



[Comunicado del Centro Fray Matias de Córdoba sobre la CURP para inmigrantes](#)

Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matías de Córdoba A.C. – 16 de febrero de 2026

- ⚠ Sin CURP actualizado, no hay derechos garantizados. ●
- El CURP debe ser una herramienta que garantice derechos, no un obstáculo. Hoy, la falta de actualización automática deja a muchas personas solicitantes de refugio sin acceso a sus derechos más esenciales. 🙌🔊 Exigimos coordinación real del Estado mexicano para que quienes están a la espera de la resolución de su proceso reciban soluciones y puedan ejercer sus derechos plenamente. [Consulte la post original](#)

Foro de ONGs CSW70 y ¿Justicia sin fronteras?: Análisis de la violencia contra las mujeres en movilidad en Mesoamérica

Women in Migration Network; Franciscans International; Red Mesoamericana: Mujer, Salud y Migración – 16 de marzo de 2026

#ApartaLaFecha #CSW70 #MujeresMigrantes

Acompáñanos al Evento Paralelo #8562: ¿Justicia sin fronteras?, un espacio urgente para visibilizar la violencia estructural que enfrentan las mujeres en movilidad en el corredor Centroamérica-México y proponer mecanismos de justicia transfronteriza.

📅 Lunes 16 marzo 2026

🕒 6:30 – 8:00 p.m. (Tiempo de NY)

📍 UN Church Center (Piso 11)

🔗 Registro <https://bit.ly/registrationsideeventcsw>



Art and Advocacy: Deported U.S. Veteran voices at the border | PRESENTATION

Por Profesora-artista Lizbeth De la Cruz Santana

UC San Diego, CCIS – 19 de febrero de 2026 | 12:30-2:00 PM

Join us tomorrow at [@ucsandiego](https://twitter.com/ucsandiego) 📍

📅 Thursday, February 19

🕒 12:30-2PM

🌟 “Art and Advocacy: Deported U.S. Veteran Voices at the Border” panel focused on the [@deportedveteransdiasporamural](https://www.deportedveteransdiasporamural.com) project.

I’ll be sharing space with my esteemed allies & fearless advocates Livier Lazaro representing Don Diego VFW Post 7420, Robert Vivar w/ Leave No One Behind Mural Project & James Smith representing Black Deported Veterans of America

👏 Join us to examine the deportation of U.S. military veterans through digital storytelling and community-engaged mural projects located along the U.S.-Mexico

border. Through art, testimony, and collective presence at the border, this presentation highlights how deported veterans assert visibility, memory, and dignity in defiance of policies that render their service and their belonging disposable.

Note on location: The event will be held in the UCSD Public Engagement Building, also known as Ridgewalk Academic Complex, room 104. To find the building, use GPS to Showa Ramen and come inside the main building. (Please note: there are two adjacent buildings under a similar name. If you are facing the ocean, ours is the building on the right). The room is on the ground floor. [Consulte redes de la artista](#)

[Fair-Trade Agrarian Carceral Geographies: Captivity, Migrant Labor, and Transnational Agribusiness in Northwest Mexico](#)


**UCSD Critical Anthropology Workshop (CAW),
Center For Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS),**

Nature, Space And Politics (NSP) – 26 de febrero de 2026 | 12:00-02:00 PM at ERC 115

CCIS is excited to announce an event in collaboration with the Critical Anthropology Workshop (CAW) and Nature, Space and Politics (NSP), hosting [Dr. Gerardo Rodríguez Solís](#) next **Thursday, 26th February from 12-2 pm**. The event will be held in **ERC 115** and lunch will be served.

Following Gerardo's talk, he will offer a workshop on **Building a Historical Ethnography** for graduate students between **3-5 pm in PEB 520**. The workshop will focus on how to assemble your ethnographic projects with geographic, historical, and media research methods for a peer-reviewed article or a dissertation chapter. Please RSVP using the form linked above.

Flyers with event description and [RSVP](#) are attached. We hope to see you there!




UCSD CRITICAL ANTHROPOLOGY WORKSHOP (CAW)
CENTER FOR COMPARATIVE IMMIGRATION STUDIES (CCIS)
NATURE, SPACE AND POLITICS (NSP)

26th Feb @ 12-2 pm in ERC 115

**Fair-Trade Agrarian Carceral Geographies:
Captivity, Migrant Labor, and Transnational Agribusiness
in Northwest Mexico**

with **Dr. GERARDO RODRÍGUEZ SOLÍS**

In northwestern Mexico, the *campos agrícolas* are fenced parcels spanning thousands of acres, owned or rented by transnational agricultural corporations, and characterized by intensive monoculture and large-scale production. In the *campos agrícolas*, these Mexican-US agribusiness conglomerates have built bunkhouses as a frequent strategy to optimize production by securing sufficient, available human labor, mainly during harvest seasons. Thousands of migrant workers from across Mexico, and to a lesser extent from Central America, arrive each year in the *campos agrícolas* to live in precarious conditions and isolation, surrounded by deserts and highways. Based on eight years of ethnographic and documentary research of Sonora, I present how *campos agrícolas* represent more than just another link in the global food supply chain. They embody how human captivity is masked as corporate efficiency and labor safety. *Campos agrícolas* are spatial models seeking to control the everyday movement of racialized farmworkers. They are international value-production spatialities in which the confinement and surveillance of migrant laborers are central to complying with fair trade and socially responsible production standards. They are agrarian carceral geographies where processes of internalizing Mexican borders and externalizing US borders intersect to produce an "ordered migration." This talk is the third chapter of my book manuscript, *Form Fascism: Race, Captivity, and Containment in Mexican Agribusiness*.



RSVP HERE

Lunch will be provided

**UCSD CRITICAL ANTHROPOLOGY WORKSHOP (CAW)
CENTER FOR COMPARATIVE IMMIGRATION STUDIES (CCIS)
NATURE, SPACE & POLITICS (NSP)**


26TH FEB @ 3-5 PM IN PEB 520

**BUILDING A HISTORICAL
ETHNOGRAPHY**

GRADUATE STUDENT WORKSHOP

WITH DR. GERARDO RODRÍGUEZ SOLÍS
UC PRESIDENT'S POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW, UC BERKELEY

Stories are not context, but rather, they cross all stages of our research. They influence our ethical, theoretical, and methodological processes. In this way, a historical-ethnographic perspective can help us situate reflective human beings who participate in global processes in space and time, and question and expose hegemonic narratives of regionally dominant groups.



In this workshop, you will learn about how to assemble your ethnographic projects with geographic, historical, and media research methods. From digging into newspaper archives, governmental documents, and corporations' social media to conducting oral histories, situational analyses, and reading landscapes, and how to systematize all this information to write a peer-reviewed article or a dissertation chapter this workshop will help you build your own historical ethnography.

With more than 15 years of ethnographic research experience on racism, violence, migration, public policy, and finances in rural and urban contexts in Mexico, Dr. Gerardo Rodríguez-Solís will facilitate this workshop.

