retired Persons and Pensioners, and the National Social Security Administration. Moreover, by mid-2022, and in a joint endeavour with consulates and migrants' associations, integral mobile consulates (*consulados móviles integrales*)¹⁷ had been arranged on seven occasions to provide assistance and advice and undertake consular or migration-related formalities.¹⁸ In this context, the Regional Office of IOM recognized the integral mobile consulates as a good practice worthy of emulation by other governments and foreign representations.¹⁹

Furthermore, joint work by the Directorate of International Relations and the Undersecretariat of Sports and Organizations has made it possible to provide technical assistance, process financial assistance, and create and formalize new associations of migrant communities, pursuant to the Law on Civil and Mutual Associations (Law No. 15192) (2020). This Law prescribes that organizations authorized to operate by the Provincial Directorate of Legal Entities (Dirección Provincial de Personas Jurídicas) of Buenos Aires Province will receive financial assistance for their operations and will be exempted from payment for public services such as electricity, gas and the Internet.

In Quilmes, foreign nationals may vote and be elected as representatives in provincial and municipal elections, at both the executive and legislative levels. Among other requirements, Article 191 of the Constitution of Buenos Aires Province stipulates that a foreign national must have been a resident for the preceding two years in order to be eligible to vote. At the national level, all persons with permanent residency status and in possession of a DNI are eligible to vote in local elections, except in the district of Formosa. It is worth mentioning that during the sessions to assist migrants and the operations of the integral mobile consulates, it was observed that most migrants were ignorant of their electoral rights and how to exercise them. In the light of this initial finding, the Directorate for Migrants and DNM now organize talks at clubs, community institutions and neighbourhood associations to inform the public about the Argentine voting process and encourage the use of the right to vote.

Local authorities have brought in a policy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants, in line with the federal strategy laid out by the National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (Instituto Nacional contra la Discriminación, la Xenofobia y el Racismo, INADI). In April 2021, INADI and the municipality of Quilmes signed a cooperation agreement on combating discrimination, xenophobia and racism. The agreement envisages the conduct of joint activities, such as the training of municipal staff in the prevention of discriminatory practices and institutional violence. In 2021 and 2022, for instance, the Directorate for Migrants and the Directorate of International Relations carried

¹⁶ Some examples of these organizations are the Centro Integral de la Mujer Marcelina Meneses, the Asociación Civil de Integración Boliviana, the Asociación Plurinacional de Bolivia and the Feria Tinkunaku from the Plurinational State of Bolivia; the Asociación Loura Mulata from Brazil; the Asociación Española de Socorros Mutuos de Quilmes from Spain; the Sociedad Israelita de Quilmes from Israel; the Sociedad Católica San Mauro Castilverde, the Sociedad Italiana Fratelli d'Italia and the Asociación Italiana Ex Combatientes de Bernal from Italy; the Asociación Civil 28 de Julio from Peru; the Centro Cultural Don Carlos Antonio López, the Centro Cultural José Asunción Flores and the Casa Paraguaya de Quilmes Natalicio Talavera from Paraguay; the Asociación Mutual Eslovena Transmurana de Bernal from Slovenia; the Alianza Francesa de Bernal from France; and the Club Social y Deportivo Vladimiro Maiakovski and Asociación Somos Venezolanos en Quilmes, among others.

¹⁷ The most recent was in April 2022 and, uniquely, had simultaneously brought together three consulates (those of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Paraguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

¹⁸ For example, apostilles, legal advice, criminal records, and birth and death registrations, among others.

¹⁹ For more information, visit the Migration Network Hub's [Repository of Practices](#).

out four training exercises for civil servants.²⁰ Events are also organized in the territory to highlight the issue. Since 2019, a day of activities has been organized every tenth of January in the vicinity of the Ezpeleta Station, to observe the *Día de las Mujeres y Diversidades Migrantes*, a day devoted to women and migrant diversity.²¹ At the time of writing this report, arrangements were under way for the holding of a workshop on the prevention of discrimination and xenophobia at primary and secondary schools in the district.

