

**International Symposium on International
Migration and Development**

Turin, Italy, 29 June 2006

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION,
HUMAN RIGHTS
AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN
AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN**

**Latin American and Caribbean Demographic
Centre (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC**

Issues

- Current context, globalization and transnationalism, mechanisms of control and initiatives on migration governance
- Migration patterns and trends
- Problems and potential: remittances, gender and skilled migration
- Migrants' human rights, vulnerability and need for protection
- General conclusions and guidelines for migratory governance

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Key principle

- International migration is a matter of development and rights
- Integrated action should aim to foster governance from a Latin American and Caribbean perspective, help to liberalize migration, strengthen its positive externalities and protect the human rights of all migrants

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Context of contemporary migration

- Migratory movements are another flow, together with economic, cultural, technological and ideological flows
- The constraints mean that migration is being formally excluded from globalization, thus worsening some of the adverse repercussions for developing countries

Transnationalism

- Close relationship between migrants and their societies of origin and destination, based on family, political, cultural and economic ties
- Practices and ways of life that spread beyond geographical and political boundaries and challenge the capacity and scope of States to control mobility
- Transnationalism also challenges the notion of assimilation leading to cultural homogeneity

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Control mechanisms

- Countries have sovereignty over the regulation of border security, but it is essential to separate efforts to combat terrorism in policies in general from migration issues



Stylized facts

- Approximately 25 million migrants in the region
- Emigrants make up about 4% of the region's population
- Immigrants account for almost a quarter of the region's emigrants

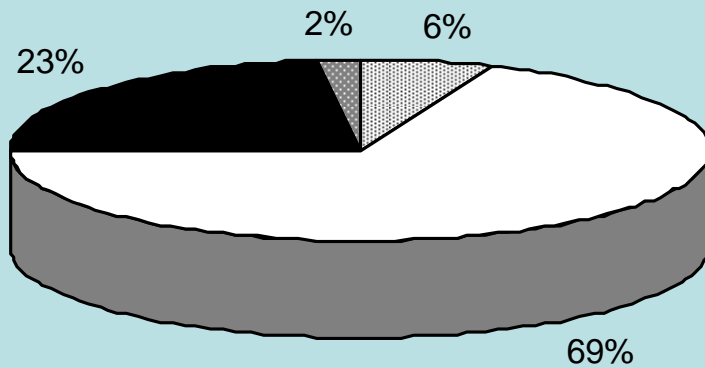
LAC: migrants and national populations, 2000

Source: IIMILA project, CELADE.

Country	Total Population	Immigrants		Emigrants	
		Number	Percentage of country's population	Number	Percentage of country's population
Region total	523 463	6 001	1.0	21 381	3.8
Latin America	511 681	5 148	1.0	19 549	3.5
Argentina	36 784	1 531	4.2	507	1.4
Bolivia	8 428	95	1.1	346	4.1
Brazil	174 719	683	0.4	730	0.4
Chile	15 398	195	1.3	453	2.9
Colombia	42 321	66	0.2	1 441	3.4
Costa Rica	3 925	296	7.5	86	2.2
Cuba	11 199	82	0.7	973	8.7
Dominican Republic	8 396	96	1.1	782	9.3
Ecuador	12 299	104	0.8	585	4.8
El Salvador	6 276	19	0.3	911	14.5
Guatemala	11 225	49	0.4	532	4.7
Haiti	8 357	26	0.3	534	6.4
Honduras	6 485	27	0.4	304	4.7
Mexico	98 881	519	0.5	9 277	9.4
Nicaragua	4 957	20	0.4	477	9.6
Panama	2 948	86	2.9	124	4.2
Paraguay	5 496	171	3.1	368	6.7
Peru	25 939	23	0.1	634	2.4
Uruguay	3 337	46	1.4	278	8.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	24 311	1 014	4.2	207	0.9
Caribbean	11 782	853	1.9	1 832	15.5
Bahamas	303	30	9.9	28	9.2
Barbados	267	25	9.4	68	25.5
Belize	240	17	7.1	43	17.9
Dominica	78	4	5.1	8	10.3
Granada	81	8	9.9	56	69.1
Guadeloupe	428	83	19.4	2	0.5
Guyana	759	2	0.3	311	41.0
French Guiana	164	...		1	0.6
Jamaica	2 580	13	0.5	680	26.4
Martinique	386	54	14.0	1	0.3
Netherlands Antilles	215	55	25.6	118	54.9
Puerto Rico	3 816	383	10.0	6	0.2
Saint Lucia	146	8	5.5	22	15.1
Suriname	425	6	1.4	186	43.8
Trinidad and Tobago	1 289	41	3.2	203	15.7
Others	605	124	20.5	99	16.4