[RSVP Here](#)

[Enlace de registro \(debe solicitar permiso\)](#)

[Borders and Belonging: Toward a Fair Immigration Policy | BOOK PRESENTATION](#)

Por Hiroshi Motomura

Center For Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS) – 20 de febrero de 2026 | 12:00-01:30 PM

We are excited to invite you to our upcoming Virtual Book Talk **tomorrow** Friday, February 20th with Hiroshi Motomura on *Borders and Belonging: Toward a Fair Immigration Policy*.

For more information, please see the attached flyer.

Register on Zoom [here](#)

[Register Here](#)

**Center for the Study of International Migration, UC Los Angeles
Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego
Berkeley Interdisciplinary Migration Initiative, UC Berkeley
Global Migration Center, UC Davis**

Borders and Belonging: Toward a Fair Immigration Policy

Friday, February 20, 2026 | 12:00PM - 1:30PMPacificTime

Will be held in person (Bunche 10383) and via Zoom

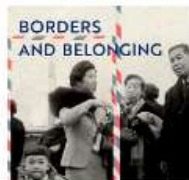


Hiroshi Motomura

Hiroshi Motomura is the Susan Westerberg Prager Distinguished Professor of Law and Faculty Co-Director of the Center for Immigration Law and Policy at the UCLA School of Law. He is the author of *Immigration Outside the Law* (Oxford 2014), *Americans in Waiting* (Oxford 2006), and the co-author of *Immigration and Citizenship: Process and Policy* (West 10th ed. forthcoming 2026). He has received several university teaching awards and is one of 26 U.S. law professors profiled in *What the Best Law Teachers Do* (Harvard 2013). Hiroshi is a founding director of the Rocky Mountain Immigrant Advocacy Network (RMIAN) and was a director of the National Immigration Law Center from 2011 through 2020. He has testified in Congress, served on the ABA Commission on Immigration, and has volunteered in litigation and advocacy, including the campaign that led to DACA. Hiroshi is a Nonresident Scholar of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and is on the *International Migration Review* editorial board. He was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Rockefeller Foundation Bellagio Residency to write his new book, *Borders and Belonging: Toward a Fair Immigration Policy* (Oxford 2025). Hiroshi is co-host of the podcast, *Unsettled: Immigration in Turbulent Times* and is featured in the Try Guys video, *The Try Guys Try Immigrating to America*.



Discussant: Irene I. Vega (Associate Professor of Sociology, UC Irvine)



In *Borders and Belonging*, Hiroshi Motomura offers a complex and fair-minded account of immigration, its root causes, and the varying responses to it. Taking stock of the issue's complexity, while giving credence to the opinions of immigration critics, he tackles a series of important questions that, when answered, will move us closer to a more realistic and sustainable immigration policy. Motomura begins by affirming a basic concept—national borders—and asks when they might be ethical borders, fostering fairness but also responding realistically to migration patterns and to the political forces that migration generates. In a nation with ethical borders, who should be let in or kept out? How should people forced to migrate be treated? Should newcomers be admitted temporarily or permanently? How should those with lawful immigration status be treated? What is the best role for enforcement in immigration policy? To what extent does the arrival of newcomers hurt long-time residents? What are the “root causes” of immigration and how can we address them?

For more information please email duranasaydee@ucla.edu

[Enlace de registro virtual o presencial](#)



ARTÍCULOS RECOMENDADOS:

- **REMHU, Revista Interdisciplinar da Mobilidade Humana** ([REMHU](#) - [Scielo Brasil](#) - [SCOPUS](#) - Qualis A1) **Volume 33 - 2025**

[Migrações de crise à luz da legislação migratória e de refúgio no Brasil contemporâneo](#)

Por Moreira, Julia Bertino; Silva, João Carlos Jarochinski

Abstract: The discussion on the theoretical and conceptual proposal of crisis migration is recent in the specialized literature of this field, particularly in Brazil, dating back to the last decade. During the same period, Brazil has emerged as a receiving country of migrants and refugees in the context of South-South migration. Given the increasingly complex, diverse and growing volume of migratory movements on global and national scale, it is important to discuss new migration categories that better correspond to the current reality. Thus, the purpose of this article is to analyze whether Brazilian migration and refugee laws have incorporated the concept of crisis migration into its provisions and, if so, how this incorporation took place, also addressing the challenges for its practical implementation. To develop our point, the research was based on literature review and documental analysis, especially of normative acts.

[Amazonía, crisis humanitaria y logística: la intervención militar de la migración venezolana en Brasil como una guerra de conquista](#)

Por Ceja, Iréri

Abstract: This paper analyzes the role of the military in the context of the so-called Venezuelan humanitarian crisis in Brazil within the framework of Operation Shelter, between 2018 and 2022. This also implies considering the historical and political density of the Amazon, the territory where the intervention takes place, amidst diverse disputes and geopolitical interests. It is argued that the narrative of the humanitarian crisis is a strategy analogous to that of the war of conquest, where military intervention is presented as a sublimated process of colonization over a specific migrant population and a particular territory. In this context, it is noted that the militarization of migration management, even in an unarmed manner, is legitimized based on the supposed logistical capacity of the military in crisis situations.

[Población migrante de origen senegalés y venezolano en la prensa on line argentina](#)

Por Melella, Cecilia; Kleidermacher, Gisele; Padilla, Beatriz

Abstract: This article analyzes the media construction of two groups of non-traditional immigrants in Argentina, Senegalese and Venezuelans, who present similarities and differences and are worth considering. We apply Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to two journals of online national reach, La Nación and Página 12, with very different ideological positions. The analysis covers the period 2016-2023, covering different presidential mandates. Although Argentina is a country with open migration policies, we identify that the media coverage adopts differentiated positions, while the Senegalese are exoticized, racialized and associated with illegal practices in the labor market; the Venezuelans are represented as highly qualified persons who come to contribute to the country. From these differentiated visions, each newspaper embraces the expected representation according to its editorial policy, with one exception; both groups are valued for their entrepreneurial capacity.



[Superando el sesgo estadocentrista en la investigación sobre el voto emigrante](#)

Por Casas-Ramírez, Diego Alejandro; Fierro-Torres, Mateo Alejandro; Piedrahita-Bustamante, Pedro; Pino-Uribe, Juan Federico

Abstract: The article presents a literature review on the electoral behavior of emigrants. As states extend voting rights to their non-resident citizens, some scholars in Political Science have positioned this topic within the discipline's mainstream journals, through studies on constitutional norms and electoral engineering. At the same time, as external voting gains relevance, research has emerged on the electoral behavior of emigrants, focusing on party activity abroad, voting patterns, emigrant representation, ideology, and factors influencing the vote. This work systematizes the literature along two dimensions: participation-abstention and electoral orientation, examining the most prominent theoretical and empirical contributions. Additionally, it highlights methodological advances that go beyond traditional approaches, which have typically focused solely on national and subnational levels, enabling a more comprehensive and comparative analysis of the phenomenon. In doing so, it contributes to a broader understanding of external voting.