1.2. Areas with potential for further development

The Directorate for Migrants receives cases of migrant minors in need of protection, which it then refers to the Municipal Secretariat of Children and Social Development. If necessary, the respective consulates are also notified in order to resolve the situation of the minors concerned. However, there are no specific procedures or measures in place in the municipality to ensure the protection of migrant children and unaccompanied minors. At the provincial level, there is the Law on the Promotion and Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents of Buenos Aires Province (Law No. 13298) (2004), albeit with no specific reference to migrant children and adolescents. The Law requires the enforcing authority in each municipality to establish decentralized bodies called Local Rights Protection Services (*Servicios Locales de Protección de Derechos*), charged with implementing programmes, plans, services and any other measures aimed at the prevention of children's rights violation, assistance, and the protection and/or restoration of said rights.²²

The General Directorate of Culture and Education of Buenos Aires Province runs Vocational Training Centres that offer training courses in 23 professional fields. The courses target young and adult women and men and workers in search of professional retraining. It is worth noting that the DNI is required in order to register for the courses. Extending the reach of these services to make them accessible to all migrants is an area with potential for development.

²⁰ The entities that received training included the Community Integration Centres, the Management and Citizen Participation Centres, and the Secretariats for Women and Diversity, Social Development, Culture and Sports, and Education, among others. The topics covered were the following: an introduction to national and provincial regulations governing migration, and information on regularization procedures and on the municipal and national bodies competent in this field.

²¹ This event is held to commemorate Marcelina Meneses and her 10-month-old son, Alejandro Joshua Torres, members of the Bolivian community living in Ezpeleta, who were murdered on 10 January 2001 when they were thrown from a moving Roca Railway train, in an unmistakable act of gender, ethnic and class violence.

²² More information on the [Local Rights Protection Services](#) in Quilmes is available on the website of Buenos Aires Province.



2

FORMULATE POLICY USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

2.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Locally, the Directorate for Migrants is responsible for coordinating with the Directorate of International Relations to implement and manage migrant services. At the national level, the National Migration Directorate (DNM) is the decentralized agency of the Ministry of the Interior charged with enforcing and monitoring the Law on Migration (Law No. 25871) (2004). DNM “[r]egisters the entries and departures into and from the country, serves as the migration police, and decides on admissions of persons to the national territory”.²³

The Council of Communities of Quilmes brings together 20 migrant community institutions, which coordinate their efforts to organize cultural events, publicize sporting and social activities carried out by the institutions, and play an active part in the planning of the municipality’s migration and cultural policy agenda. This Council and the Directorate of International Relations work in coordination to stage relevant activities that help to integrate migrants and highlight the intercultural nature of the district. Since 2020, for example, audiovisual pieces have been produced as part of the Our Communities (*Nuestras Colectividades*) project, recounting the history of community institutions in Quilmes. Similarly, the Cultural Walking Tour (*Paseo de las Culturas*) was organized in 2020, and the Festival of the Communities (*Fiesta de las Colectividades*) took place in May 2022 – a three-day event with artistic exhibitions, dance shows and gastronomy put on by the communities present in the district.²⁴ The Heartbeat Cycle (*Ciclo Latidos*) has been taking place every month since March 2022, celebrating the cultural identity of the principal communities in the district by means of dance performances, music and gastronomic fairs. Six editions have taken place, showcasing the cultures of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

In June 2022, the Encounter with Italian Culture in Quilmes (*Encuentro de la Italianidad en Quilmes*) was organized in the Municipal Theatre, with the participation of associations, colleges and schools of Italian origin in the district, and where Quilmes also announced its support for the National Day of the Italian Immigrant, as approved by the Honourable Deliberative Council through Ordinance No. 13665 (2022).

Local authorities provide clear and transparent information on migrants’ rights, duties and access to municipal public services. For example, the Directorate for Migrants produced the Brief Guide for Migrants and Refugees (*Guía breve para migrantes y refugiadas*), designed to disseminate information on laws and rights and provide contact information for municipal bodies.

The Directorate for Migrants operates a one-stop office to optimize the guidance given to migrants. The office handles inquiries regarding residency, pensions for migrants, consular matters and access to municipal services, among other things.²⁵ The DNM branch in Quilmes also has an office that deals with queries from residents of Quilmes, Berazategui and Florencio Varela.

Local authorities took steps to improve the horizontal and vertical coherence of migration-related policies. The Directorate for Migrants has organized a working party comprising different institutions to plan the local migration agenda, which addresses top priorities such as access to rights, institution-building and showcasing interculturality. The working party includes the authorities of the Directorate for Migrants, the

²³ More information on DNM is available on the website of the Ministry of the Interior.

²⁴ Organized together with the institutions of migrant communities in Quilmes, the Festival of the Communities is a traditional event in the cultural calendar and one of the most frequented festivals in the city.