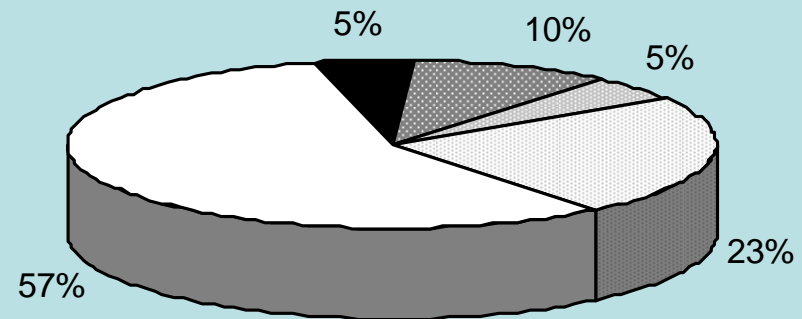
UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES

1986 (3.2 million)



- Asia
- Mexico
- Rest of the Americas
- Europe

2002 (9.3 million)



- Canada and Europe
- Rest of Latin America
- Mexico
- Others
- Asia

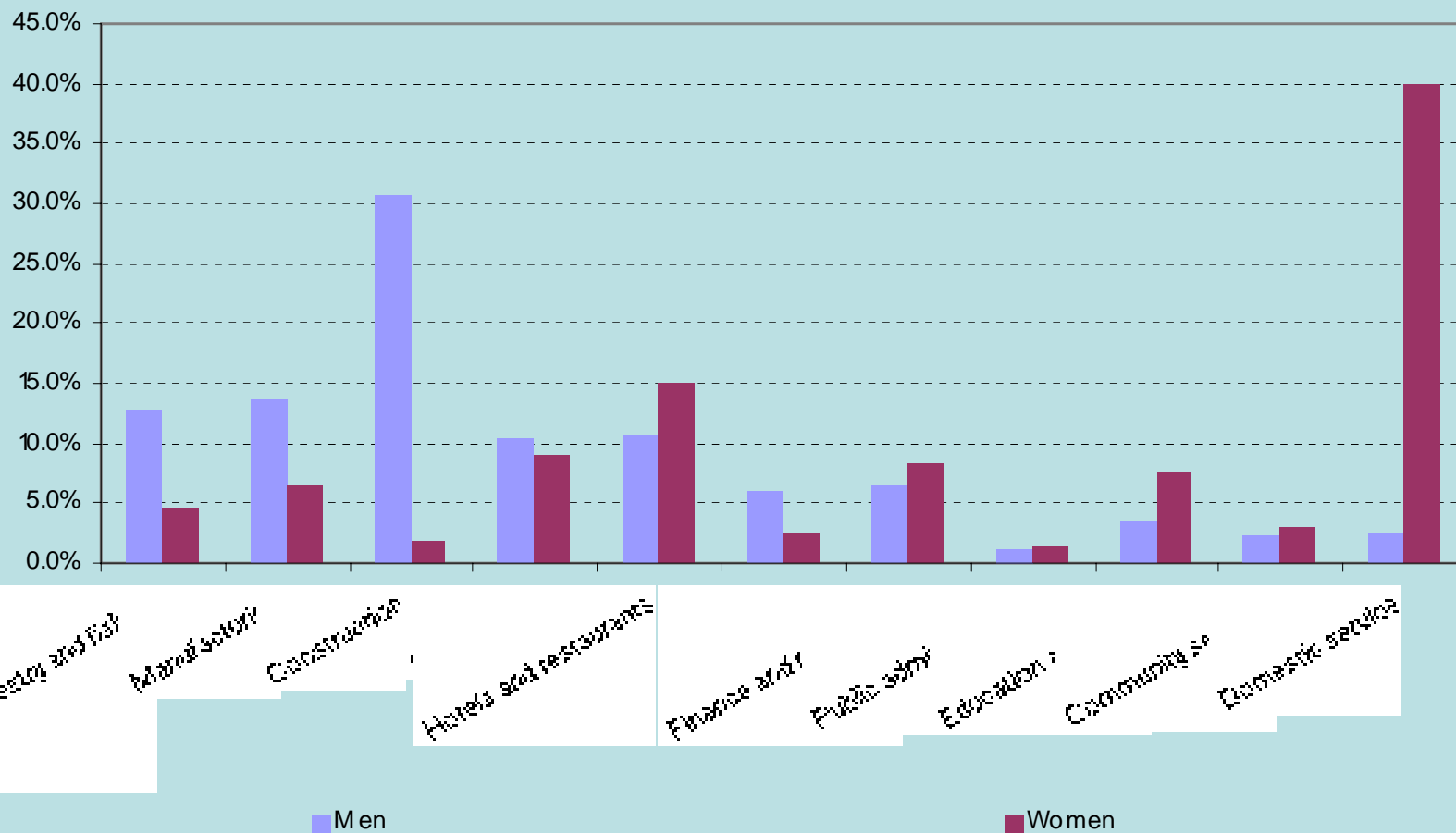
Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1998 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C.; Department of Justice, 2000 and Ruth Wasem, "Unauthorized aliens in the United States: estimates since 1986", Congressional Research Report, No. RS21983, Washington, D.C., 2004.