[Vulnerabilidad, resiliencia y procesos de inclusión de menores migrantes no acompañados: un estudio cualitativo desde historias de vida en España](#)

Por Gómez Vicario, Mariana; González Castellano, Nuria; Pantoja Vallejo, Antonio

Abstract: This article examines the migratory trajectories of four young people from African countries who arrived in Spain as unaccompanied minors. Using a qualitative methodology based on narrative interviews and life course timelines, the study reconstructs their experiences from childhood in their countries of origin, through the migratory transit, reception in Spain's child protection system, and the transition to adulthood. The findings reveal serious violations of human rights during the journey, as well as disparities in institutional responses depending on the region of reception. The narratives also highlight key protective and resilience factors linked to socio-labour integration programs. The article concludes with a critical reflection on the urgent need to establish legal and safe migration pathways and to strengthen support policies for young former wards from a rights-based approach.

[Immigrants queers du Nord et du Sud global au Québec: reconfigurations hétéro- et cisnormatives et dynamiques identitaires dans la société d'accueil](#)

Por Sousa, Barbara Andrade de; Chamberland, Line

Abstract: This article examines the impact of the reconfiguration of hetero- and cisnormative constraints on the lives of queer immigrants from the Global North and South living in Québec. Drawing on life course interviews and an intersectional theoretical framework, the analysis shows that despite a certain normalization of sexual orientation in the public sphere, observed among participants from the Global North and South, experiences of othering and discrimination persist in the host society. These experiences are shaped by the various intersecting identities of those affected. The examination of social class, often overlooked in analyses on this topic, reveals that the social and economic capital associated with a privileged status appears to mitigate vulnerability to discrimination, thereby highlighting the importance of considering power relations in the analysis of queer immigrant experiences.



[Representações Sociais de brasileiros sobre refugiados no país](#)

Por Profilo, Thamara; Mourão, Luciana

Abstract: This study aims to discuss the Social Representations of Brazilians regarding the phenomenon of refuge in Brazil, based on Abric's Central Core Theory. A total of 956 Brazilians from all regions of the country participated in the research. The free word association technique was used with the inducing terms "refugee" and "refugee in Brazil," and prototypical analysis was conducted using the Iramuteq software. The term "refugee" presented a central core composed of "war," "escape," and "suffering," reflecting the current context of conflicts and forced displacement. For "refugee in Brazil," the central core included "Venezuela/Venezuelan," "reception," and "Haiti/Haitian," highlighting the specific social contours of this phenomenon in the country. The Multiple Correspondence Analysis revealed regional variations in these representations. The results indicate that, although the importance of reception is acknowledged, prejudice persists, along with the absence of references to the positive contributions of refugees, suggesting a predominantly assistance-based perspective.

[Skilled birds of passage? The places of Indian and Brazilian migrants on the academic market in Germany](#)

Por Feijó, Glauco Vaz; Bhattacharjee, Arindam

Abstract: In this paper we analyzed the labor profiles of Brazilian and Indian migrant populations in Germany over the past decade, focusing on skilled academic immigration. In the first part, we included data from a third population, the Thai population, as a parameter to identify the transformation of the primary populations in focus. We found that Brazilian labor profile is increasingly resembling that of Indian labor profile, marked by growing skilled immigration in STEM fields, high salaries, and the persistence of a gender pay gap. Next, we examined the academic labor market data and identified a segmentation analogous to that defined by Piore in 1979, where highly skilled immigrants from the Global South are excluded from decision-making positions. Finally, we shed light on gender inequalities, arguing that segmentation affects women at 3 stages: accessing higher education in their home countries; in the migration process, and within a strongly gender-segmented German academia.

Photos from the edge 27 - JESSE JACKSON, PRESENTE!

The Reality Check: Stories and Photographs by David Bacon [Blog]– 18 de febrero de 2026

Photos from the edge 27 - JESSE JACKSON, PRESENTE!Network

For a while it seemed like Jesse was everywhere. In the last years I worked as an organizer he ran for President, and the first picture I took of him was speaking at a Labor Day picnic - all the big labor leaders behind him - Jimmy Herman, then president of the ILWU, Jack Henning, our rebellious leader of the state labor federation, and others. We organized our labor committee of the Rainbow Coalition, and it was not hard to convince our unions that he was the one. The idea of running for president by bringing in the excluded, enfranchising the disenfranchised, was our touchstone from then on.

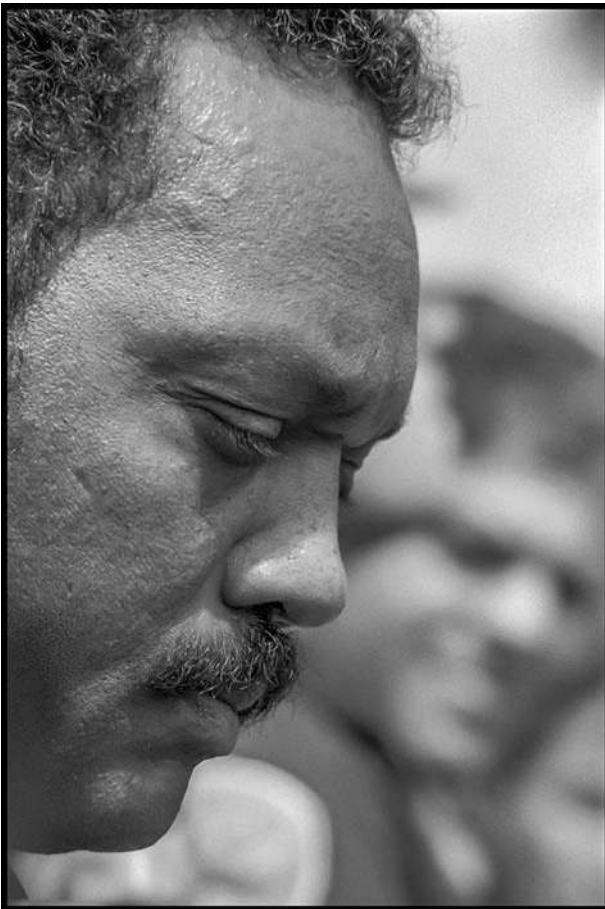
But I remember him best because he came out for workers again and again, long after he wasn't running for anything anymore. I'm sure it's the workers who remember him best, because the photographs show it. The nurses with Rose Ann De Moro at Summit Hospital, the members of my own union, the then-Northern California Newspaper Guild and the other unions of our conference facing the Chronicle, and the farmworkers in that huge march in Watsonville. You can see the way the hotel workers look at him, during the lockout of Local 2. Barbara Lee, then Congresswoman (the only one with the courage to vote against the Iraq war) and now Oakland Mayor, is there with him fighting for the workers in the nursing homes.

He didn't come just for labor, of course. He came for the students, battling the University of California to keep affirmative action. He walked with the women at the head of the National March to Fight the Radical Right. And amidst it all, I sometimes found a man lost in his thoughts, perhaps grateful for a moment out of the crowd.