²⁵ Up to April 2022, queries were being fielded from approximately 150 migrants per week.

Directorate of International Relations and DNM (Quilmes, Berazategui and Florencio Varela branch offices). Furthermore, a Framework Cooperation Agreement was signed in 2021 between DNM and the municipality of Quilmes to enhance the vertical coherence of activities that facilitate access to rights.²⁶

2.2. Areas with potential for further development

Local authorities have an internal programme document that prioritizes the main lines of action in local migration policy: access to rights and integration, enhancing and highlighting interculturality, and buttressing the institutions of migrant communities. At the time of writing this report, however, the aforementioned document was not publicly available. At the national level, Article 3 of the Law on Migration lays out the 11 principal aims being pursued in promoting inclusive migration policies.²⁷ This notwithstanding, there is still no national strategy in the form of a programme document.

The Directorate for Migrants gathers information on migrants taking part in the activities organized in the territory, using a questionnaire that collects information on sex, age, country of origin, years of residence, and occupation, among other particulars. There are plans to publish relevant information once the assembled data have been consolidated and analysed. For the country as a whole, DNM publishes annual data on entries and departures of migrants, disaggregated by sex.

²⁶ More information on the Framework Cooperation Agreement is available in this [article](#) on the website of the municipality of Quilmes.

²⁷ These address issues such as strengthening the country's cultural and social fabric, promoting migrants' rights, integrating migrants into the workforce, and international information-sharing.

3

ENGAGE WITH PARTNERS TO ADDRESS MIGRATION AND RELATED ISSUES

3.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Local authorities work with migrant associations to implement migration-related programmes. The Directorate of International Relations, for instance, coordinates with migrant associations to organize fairs or activities such as the aforementioned integral mobile consulates, and in 2020, the Directorate for Migrants coordinated the delivery of food aid to non-governmental organizations during the pandemic for distribution to migrants. The Directorate of International Relations also coordinated with community institutions to deliver pandemic-related subsidies²⁸ and, jointly with the Directorate for Migrants, supported administrative regularization and inclusion within the scope of the Law on Civil and Mutual Associations of Buenos Aires Province (Law No. 15192) (2020). In addition, up to July 2022, three specific operations had been conducted for the benefit of the Senegalese and Cambodian communities in Quilmes – they were provided with information, advice, food aid and health care. It is worth noting that agenda planning is based on actions and initiatives that arise from the institutional dialogue with the Council of Communities and civil society organizations from the various communities in the district.

The municipality of Quilmes is part of international networks for the sharing of knowledge and best practices in relation to migration. Since 2000, it has been a member of the Mercocities Network, the leading network of local governments in South America, whose purpose is to strengthen regional integration and cooperation among cities.²⁹ At the latest meeting in December 2021, Quilmes renewed its place on the Network's Political Council and was designated by consensus as the lead city for coordinating the Thematic Units on Gender and Culture (*Unidades Temáticas de Género y Cultura*), and as sub-coordinator of the Thematic Unit on Human Rights and Migration (*Unidad Temática de Derechos Humanos y Migración*), together with the cities of Córdoba and Montevideo. Moreover, since August 2020, Quilmes has been part of the Cities of Solidarity Network (Red de Ciudades Solidarias), an association of local governments comprising 14 municipalities and provinces in Argentina, and with which the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees cooperates to undertake initiatives targeting refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons living in the country. The municipality of Quilmes is also part of the Latin American and Caribbean Coalition of Cities against Racism, Discrimination and Xenophobia, a network of cities that encourages the sharing of experiences so as to enhance their policies in this field.³⁰ Furthermore, Quilmes participates actively in the Commission on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (Comisión de Inclusión Social, Democracia Participativa y Derechos Humanos) of the United Cities and Local Governments (Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos) network, which brings together local governments from around the world committed to advancing human rights.

3.2. Areas with potential for further development

Local authorities do not formally engage with members of the diaspora and expatriate communities when setting the agenda and implementing local policies and programmes. At the national level, the National Migration Directorate has a Department for Argentines Abroad, which reports to the Directorate of International Affairs and assists people wishing to emigrate. This Directorate set up the website *Argentines around the World (Argentinos en el Mundo)*, which contains relevant information for Argentine nationals abroad regarding procedures, consulates, embassies and communities of nationals outside the country.³¹

²⁸ These subsidies refer to the programme to strengthen public welfare bodies (*Programa de Fortalecimiento a Entidades de Bien Público*), designed to provide financial assistance to institutions for renovations and building repairs, the payment of services or other expenditures.