**SPAIN: CUMULATIVE TOTALS OF RESIDENT LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN NATIONALS,
BY COUNTRIES AND SEX, 1991 AND 2001**

Country of birth	Both sexes		Men		Women		*MI ^a	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Meso America	49 960	131 383	20 875	50 467	29 085	80 916	71,8	62,4
Cuba	24 059	50 753	10 659	22 185	13 400	28 568	79,5	77,7
El Salvador	...	2 754	...	1 014	...	1 740		58,3
Honduras	...	3 498	...	1 212	...	2 286		53,0
Mexico	11 776	20 943	4 980	8 899	6 796	12 044	73,3	73,9
Dominican Rep.	7 080	44 088	2 331	13 264	4 749	30 824	49,1	43,0
Others	7 045	9 347	2 905	3 893	4 140	5 454	70,2	71,4
South America	160 499	708 721	75 185	324 943	85 314	383 778	88,1	84,7
Argentina	53 837	103 831	25 486	51 690	28 351	52 141	89,9	99,1
Bolivia	...	13 184	...	5 987	...	7 197		83,2
Brazil	13 673	33 196	6 048	12 224	7 625	20 972	79,3	58,3
Colombia	...	174 405	...	73 099	...	101 306		72,2
Chile	...	18 083	...	8 468	...	9 615		88,1
Ecuador	...	218 351	...	106 601	...	111 750		95,4
Paraguay	...	2 113	...	822	...	1 291		63,7
Peru	...	53 621	...	22 164	...	31 457		70,5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	42 344	67 150	20 116	31 526	22 228	35 624	90,5	88,5
Uruguay	...	24 626	...	12 291	...	12 335		99,6
Others	50 645	161	23 535	71	27 110	90	86,8	78,9
Total Region	210 459	840 104	96 060	375 410	114 399	464 694	84,0	80,8

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística de España (INE) [online] <<http://www.ine.es>>^a MI = masculinity index.

SPAIN: RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED LATIN AMERICAN NATIONALS, BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY AND SEX, 2001



Source: Domingo Andreu and Rosana Martinez, “La población latinoamericana censada en España en 2001: un retrato sociodemográfico”, 2005, unpublished on the basis of data from the population and housing census of 2001.



INTRAREGIONAL PATTERN

- Historical roots, often associated with internal migration**
- The number of immigrants has stabilized in the main immigration countries (cases of Argentina and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); it has increased significantly only in Costa Rica, although Chile has also seen a notable increase**

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Problems and potential: migrant remittances

- High macroeconomic impact in several countries
- Topics of discussion: use of remittances at the household level (as a source of income and possibly saving), measurement (in balance of payments and surveys), transfer costs (and market transparency), potential as regards production, poverty and well-being

Problems and potential: participation of women

- Need to develop perspectives that afford due importance to the influence of economic and other factors of a social, cultural and family nature
- Need to examine migration from a gender perspective
- It is necessary to overcome the limitations of sources of information, which have long concealed women's migration

Problems and potential: skilled migration

- Highly skilled population continues to be lost
- Potential benefits from initiatives to link up with emigrant communities and support scientific networks associated with the diasporas
- Labour market conditions and the requirements of research, science and technology are factors in emigration, together with the demand for specific skills in developed countries

Migration and human rights

- International migration involves risks for Latin American and Caribbean nationals
- Racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, which are expressed as different sorts of discrimination, abuse, violence and deception
- This is tied up with ethnic origin, nationality, sex and age, employment status, means of migration and the legal status of migrants

**Status of International Convention for the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families
(November 2005)**

Country	Signed	Ratified	Country	Signed	Ratified
Algeria		2005	Kyrgyzstan		2003
Argentina	2004		Lesotho		2005
Azerbaijan		1999	Liberia	2004	
Bangladesh	1998		Libya		2004
Belize		2001	Mali		2003
Bolivia		2000	Mexico		1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1996	Morocco		1993
Burkina Faso		2003	Nicaragua		2005
Cambodia	2004		Paraguay	2000	
Cape Verde		1997	Peru		2005
Chile		2005	Sao Tome and Principe	2000	
Colombia		1995	Senegal		1999
Comoros	2000		Serbia and Montenegro	2004	
Ecuador		2002	Seychelles		1994
Egypt		1993	Sierra Leone	2004	
El Salvador		2003	Sri Lanka		1996
Philippines		1995	Syrian Arab Republic		2005
Gabon	2004		Tajikistan		2002
Ghana		2000	Timor-Leste		2004
Guatemala		2003	Togo	2001	
Guinea		2000	Turkey		2004
Guinea Bissau	2000		Uganda		1995
Honduras		2005	Uruguay		2001
Indonesia	2004				

Conclusions on migration governance

- Active collaboration by countries
- Valuable experience in multiple initiatives
- Important inter-governmental consultation forums: the Regional Conference on Migration was created in 1996 (involving the countries of Central and North America, and the Dominican Republic) and in 2000 the South American Conference on Migration was established (12 countries of the subregion)

Guidelines for migration governance

- Protect migrants under international law
- Promote greater liberalization of migration and integration of immigrants
- Recognize and encourage the contribution of emigrant to their countries of origin
- Divulge the contribution of migrants to competitiveness and prosperity of destination countries

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Guidelines for migration governance

- Sustained promotion of links of diasporas and, in the case of professionals, of scientific and technological networks
- Migration of women: it is imperative to create the conditions for the empowerment of migrant women

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www.eclac.cl/celade/migracion

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