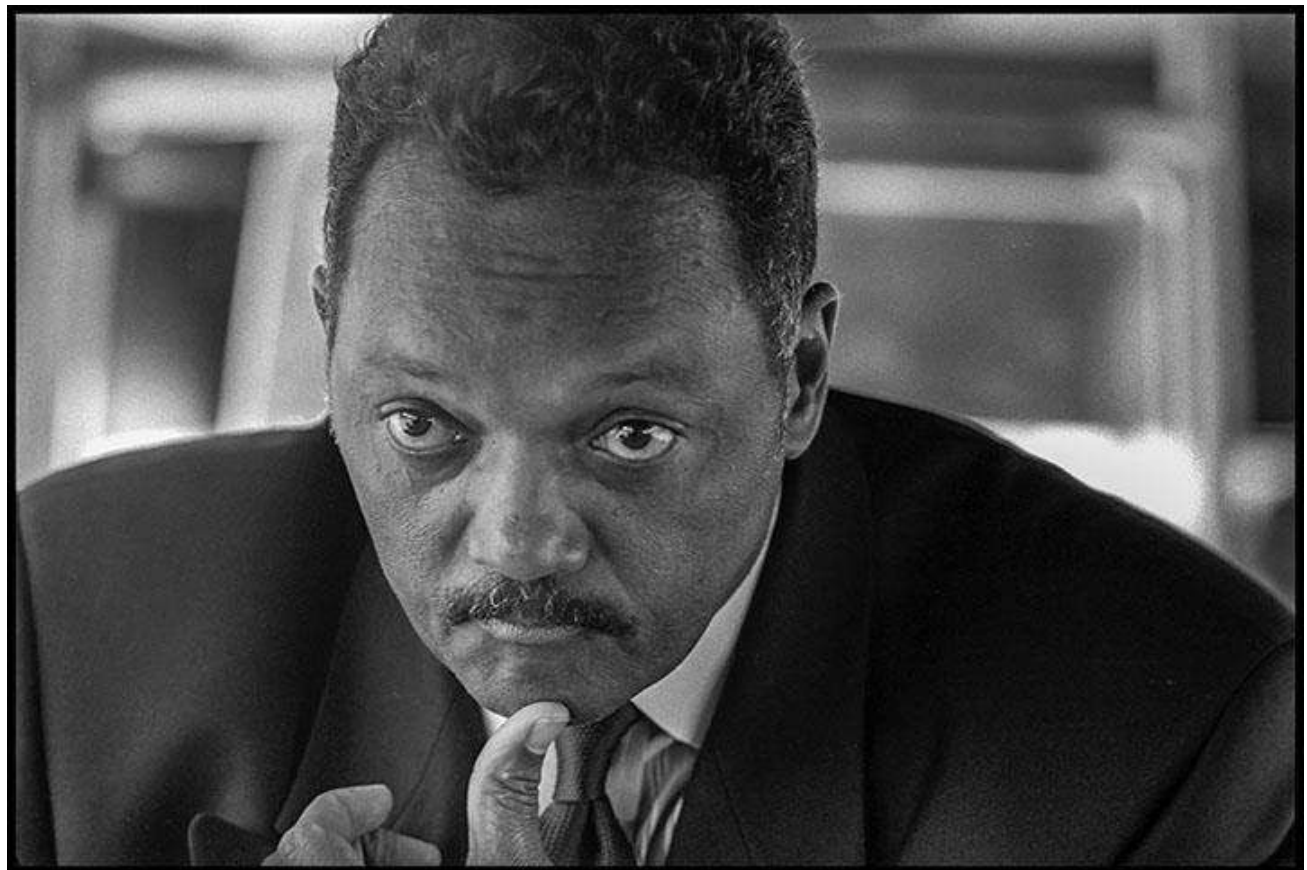
You were there for us, Jesse.

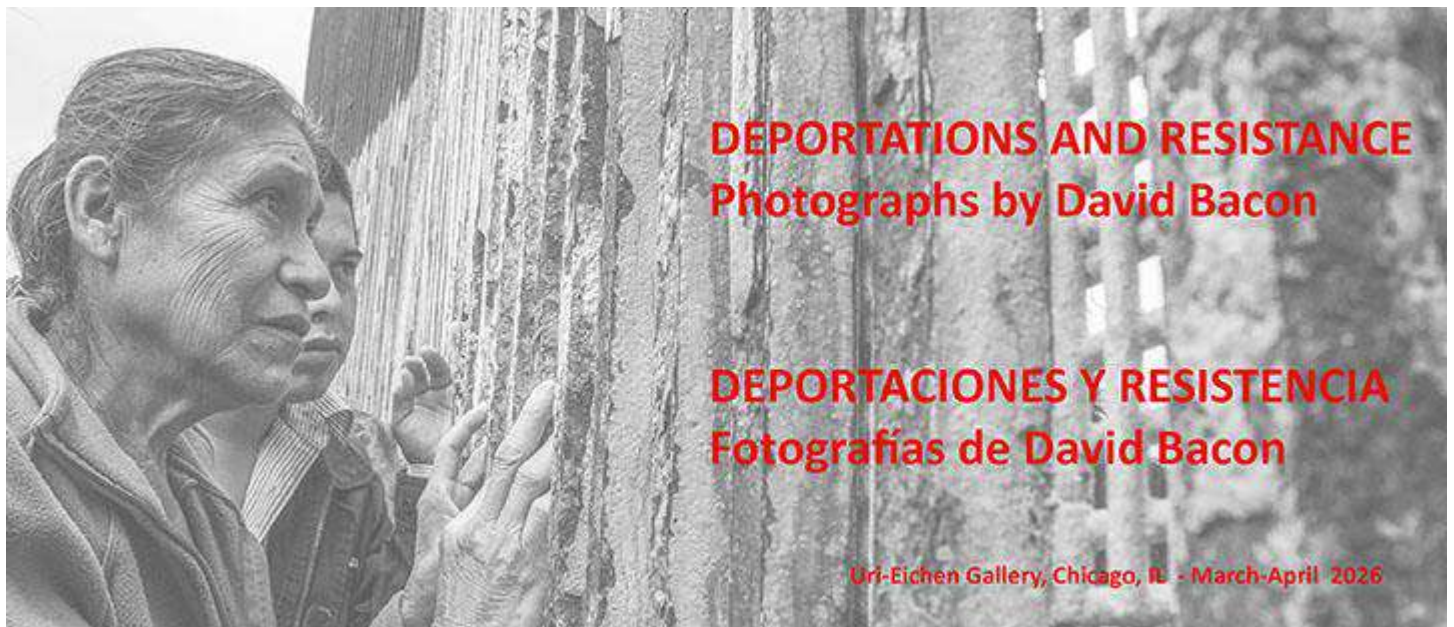












CHINA – INTERNACIONAL

[Fronteras ‘inteligentes’, democracias negligentes](#)

Por Gonzalo Fanjul

El País – 18 de febrero de 2026

“Resulta fundamental que los avances tecnológicos en el control migratorio se sometan al Estado de derecho

La ciudad china de Chongqing tenía en 2019 unos 15 millones de habitantes y 2,6 millones de cámaras: una por cada seis personas. Desde entonces hasta ahora, esa proporción podría haberse disparado hasta las dos cámaras por persona. Apoyado en tecnologías de identificación biométrica, este despliegue forma parte del denominado Proyecto Skynet, [un monumental ejercicio de vigilancia pública](#) que permite a las autoridades prevenir y controlar cualquier posible amenaza a la seguridad nacional, incluyendo, claro está, la desafección política. [El control de movimientos](#) y las bases de datos biológicas son una rutina para una población acostumbrada a que los delitos no se prueban, sino que se intuyen.