²⁹ The Network encompasses 364 cities in 10 countries on the continent, namely, Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

³⁰ As of August 2022, the Coalition comprised 69 cities.

³¹ For more information, visit the *Argentinos en el Mundo* web page.



4

ADVANCE THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

4.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Employment Office of the municipality of Quilmes provides assistance in entrepreneurship and self-employment, and this is available to migrants as well.³² In July 2021, for example, initiatives by the Employment Office for the Venezuelan community in Quilmes were presented and introduced at the House of Cultures (*Casa de las Culturas*). The aforementioned *Ciclo Latidos* has been taking place since March 2022 and is an event that promotes inclusion for migrant entrepreneurs and craftspeople by providing opportunities for the sale of culinary products. Also mentioned previously, the Festival of the Communities took place in May 2022 to promote the inclusion of migrant entrepreneurs, craftspeople and organizations. Subsequently, in August 2022, there was an unveiling of national, provincial and municipal employability programmes for migrant workers. The Employability Workshop for Migrants was organized in the course of October 2022 in collaboration with the municipal Employment Office, in order to promote access to employment for the migrant community. In this connection, the workshop aims to supply information on labour rights in Argentina, publicize available employment programmes and provide tools to facilitate access to work.

Likewise, the *Punto Emprende* programme is run by the Quilmes Secretariat of Sustainable Economic Development and delivers advice, training and assistance to local entrepreneurs. The programme promotes and manages available resources so as to formalize the productive activity of the entrepreneurial and craft sector, by making training and networking opportunities available to enhance management and product quality. In addition, *Punto Emprende* furnishes assistance in formalizing and boosting production projects, formulating business plans, selling online, brand registration, and taking part in a variety of activities relating to the economic development of the municipality of Quilmes. Migrants holding an Argentine National Identity Card may participate in this programme and also be inscribed in the Quilmes Register of Entrepreneurs and Craftspeople.

4.2. Areas with potential for further development

The Employment Office offers some services for employers in general, including apprenticeship training, job placement programmes and labour intermediation. However, there are no programmes in place to help employers recruit resident non-nationals. At the national level, 2020 saw the creation of the Corporate Procedures Desk within the National Migration Directorate³³ to furnish advice and assistance to companies on migration regularization. The Desk operates as a single window for granting migration benefits to professionals and entrepreneurs wishing to migrate to Argentina.

Local authorities have no specific measures in place to encourage international students to work locally after graduation or to facilitate this process across the country. The Directorate of International Relations nonetheless participates in the quarterly welcoming event for foreign students studying at the National University of Quilmes, in which students are welcomed to the city and informed about the local government's public policy commitments and programmes on offer. Specifically, they are told about the focal points of local migration policy and given contact information for use in the event of an emergency or should they have queries.

³² The Employment Office also offers information and advice to people wishing to register for the entrepreneurship programmes run by the Argentine Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security.

³³ The Desk was created by means of National Migration Directorate Order No. 2432 (2020).



5

EFFECTIVELY ADDRESS THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

5.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Quilmes has communications systems in place to provide information on the evolving nature of crises and ways of reaching assistance services. The municipality has a network that interlinks the emergency services and operates round-the-clock emergency telephone lines. This system is in turn backed up by secondary communications channels between the community and the municipality in the form of hotlines and social networks, where preventive information is published, especially warnings about hydrometeorological events.

In 2021, the Emergency Promoters (*Promotores en Emergencias*) project, run by the municipality's Civil Defence Department and the Fire Brigade, provided community training in relation to the different emergency numbers and when to call each one so as to activate the system correctly. The municipality also has direct lines of communications with institutions that monitor hazards, including the National Meteorological Service and the National Water Institute.

Quilmes has two kinds of decentralized territorial mechanisms that regularly function as assistance services in crisis situations. On the one hand, there are six Management and Citizen Participation Centres (*Centros de Gestión y Participación Ciudadana*) located in East Quilmes, West Quilmes, Bernal, Ezpeleta, San Francisco Solano and La Ribera de Bernal. There are also the Community Integration Centres (*Centros Integradores Comunitarios*), which are municipal management bodies instituted by the National Ministry of Social Development to create opportunities for community development and integration, thereby furthering the prevention of rights violations and the promotion of those same rights, as well as participation in the various neighbourhoods.

