

PRESENTATION

MIGRATION AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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How to cite this presentation in APA:

Bolívar Mojica, E. (July - December, 2018). Migration and Forced Displacement from the international perspective of human rights protection. *Summa Iuris*, 6(2), pp. 238-240. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21501/23394536.3173>

History has shown that human beings have always faced migratory movements. It is a constant of humanity to move in search of opportunities and new horizons, with which there are several factors that are framed in political, civil, economic, social, cultural and environmental issues; to this are added armed conflicts, refugee displacements and migrants, persecution, terrorism and human rights violations.

Consequently, the United Nations Organization -UN-, proposes in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, among other things, to facilitate migration and mobility, which must be in order, safe, regular and responsible, and must be in the framework of planned and managed migration policies, addressing the needs of refugees, internally displaced individuals and migrants.

In this order of ideas, it is recognized the positive contribution of migrants to growth and sustainable development, as long as it ensures that migration is safe, in order and regular; it also emphasizes that forced displacement and irregular migration often have consequences, and pose complex problems in society.

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The management must be framed in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in international treaties for the protection of human rights. In addition, this protection extends to international law, international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law. Here it is important to note that both refugees and migrants have the same universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, although the legal treatment starts from the same base, there are provisions for each population group.

This international commitment is strengthened by the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, which seeks to respond to the displacement of refugees and migrants, adopting a comprehensive and gender approach.

The foregoing respecting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms of all individuals who are in a vulnerable situation, especially women, children, unaccompanied or separated from their families minors, ethnic and religious minorities, victims of violence, adults, people with disabilities, and people subject to discrimination.

To meet these obligations, States must promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation in border management and control as an important element of security, migrant smuggling, discrimination, exploitation, sexual abuse, physical and psychological ill-treatment, diseases, gender-based violence, human trafficking and transnational organized crime. In this regard, measures must be adopted to finance humanitarian assistance, integration and inclusion, access to education, health care and access to justice.

These are just some actions that must be taken care of by the States and the organizations for the promotion and protection of human rights, in order to guarantee the rights of migrants and displaced individuals, as well as being part of the responsibility and commitment to achieve societies that respect human rights.

In this sense, the Luis Amigó Catholic University, the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences and the Summa Iuris Magazine, present volume 6, number 2, 2018. where research articles from Canada, Spain, Mexico, Brazil and Colombia are registered.

Our thanks and greetings to all the people who made this edition possible; particularly Héctor González Chévez, for his contribution in the construction editorial: Enforced disappearance, truth commission and new government regime, as well as Jordi Feo Valero, who investigated about the extractive industry and human rights in the Colombian post – conflict. Likewise to Selena Garavito Tarrifa, Ana María Sánchez Camacho and Yocelyn Carbarcas Bru, for the research contribution called Unaccompanied immigrants minors, the borders of vulnerability, irregular status and treatment upon arrival in Spain; continuing this compilation of research are the contributions of Diana Gabriela Cruces García, with her article called Building memory and justice from the Mexican case: "Campo Algonodero"?; together with the research of Ana Villalobos Prada, referring to the current situation of Venezuelan women: advances and challenges. The study of Ariana Marcela Salazar Cohen, who through her experience, contributes with an article of reflection called Experiences of a struggle that seeks to end: reflections on the experience of a survivor of the armed conflict in Carmen de Bolívar – Colombia, and ends this edition with the article called; Implementação de direitos humanos no Colômbian legal ordinance, a focus from the national political constitution and do bloco de constitucionalidade, written in Portuguese by Juan Esteban Aguirre Espinosa, Vinicius Do Nascimento Correia, Juan Esteban Galeano Sanchez we believe that these contributions enrich the understanding of human rights.

REFERENCES

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