La China de Xi Jinping podría parecernos una distopía lejana, pero eso es solo porque no estamos prestando atención. A menos de una hora de Madrid, [en las fronteras de la UE](#), nuestros democráticos Estados aplican a los migrantes la misma combinación letal de algoritmos, prejuicios y presupuestos millonarios que triunfa en la dictadura asiática. [El proyecto iBorderCtrl](#), por ejemplo, fue desarrollado entre 2016 y 2019 para analizar microexpresiones faciales que evalúen la veracidad de quienes pretenden acceder al territorio europeo.[...]” [Leer artículo completo](#)



ESPAÑA – INTERNACIONAL

[Negar un techo por el color de piel](#)

Por Editorial

El País – 18 de febrero de 2026

“La realidad del racismo inmobiliario en España exige la implicación de las autoridades para garantizar la igualdad

[El racismo en el alquiler de viviendas](#) es una perversa combinación de dos de los mayores problemas que ponen en riesgo la convivencia social: la crisis habitacional y [el avance del discurso antinmigración](#). El problema que más preocupa a los españoles, según el CIS, es la vivienda, que [se ha encarecido](#) un 70% en los últimos 10 años. Un coste al que hay que sumar las exigencias añadidas que sufren los inmigrantes a la hora de alquilar: el 99% de las agencias inmobiliarias aceptan cláusulas racistas de los propietarios, según [datos de Provienda](#) de 2025, especialmente contra personas de África, Asia y Latinoamérica. Es la tormenta perfecta para gran parte de los ciudadanos procedentes de otros países, que suponen ya la quinta parte de nuestra sociedad ([10 millones, sobre una población de 49,5 millones](#)). La discriminación en el alquiler impide su integración social y laboral, y los condena a habitar en zonas convertidas en guetos, que a su vez realimentan los prejuicios.

La mecánica es sencilla. A igualdad de condiciones económicas de los aspirantes, se cancelan con excusas las visitas a quienes tienen un acento extranjero, se les exigen garantías abusivas [o precios desorbitados](#). Aunque no existen datos oficiales sobre el número de afectados, algunos han dado el paso de denunciar. Pero son los menos: la mayoría de los inmigrantes, que tienen que afrontar cada día numerosos prejuicios, no contemplan presentarse en una comisaría o acudir a los tribunales.[...]” [Leer artículo completo](#)

EUROPA – ÁFRICA

[Mohammed Ouhemou, investigador en migración: “Las políticas públicas no están diseñadas para brindar seguridad, sino para decidir quién vive y quién muere”](#)

Entrevista por Ana Cristina Castellanos

El País – 19 de febrero de 2026

“Mohammed Ouhemou (Agadir, 36 años), profesor de la Universidad Ibn Zohr en Agadir (Marruecos) y miembro de La Red Euromediterránea de Investigación en Migración (EuroMedMig), cree que el corredor entre África y Canarias, [una de las rutas migratorias más mortíferas del Mediterráneo](#), debe llevar el nombre de ‘necrocorredor’. Así lo explicó en la entrevista con este diario desde la sede de [Casa Árabe](#) en Madrid, donde ofreció una conferencia al respecto a finales de enero. Ouhemou respalda este argumento con ‘la abrumadora cifra’ de muertes de migrantes en esta zona: 1.906 en 2025, de acuerdo con [el informe Monitoreo Derecho a la Vida 2025](#) de la organización Caminando Fronteras. El académico combina el concepto de necropolítica de Achille Mbembe, que dice que los gobiernos tienen el poder absoluto de decidir quién vive y quién muere, con la teoría de capacidad de duelo de Judith Butler, que plantea que solo algunas vidas son consideradas dignas de ser lloradas (*grievable lives*), mientras que otras pueden perderse sin provocar conmoción ni respuesta política.

Pregunta. ¿Por qué cree que la ruta atlántica africano canaria debe nombrarse ‘necrocorredor’?

Respuesta. Por la cantidad de muertes que ocurren ahí, que no son resultado del mal tiempo o las condiciones del mar, sino de las políticas públicas. La ruta no es nueva, ya se usaba desde principios de los años ochenta por marroquíes que salían de Agadir, un grupo minoritario de migrantes con mucha experiencia técnica y marítima que utilizaba redes de pescadores y contrabandistas expertos en el mar. Los miles de migrantes que hoy cruzan esta ruta en pateras evidentemente no están preparados para sobrevivir, y los gobiernos, que los obligan a tomar estas rutas peligrosas, no están dispuestos a rescatarlos. [...]” [Leer artículo completo](#)

La resistencia de la Casa Blanca a reformar el ICE prolonga el cierre del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional

Por Jesús Sérvulo González

El País – 18 de febrero de 2026

“La negociación para [reformar la policía migratoria de Estados Unidos está bloqueada](#) y sin visos de un acuerdo a corto plazo. La Casa Blanca y los demócratas se han intercambiado varias propuestas para establecer límites a los agentes del Servicio de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE) y de la Patrulla Fronteriza, responsables de agresivas tácticas de represión contra inmigrantes sin papeles y de haber matado a tiros a dos ciudadanos estadounidenses en Minneapolis. Pero las posturas entre ambos bandos están “muy distanciadas”, según aseguran fuentes de la Casa Blanca. La consecuencia de este enfrentamiento político es que el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional [lleva sin fondos seis días](#) y es muy probable que continúe sin ellos hasta fin de mes.

El Congreso está en un receso de una semana como consecuencia del festivo el pasado lunes por el Día de los Presidentes. Los legisladores han regresado a sus distritos electorales y una nutrida misión de congresistas de ambos partidos ha viajado a Europa para participar en la conferencia de seguridad de Múnich. Así que, en el improbable caso de que hubiera un acuerdo de última hora, la Cámara no podría reunirse para validarlo. Se espera, por tanto, que el cierre se prolongue hasta, al menos, finales de febrero.[...]” [Leer columna completa](#)

La Administración Trump planea detener a los refugiados que no hayan obtenido la ‘green card’

Por Patricia Caro

El País– 19 de febrero de 2026

“El Departamento de Seguridad Nacional ha lanzado un memorando por el que insta a los agentes federales de inmigración a arrestar a los refugiados que aún no han obtenido una tarjeta verde (la *green card* de la residencia permanente) y detenerlos indefinidamente para volver a evaluar sus casos. El nuevo planteamiento anula las políticas aplicadas hasta ahora y es un duro golpe contra la migración legal.

Según la legislación estadounidense, los refugiados deben solicitar el cambio de estatus al año de estar presentes en Estados Unidos, pero no hacerlo no implicaba su detención. Decenas de miles de refugiados que llegaron al país de forma legal huyendo de la persecución que sufrían en sus países se verán afectados por la nueva práctica y podrían llegar a ser deportados. [El memorando](#), firmado por el director interino del Servicio de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE), Todd Lyons, y el director del Servicio de Ciudadanía e Inmigración de Estados Unidos (USCIS), Joseph Edlow, justifica la reevaluación de los refugiados por la necesidad de detectar riesgos para la seguridad nacional y el fraude, para lo que cree necesario “localizar, arrestar y poner bajo custodia al extranjero”[...]” [Leer nota completa](#)



Corte de migración en Nueva York, en noviembre de 2025.
DAVID DEE DELGADO (REUTERS)

The New York Times

HOW THE VISA DEBATE FOR FOREIGN WORKERS FUELS RACISM AGAINST SOUTH ASIANS

A dispute over the impact of H-1B visas on U.S. workers has been overshadowed by racist rhetoric, with troubling echoes of the great replacement conspiracy theory



In Frisco, Texas, one-third of the population is of Asian heritage. Credit...Meridith Kohut for The New York Times



Por By Amy Qin
Feb. 16, 2026

The floor was open at a regular City Council meeting in Frisco, Texas, and several speakers, riled by a recent viral video over visas for specialized foreign workers, wanted to make their views known. They did not mince words about the program.