The Secretariat of Children and Social Development applies national and international guidelines for protecting and restoring the rights of unaccompanied children and adolescents, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Law on the Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Law No. 26061) (2005). The aforementioned Secretariat coordinates with the National Secretariat of Children, Adolescents and Family of the Ministry of Social Development, consulates and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, depending on the case. Children and adolescents with no adult responsible for their care are placed in an institution or communal home until their family of origin can be located.

5.2. Areas with potential for further development

At the time of writing of this report, the Government was working on the Municipal Emergency Plan, which envisages contingency plans for all the hazards that the municipality is facing, with special emphasis on the rehabilitation and early recovery of affected communities. Moreover, the proposed emergency management measures take account of several demographic variables relating to the affected people. The needs of migrants living in the district are therefore specifically addressed through the Directorate for Migrants, the Directorate of International Relations and the local branch of the National Migration Directorate (DNM). Buenos Aires Province operates the Undersecretariat of Emergencies,³⁴ which works to identify and analyse risks in the provincial territory and generates information that serves decision makers at the municipal and provincial levels. The Guidelines of the Government of Buenos Aires Province on the Drafting of the Comprehensive Risk Management Plan (2021) does take account of the migrant population.

³⁴ This is a division of the Provincial Risks and Emergencies Directorate, attached to the Provincial Ministry of Security.

According to the Guidelines, if disaster risk reduction strategies are to succeed, consideration must be given, during conception and implementation, to potentially vulnerable populations and especially vulnerable groups, including migrants. Lastly, the Law on Migration (Law No. 25871) (2004) envisages the granting of residency and visas on humanitarian grounds. Applications are assessed by DNM, but the impact on the municipality has not yet been evaluated.

Quilmes has in place a system of coordination and regular communication with consulates, but there is no evidence of specific agreements or partnerships for assisting non-nationals in the event of local emergencies. However, owing to the pandemic, the Directorate of International Relations has collaborated on an ad hoc basis with some consulates to organize the integral mobile consulates and simplify formalities for the benefit of different migrant communities.



6

ENSURE THAT MIGRATION TAKES PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MANNER

6.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

There are local initiatives in place for the training of public servants on migration regulations and the rights of migrants. In November 2021, and in cooperation with the National Migration Directorate (DNM), a virtual training was organized for civil servants, municipal agents and members of community institutions in migration rights and procedures. In addition, a cooperation agreement was signed in 2021 between the municipality of Quilmes and DNM, aimed at, among other things, stepping up measures to facilitate access to rights and training municipal agents in the rights of migrants and refugees.³⁵ As mentioned above, in 2021 and 2022, the Directorate for Migrants and the Directorate of International Relations conducted four training exercises for officers of the Community Integration Centres, the Management and Citizen Participation Centres, and the Secretariats of Women and Diversity, Social Development, Culture and Sports, and Education, among others. The training revolved around a comprehensive overview of the rights of migrants: conceptualization of migration; national, provincial and local assessments; the Law on Migration (Law No. 25871) (2004); the Law on the Recognition and Protection of Refugees (Law No. 26165) (2006); and procedures (RADEX,³⁶ TAD,³⁷ consulates, etc.).

6.2. Areas with potential for further development

Local authorities take some steps to facilitate the repatriation of migrants. One example mentioned previously was the work done in the context of the pandemic to help people return to their countries of origin, with the collaboration of the embassies and consular representations of the different countries. At the national level, the RAICES National Programme,³⁸ sponsored by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, handles the repatriation of Argentine researchers who wish to return to the country. The RAICES Programme was established in 2003 under the then Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and recognized as a State policy by the Congress of the Argentine Nation through the Law on the RAICES Programme (Law No. 26421) (2008). Although the Programme has several lines of action, one of its best-known activities is the repatriation of Argentine scientists living abroad, so they can again take their place in the National Science, Technology and Innovation System.

The municipality of Quilmes has no measures in place to facilitate the arrival of refugees within its jurisdiction. As previously mentioned, however, in 2020 the municipality joined the Cities of Solidarity Network – implemented with the involvement of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – and this coordination has meanwhile led to the publication of the Guide to Rights for Migrants and Refugees; the launch of initiatives to assist the Senegalese, Venezuelan and Colombian communities; and also improvements in the infrastructure of facilities used by the people of interest to UNHCR (mainly schools). The Law on the Recognition and Protection of Refugees instituted the National Commission for Refugees. In this context, successive events are organized by the Migrant and Refugee Orientation Centre to welcome migrants, refugees, Afro-descendants and ethnic groups. In turn, DNM operates the Special Programme for the Issuance of Humanitarian Visas for Foreigners Affected by the Conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic (*Programa Especial de Visado Humanitario para Extranjeros afectados por el conflicto de la*

³⁵ More information on the cooperation agreement is available in this [article](#) on the official website of the Argentine Nation.

³⁶ RADEX stands for *Radicación a Distancia de Extranjeros*.

³⁷ TAD stands for *Trámites a Distancia*.

³⁸ RAICES stands for *Red de Argentinos/as Investigadores/as y Científicos/as en el Exterior*.

República Árabe Siria), created by Order No. 3915 (2014).³⁹ In March 2022, DNM published Order No. 417 (2022), authorizing Ukrainian nationals and their immediate family, irrespective of their nationality, to enter and stay in Argentina on humanitarian grounds.

Locally, the Secretariat of Human Rights follows up and refers cases to the Federal Justice system if there are suspicions of the crime of human trafficking. Based in the city of La Plata, the Provincial Directorate to combat Trafficking in Persons (*Dirección Provincial de Lucha contra la Trata de Personas*) carries out the National Programme for the Rescue and Support of Victims of Human Trafficking (*Programa Nacional de Rescate y Acompañamiento a las Personas Damnificadas por el Delito de Trata*). Under the Programme, an intervention may occur as a result of an injunction, a referral from another agency, a request for collaboration or support, reports made, or labour inspections. The authorities conduct raids, interview victims and draw up assistance strategies that go hand in hand with witness statements.

Local authorities lack jurisdictional competence to deal with the labour exploitation of persons, including cases involving migrants. At the provincial level, however, the Victim Support Centre (*Centro de Asistencia a la Víctima*) in Quilmes, which comes under the Public Prosecutor's Office, provides assistance and protection to survivors of trafficking and/or labour exploitation. At the national level, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (*Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social, MTEySS*) provides an avenue for whistle-blowing on labour exploitation. Reports may be filed by post, by using an online form⁴⁰ or via a hotline. In 2020, MTEySS also produced a guide for labour inspectors on detecting signs of labour exploitation.

³⁹ This policy created a special humanitarian visa regime, pursuant to the Law on Migration (Law No. 25871) (2004), as a further protection mechanism that allowed almost 500 Syrians in need of international protection to enter Argentina.

⁴⁰ More information is available on the [website of the Government of Argentina](#).



PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

This annex summarizes key local COVID-19 policy responses in the municipality of Quilmes from a migration governance perspective. It is based on 11 questions that were added to the standard [Migration Governance Indicators \(MGIs\)](#) assessment in the city in order to effectively assess local migration governance in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Local authorities have measures in place to facilitate access to COVID-19-related health services for migrants, regardless of their migration status, on the same basis as nationals. Since the onset of the pandemic in March 2020, the Directorate for Migrants has provided advice to migrants with COVID-19 symptoms or who have tested positive.¹ Migrants who contract COVID-19 may access testing, vaccination and emergency care on the same basis as Argentine nationals.

The municipality of Quilmes adopted provincial and national guidelines in its efforts to combat COVID-19. All public immunization in Buenos Aires Province was therefore centralized under the Get Vaccinated Plan (*Plan Vacunate*). Starting in May 2021, a register has been kept of migrants holding an Argentine National Identity Card, including those in the process of obtaining documents showing their residency status. Those not possessing such documentation were assisted by the provincial government in initiating the corresponding formalities.²



The municipality continued its coverage of locals and migrants under the central Government-sponsored social security programmes, including the Universal Child Allowance, the *Potenciar Trabajo* programme (to enhance employment and social inclusion), the *Potenciar Joven* programme (on youth promotion) and the *Acompañar* programme (which assists women and LGBTI+ people). In 2020, the Directorate for Migrants also distributed food boxes to migrants,³ while the municipality subsidized migrant workers employed by or owning fruit and vegetable farms, in order to mitigate the impact of the lockdown measures introduced during the pandemic. Furthermore, during the same period, the University of Quilmes worked to prepare community food bags for distribution to those in need the most.

¹ Municipality of Quilmes, Informes COVID.

² Buenos Aires Province, *La población extranjera podrá inscribirse en la campaña de vacunación bonaerense*. 11 May 2021.