The visa, called H-1B, had led to an “Indian takeover” of their city. The program, some said without citing proof, was full of “fraudsters” and “low-quality scammers.”

A few people claimed an even broader racist conspiracy theory, accusing Western elites and corporations of seeking to replace and disempower white Americans.

“We must maintain our Rhodesia,” said someone identifying himself as a college student, referring to the former [white-ruled colony](#) that later became Zimbabwe.

During the nearly two-hour open floor this month, some opponents of the visas spoke about more typical concerns like job losses and suppressed wages, while South Asian residents expressed their fears over the rhetoric. And the leaders of Frisco, a rapidly growing suburb north of Dallas, emphasized the value and contributions of its population, one-third of whom are of Asian heritage.

In a statement, Jeff Cheney, the Frisco mayor, described many of the speakers as “outside agitators” who did not represent the majority of residents.

But the meeting displayed how the anger over the visa program has helped ignite racist rhetoric targeting the Indian community, not only in Frisco, but across the country.

Created in 1990, the H-1B program allows up to 85,000 foreign workers to fill specialized roles in the United States every year. In 2023, around three-quarters of the 400,000 or so approved H-1B applications were for workers from India, according to [Pew Research Center](#). That same year, Dallas-Fort Worth ranked [fourth among metropolitan areas](#) for approved H-1B applications. Many of these visa holders work as software programmers and computer engineers.

Rules around the H-1B visa are meant to protect American workers. Companies, for instance, are prohibited from paying H-1B workers less than other workers with similar skills and qualifications. But the effectiveness of these rules is hotly disputed.

The tech industry says it needs the program because of a dearth of qualified Americans, and health care associations have said the visas help ease physician shortages. Economists have [generally found](#) that H-1B visa holders boost American productivity and raise wages even for American workers.

Critics of the program, which include many labor unions, [argue that it is ripe](#) for abuse and displaces domestic workers. They point to examples like the 2015 decision to lay off 250 technology workers at Walt Disney World near Orlando, Fla., who were told [to train their replacements](#) with H-1B visas. And in 2024, a [federal jury found that Cognizant](#), an information technology outsourcing company that is among the top recipients of H-1B visas, had intentionally discriminated for years against non-Indian employees.



President Trump in September signed a proclamation instituting a \$100,000 fee for visas given to some highly skilled foreign workers. Credit...Tierney L. Cross/The New York Times

President Trump has fueled the debate with [anti-immigrant rhetoric](#) and recent moves, such as an [executive order mandating a \\$100,000 fee](#) for new H-1B applications, even as he [acknowledged](#) the need for some skilled workers from outside the United States.

The [important policy debates](#) about H-1B visas, however, have been increasingly overshadowed by what Asian American advocacy groups say is a surge in hate speech directed at South Asians. Between January 2023 and December 2025, the use of anti-South Asian slurs in online spaces associated with targeted violence rose by 115 percent, according to Stop AAPI Hate, a nonprofit that tracks discrimination against Asian Americans.

The Center for the Study of Organized Hate, a nonprofit that tracks online extremism, [found](#) a similar uptick against Indians, noting that posts on X featuring anti-Indian slurs, stereotypes or narratives like “deport Indians” garnered 280 million views over about two months last summer.

In recent months, prominent conservatives of Indian heritage like [Vivek Ramaswamy](#) and Dinesh D’Souza have also [decried](#) a rise in such rhetoric.

“In a career spanning 40 years, I have never encountered this type of rhetoric,” Mr. D’Souza [wrote on X](#). “The Right never used to talk like this. So who on our side has legitimized this type of vile degradation? It’s a question worth thinking about.”

Some of the racist rhetoric echoes [the great replacement conspiracy theory](#), which tries to stoke fear of a future in which white people are no longer the majority in America.

“Whereas the old version of replacement theory accuses Jews of taking over, the thrust of this new version is that now Indian people are taking over,” said Stephanie Chan, director of data and research at Stop AAPI Hate, which works together with Moonshot, a company that tracks extremism online.

In these attacks, Indians are seen as part of both the elite pulling strings and the immigrants replacing white Americans, said Sean Long, a political scientist working on a book about the politics of extremist violence in the United States.

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A video posted on X last August recorded shoppers at a Costco in Frisco, claiming that it was “the Indian takeover in full view.”

It added, “America’s harsh new reality: The Great Replacement unfolding.”



Aaron Reitz, a Republican candidate in the Texas attorney general race, at an event in Austin last year. Credit...Mikala Compton/Austin American-Statesman, via Associated Press

The escalation in anti-South Asian hate speech began in 2024 around the presidential campaign of Kamala Harris, whose mother was Indian, said Ms. Chan of Stop AAPI Hate.

And it spiked last summer after Mr. Trump’s H-1B executive order and the rise of Zohran Mamdani as New York City mayor, she said. Nearly 80 percent of the anti-Asian slurs online are now directed at South Asians, Ms. Chan said. Republicans have also been the targets of this rhetoric. After Vice President JD Vance announced that he and his wife, Usha, were expecting their fourth child, right-wing forums reacted with both congratulatory and racist messages. Some called for the deportation of Ms. Vance, who is of Indian descent, and her “anchor baby” — a trope commonly associated with replacement theory, which claims immigrants have babies in the United States to get citizenship. (Ms. Vance was born in the United States and is an American citizen.)

Mr. Ramaswamy, the Trump supporter and current candidate for governor of Ohio, has been pummeled by one of his primary challengers, Casey Putsch. A political newcomer, Mr. Putsch has called [Mr. Ramaswamy](#) an “Indian anchor baby” and a

“globalist Trojan horse.” He has described the H-1B program as a “billionaire slave bomb” intended to destroy the job market for young Americans and accused Mr. Ramaswamy, without evidence, of being involved in H-1B fraud.

Mr. Ramaswamy is a critic of the visas, arguing that the program should be replaced with a system that brings in the most highly skilled foreign workers.

Mr. Putsch declined to comment through a spokeswoman.

Mr. Putsch is not the only local Republican politician to use such rhetoric. Aaron Reitz, a Republican candidate for Texas attorney general, [wrote on X](#) that the state’s counties “may soon be renamed Calcutta, Delhi, & Hyderabad Counties given how bad the invasion of un-assimilated & un-assimilable Indians has become.”

Mr. Reitz, who served last year as the head of the Justice Department’s Office of Legal Policy, blamed “globalist corporations” for overlooking “native-born American workers” and facilitating the “H-1B scam for cheap labor.” Mr. Reitz did not respond to a request for comment.

In Palm Bay, Fla., the City Council censured a member, Chandler Langevin, after he accused Indians on social media of coming to the United States to “drain our pockets” and calling for their deportation en masse. Mr. Langevin’s comments were denounced by Republican officials in the state, including [Senator Rick Scott](#), though Gov. Ron DeSantis ignored [calls to remove](#) Mr. Langevin from office. Mr. Langevin did not respond to a request for comment.

The rising rhetoric directed at South Asians comes as their [profile has risen](#) in America. Indians are now the largest Asian group in the United States among people who identify with one country of origin, though they constitute only about 1.5 percent of the overall population, according to a 2023 [census report](#).

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The Kanya Siddhi Hanuman Temple in Frisco, Texas. The rising rhetoric directed at South Asians comes as their profile rises in America. Credit...Meridith Kohut for The New York Times

Among Asians in the United States, Indians are on average the wealthiest and most highly educated. They are often highly politically and civically engaged, which experts say is a result of India's robust democratic tradition and English proficiency. And they are also increasingly prominent as big tech executives, national political figures and Hollywood stars.

Pawan Dhingra, a professor at Amherst College who studies immigration, noted the parallels with a century ago, when Indian workers came to the West Coast to work on farms and in lumber mills. Like many immigrant groups, they were also accused of being unable or unwilling to assimilate and blamed for taking jobs from white people. National publications warned of a "Hindu invasion."

That wave of xenophobia led to violence and discrimination. And in 1917, Congress passed the Asiatic Barred Zone Act, one of the most restrictive immigration laws in the nation's history that blocked immigrants from across much of Asia.

In Frisco, the tensions over H-1B were heightened by a conservative content creator who recently posted a much-watched video in which she made claims about possible H-1B fraud in the area. Shortly afterward, Gov. Greg Abbott, a Republican, [ordered a pause on H-1B hiring](#) at public universities and Texas agencies. Ken Paxton, the state's attorney general who is

running for senator, [announced an investigation](#) into three businesses accused of fraud in the video.

Heather Bunting, 43-year-old Frisco resident, has watched all this unfold with mixed feelings. Growing up in the area, she has seen the city rapidly grow and appreciates the opportunity to learn about Indian traditions. Last fall, her family attended a neighborhood Diwali event, she said, floating boats with candles on the community pond.

"I was telling my kids, 'It's kind of Christian, like we're trying to spread the light,'" she recalled.

But over the last few years, her husband, who works at a telecommunications company, has seen his older white colleagues leave and more Indian H-1B workers hired. And persistent rumors of restructuring make her increasingly worried about her husband's job.

She is also worried about her son's schooling, which has become, she said, more competitive, with Indian families signing up for tutoring and school on Saturdays. Around 45 percent of students at the city's public schools are Asian, up from 13 percent more than a decade ago.

Despite her concerns, she resisted casting blame on an entire community.

"It's easy to say 'let's blame them,'" Ms. Bunting said. "And that's not fair."

Among Frisco's Indian and Indian American residents, there is fear.

"People are worried about their personal safety," said Sunitha Cheruvu, a Frisco resident who was born in India and grew up partly in the United States.

At the recent City Council meeting, residents of South Asian descent also lined up to speak. Any H-1B fraud, they all agreed, should be rooted out.

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Many, though, also had a sense of bewilderment. Like so many other legal immigrants, they have suddenly found themselves in a more hostile and unwelcoming environment. They pointed out they had immigrated here legally, followed the rules, contributed to the economy and pitched in to the community.

Several spoke proudly about their Indian and American cultural traditions. They talked about their U.S. military service, their love of the

Dallas Cowboys and the joy of biscuits and mashed potatoes. Some of their children, they pointed out, were Eagle Scouts and loved Bollywood and country music.

“Our kids have been here, they consider themselves American,” Ms. Cheruvu said in an interview. “This is their home — this is our home.”

*[Amy Qin](#) writes about Asian American communities for *The Times*..*

EE.UU. — INTERNACIONAL

[Trump elimina un video racista sobre los Obama tras una serie de críticas](#)

Por Erica L. Green e Isabella Kwai

The New York Times – 6 de febrero de 2026

“La secretaria de prensa de la Casa Blanca desestimó las condenas al contenido racista del video como “indignación falsa”. Pero, más tarde, el video desapareció de las redes sociales del presidente.

El presidente Donald Trump publicó un video abiertamente racista en el que retrataba al expresidente Barack Obama y a la ex primera dama Michelle Obama como simios, y posteriormente lo eliminó tras una serie de críticas, incluso de miembros de su propio partido.

El breve video, ambientado con la canción “The Lion Sleeps Tonight”, se insertó al final de un video de 62 segundos que promovía teorías conspirativas sobre anomalías en las elecciones presidenciales de 2020. Este fue el ejemplo más reciente de un largo historial de comportamiento de Trump, quien ha promovido imágenes ofensivas e insultos contra los afroamericanos y otras personas.

La decisión de eliminar el enlace de su red social fue un giro inesperado por parte del presidente; la misma secretaria de prensa había restado importancia a las críticas al video tan solo unas horas antes.[...]” [Leer nota completa](#)

HAITÍ — EE.UU.

[Haití aguarda el posible fin del TPS para más de 300.000 ciudadanos en Estados Unidos](#)

Por Nicholas Dale Leal

El País – 18 de febrero de 2026

“Mientras las condiciones humanitarias empeoran en el país, este jueves se acaba el plazo para presentar argumentos a la corte de apelaciones que decidirá si permite al Gobierno Trump eliminar la protección migratoria



Una calle abarrotada en el barrio de Petion-ville, en Puerto Príncipe, al 11 de febrero 2026. Foto: Odelyn Joseph (AP)

En medio de [un panorama político y humanitario](#) para el cual el adjetivo catastrófico comienza a quedarse corto, en Haití el 2025 también estuvo marcado por [las deportaciones](#). El año pasado regresaron a Haití [cerca de 270.000 ciudadanos expulsados](#) desde la vecina República Dominicana. Ahora, el país caribeño también contiene la respiración ante la posibilidad de que un retorno similar al del año pasado suceda de nuevo, pero en este caso de migrantes [expulsados en masa por el Gobierno de Donald Trump](#). El futuro de más de 300.000 haitianos que viven y trabajan en Estados Unidos bajo el amparo de su Estatus de Protección Temporal (TPS) lo definirá un tribunal de apelaciones en algún momento después de este jueves, cuando se acaba el plazo para que se presenten argumentos y los tres jueces que componen el panel comiencen a deliberar.

Originalmente, el TPS —un permiso de residencia especial otorgado a ciudadanos de países que el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS) considera que no tienen condiciones seguras para el regreso— de Haití, en pie desde el terremoto de 2010 que destruyó la nación caribeña, estaba previsto a acabarse el 3 de febrero, pero [una jueza de distrito bloqueó el fin de la medida el 2 de febrero](#). El Gobierno de Trump, que a lo largo del último año ha terminado con el TPS de casi todos los países que tenían este amparo migratorio, creando [más de un millón y medio de nuevos indocumentados](#), recurrió esa decisión, tanto con la jueza Ana Reyes, quien [ha recibido amenazas de muerte tras su fallo](#), como con la corte de apelaciones.[...]” [Leer nota completa](#)

MÉXICO — INTERNACIONAL

[Sheinbaum Prepara Iniciativa para Cambiar Nombre al Instituto Nacional de Migración](#)

NMás – 19 de febrero de 2026

“La presidenta de México, **Claudia Sheinbaum**, informó que enviará una iniciativa para cambiar el nombre al **Instituto Nacional de Migración** y reveló cómo se llamará el **INM**; aquí los detalles.