³ Municipality of Quilmes, *La municipalidad de Quilmes asiste a los migrantes frente a la pandemia*.



PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)



In devising key measures and policies in response to COVID-19, local authorities took account of the specific needs of migrants. From March 2020 to date, the Directorate for Migrants has held coordination meetings with various departments of the Government, such as the health sector, in order to resolve various problems⁴ confronting migrants as a result of the pandemic.⁵



Local authorities share key information relating to COVID-19 in another language besides Spanish. For example, a series of information brochures was translated into Quechua and circulated via the municipality's social media channels.⁶

Migrants' associations played an active part in initiatives organized by the Directorate for Migrants, including the distribution of food boxes, the Quilmes Cerca operations and the integral mobile consulates, through which COVID-19 information (prevention, testing, vaccination) was also disseminated.⁷

The municipality has measures in place to ensure that migrants living in the area can contribute to the COVID-19 response in key sectors. In Villa Itatí, a neighbourhood with a significant migrant presence, a Neighbourhood Emergency Operations Committee (Comité Operativo de Emergencia Barrial) was set up in response to the pandemic, and it was still operating in September 2022. The Committee comprises civil servants, neighbourhood leaders and residents, and it holds regular meetings to assess developments and decide on courses of action.⁸ In addition, the municipality of Quilmes coordinated efforts with the Italian migrants' association Fratelli d'Italia in San Francisco Solano to set up a vaccination centre at the association's headquarters in 2021.⁹

⁴ Examples of these are unemployment, lack of access to food and lack of information about the virus.

⁵ Municipality of Quilmes, *La municipalidad de Quilmes asiste a los migrantes frente a la pandemia*.

⁶ Municipality of Quilmes Facebook page, *Material sobre COVID-19 en Quechua*.

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ANNEXES

MiGOF: Migration Governance Framework⁴¹

In an attempt to define the concept of “well-managed migration policies”, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) devised a Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), which was welcomed by the IOM Council in November 2015. For the purposes of the Migration Governance Framework, IOM defines governance as “the traditions and institutions by which authority on migration, mobility and nationality in a country is exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas”.

The Framework sets out the essential elements of “good migration governance” – three principles and three objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, safe and orderly, and that it provides benefits for migrants and societies.⁴² IOM’s view is that a migration system promotes migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and benefits migrants and society:

When it:

- (i) Adheres to international standards and fulfils migrants’ rights;
- (ii) Formulates policy using evidence and a whole-of-government approach;
- (iii) Engages with partners to address migration and related issues;

As it seeks to:

- (i) Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society;
- (ii) Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises;
- (iii) Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

The MiGOF does NOT create new standards or norms. In drafting the Framework, IOM relied on its expertise and analytical work, as well as on existing commitments, non-binding declarations and statements. It does NOT address global migration governance that is the international architecture for dealing with issues related to migration and human mobility. Instead, the focus is on the governance and management of migration from the point of view of the State as the primary actor. It does NOT propose one model for all States. The Framework presents a “high road” or ideal version of migration governance, to which States can aspire.

The MiGOF is based on the understanding that, as the primary actor in migration, mobility and nationality affairs, a State retains the sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in its territory and under what conditions, within the framework of international law. Other actors – citizens, migrants, international organizations, the private sector, unions, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious organizations and academia – contribute to migration governance through their interaction with States and each other.

⁴¹ IOM Council, *Migration Governance Framework*, 106th Session, C/106/40 (4 November 2015).

⁴² *Migration Governance Framework infosheet*, 2016.

The MGI process



1 **Launch of the local MGI process**

The first step of the process is to explain to key national and local government officials what the local MGIs entail, in order to ensure full understanding of the project and complete buy-in at both levels.



2 **Data collection**

The second step of the process is to start the collection and analysis of data based on adapted indicators from the MGIs. A draft local migration governance profile based on analysis of the findings is then shared with the government counterparts.



3 **Multi-stakeholder discussions on the results of the MGIs**

The third step of the process is to convene a consultation where local and national government officials and other stakeholders discuss the good practices and main gaps identified in the draft local migration governance profile. It is also an opportunity for them to comment on and provide suggestions to the draft profile.



4 **Final report**

The last step is to finalize the local migration governance profile, obtain final validation from the local authorities, and publish a printed version of the report as well as an online version on the [Migration Data Portal](#) and upload it on the [IOM Publications Platform](#).



www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi

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