En la conferencia mañanera de hoy, 19 de febrero de 2026, la presidenta [Sheinbaum Pardo](#) dijo que la idea de cambiar el nombre del **Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM)** “es poder garantizar todas sus funciones y también -evidentemente- la protección a las y los migrantes en nuestro país”.

Noticia relacionada: [Reforma Electoral Será Enviada al Congreso el Próximo Martes 24 de Febrero, Anuncia Sheinbaum](#)

¿Cómo se va a llamar el INM?

De aprobarse la iniciativa, el **Instituto Nacional de Migración** ‘se llamaría Instituto de Movilidad Humana, porque ya migración es un nombre que ya no necesariamente se usa’.

En realidad es movilidad de una persona de un lugar a otro.

Sheinbaum Pardo detalló que el cambio de nombre del INM es una propuesta de Sergio Salomón Céspedes, quien actualmente se desempeña como director del Instituto Nacional de Migración luego de haber sido gobernador de Puebla.

La mandataria destacó que el exgobernador de Puebla ‘está haciendo un trabajo muy bueno ahí al frente del Instituto’.” [Leer nota original](#)

MÉXICO — INTERNACIONAL (VENEZUELA, HONDURAS, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR...)

[Más de 200 migrantes serán reubicados por desmantelamiento de campamento en Vallejo](#)

Por Alexia Villaseñor y Jared Laureles

La Jornada – 19 de febrero de 2026

“El campamento irregular de personas migrantes ubicado en la colonia Vallejo, habitado por más de 200 migrantes, entre ellos diez recién nacidos, pretende ser desmantelado mañana viernes, confirmó la Coordinación de Atención a la Movilidad Humana.

El argumento, como ha sido en los dos operativos anteriores realizados en abril y diciembre del 2025, es que es por temas de seguridad y de protección civil.

De nueva cuenta, este jueves desde las 9 de la mañana, personal de esta institución de la Ciudad de México acudió al asentamiento para decirles a los migrantes que tienen que desalojar sus ranchitos, porque este lugar será deshabilitado mañana y serán trasladados a los albergues Vasco de Quiroga,



en Tepito, y del Bocanegra (hotel Marina), en Peralvillo.

Temístocles Villanueva, coordinador de la institución de la Ciudad de México, afirmó que ‘en este espacio se cometen delitos diariamente. Hay muchas denuncias, los delitos son cada vez más graves y la confrontación vecinal se ha tornado más violenta’.

En entrevista con La Jornada, confirmó que las acciones de mañana serán para desmantelar este espacio, a diferencia de las veces pasadas: ‘(antes) nunca se habló de un desmantelamiento, hoy sí estamos hablando de un desmantelamiento total del campamento’.[...]” [Leer nota completa](#)

Personas migrantes, en su mayoría de origen venezolano, que viven en el campamento que se encuentra a un costado de las vías en la colonia Vallejo, temen por un posible desalojo en los próximos días, el 19 de febrero de 2026. Foto: Jair Cabrera Torres

ITALIA – ALBANIA

[Los jueces italianos vuelven a cuestionar la política migratoria de Meloni: dan la razón a una ONG de rescate y a un deportado a Albania](#)

Por Íñigo Domínguez

El País – 19 de febrero de 2026

“La primera ministra italiana reacciona indignada a dos sentencias con un nuevo ataque a los tribunales: ‘No se consiente al Gobierno luchar contra la inmigración ilegal masiva’

Los tribunales italianos han vuelto a poner límites a la política migratoria de la ultraderechista Giorgia Meloni, con dos sentencias que condenan al Gobierno y que han aumentado la tensión en el pulso que mantienen desde 2022 la primera ministra y la magistratura. Los jueces han emitido sus veredictos precisamente cuando el Ejecutivo [se dispone a acelerar en este tipo de medidas](#), con un proyecto de ley para aplicar un bloqueo naval a las ONG de rescate en el Mediterráneo y con la reactivación de las polémicas deportaciones a Albania, también paralizadas por los tribunales. Ambas sentencias cuestionan esos dos puntos.

Este miércoles, una resolución del tribunal de Palermo ha dado la razón a [la ONG alemana Sea Watch y a Carola Rackete](#), la capitana del barco que se hizo famosa en 2019 al romper el bloqueo de naves militares italianas y desembarcar a 42 migrantes en la isla de Lampedusa. Italia debe indemnizar a la ONG con 76.000 euros, pues la sentencia considera que haber bloqueado el buque de rescate durante tres meses fue una decisión ‘ilegítima’.

Otra sentencia del tribunal de Roma, conocida el sábado, obliga también a resarcir con 700 euros a un inmigrante argelino que llevaba 19 años en Italia y estaba recluido en un centro de deportación. En 2025 fue expulsado a Albania sin que nadie le informara del destino y sin que su familia conociera su paradero. La condena advierte que esa decisión ‘incidió directamente sobre derechos fundamentales’. Es la primera vez que se indemniza a una de las personas enviadas al controvertido campo de internamiento de Gjadër, en el país balcánico.[...]” [Leer nota completa](#)

ESPAÑA (CATALUÑA) – INTERNACIONAL

[El Cercle d’Economia reclama un mayor control sobre la inmigración: reducir el número y perfiles más calificados](#)

Por Marc Rovira

El País – 19 de febrero de 2026

“La entidad empresarial urge a los gobiernos español y catalán a ‘articular una verdadera política migratoria’ y advierte de los riesgos de no acertar con la toma de decisiones



La llegada de 2,1 millones de personas es el hecho más relevante que ha [experimentado Cataluña](#) en un cuarto de siglo porque afecta a todo: al modelo económico, pero también a ‘la cohesión social, la sostenibilidad del estado del bienestar y la calidad del debate demográfico’, constata el [Cercle d’Economia](#) en un informe en el que urge a los gobiernos, español y catalán, a ‘articular una verdadera política migratoria’ que, hasta ahora, no ha existido, ya que entre otras cosas la inmigración “no ha sido un elemento central de la agenda pública’. Teresa Garcia-Milà, presidenta del Cercle, destaca que ‘la inmigración es una de las cuestiones más determinantes para el presente y el futuro de Cataluña y España’ y considera que el tema ‘no se puede abordar desde una visión simplista y reactiva’. Miquel Nadal, director general del Cercle, considera que ‘a futuro necesitamos más inmigración, pero el debate no se puede quedar aquí’ y destaca que ‘cómo sea la composición de esa inmigración no está escrito, depende de una serie de decisiones que se pueden tomar’. Sin acertar con esas decisiones, advierte Nadal, ‘será muy difícil gobernar ese fenómeno’. [...]” [Leer nota completa](#)

Boletín de Migración y Refugio

Coordinación

MANUEL ÁNGEL CASTILLO

Colaborador

OSVALDO AMADOR RODRÍGUEZ