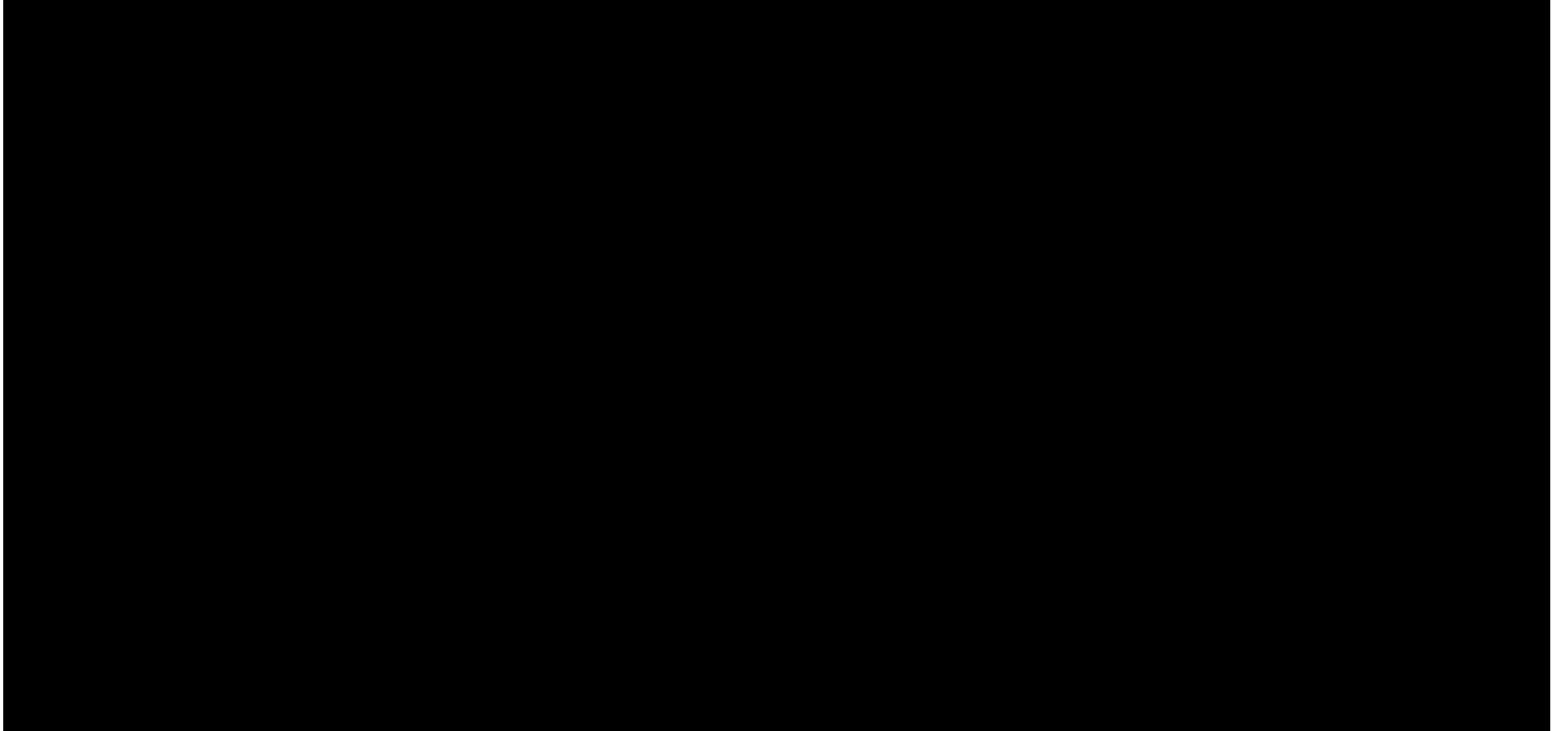


**International Symposium on International
Migration and Development**

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**



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

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

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

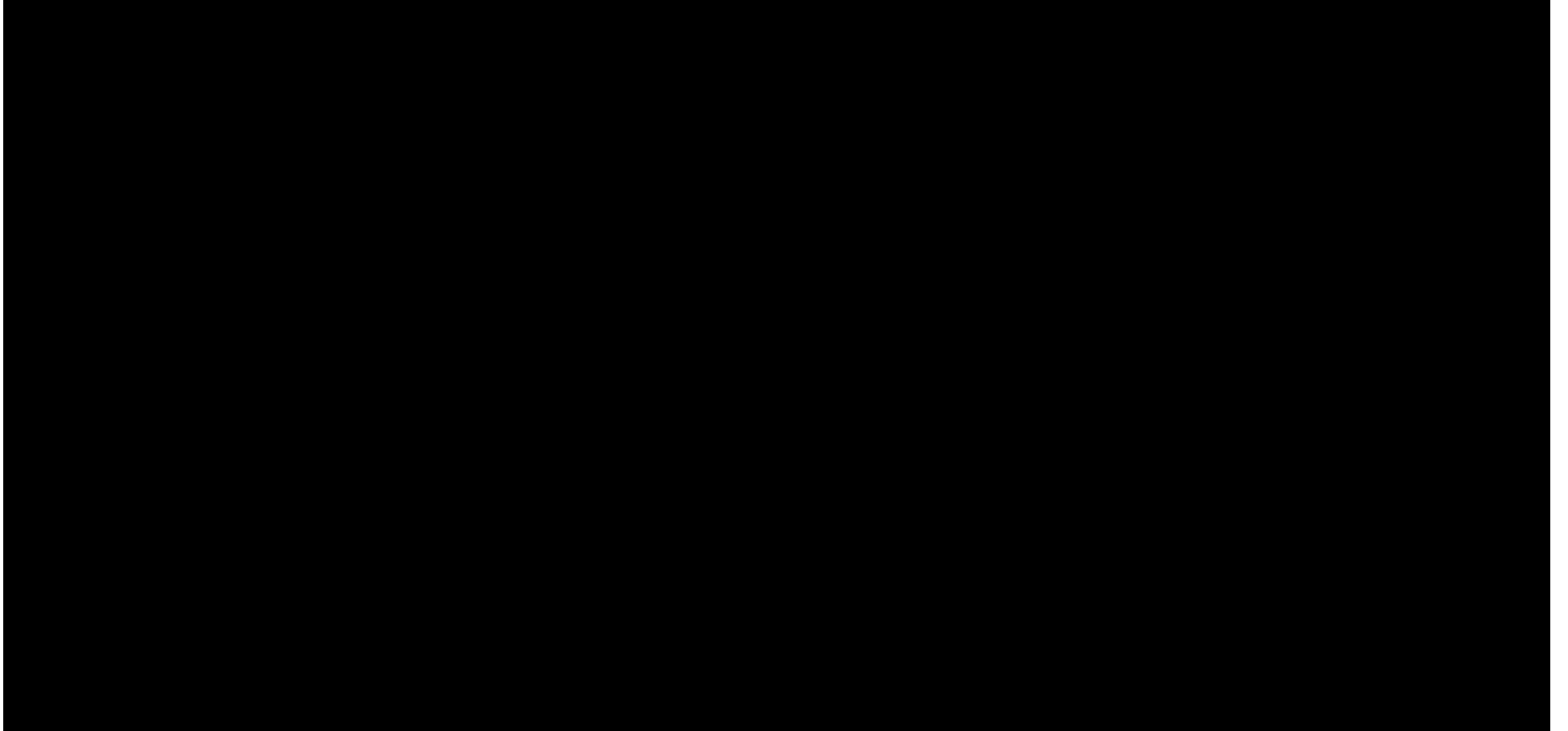
Stylized facts

- **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

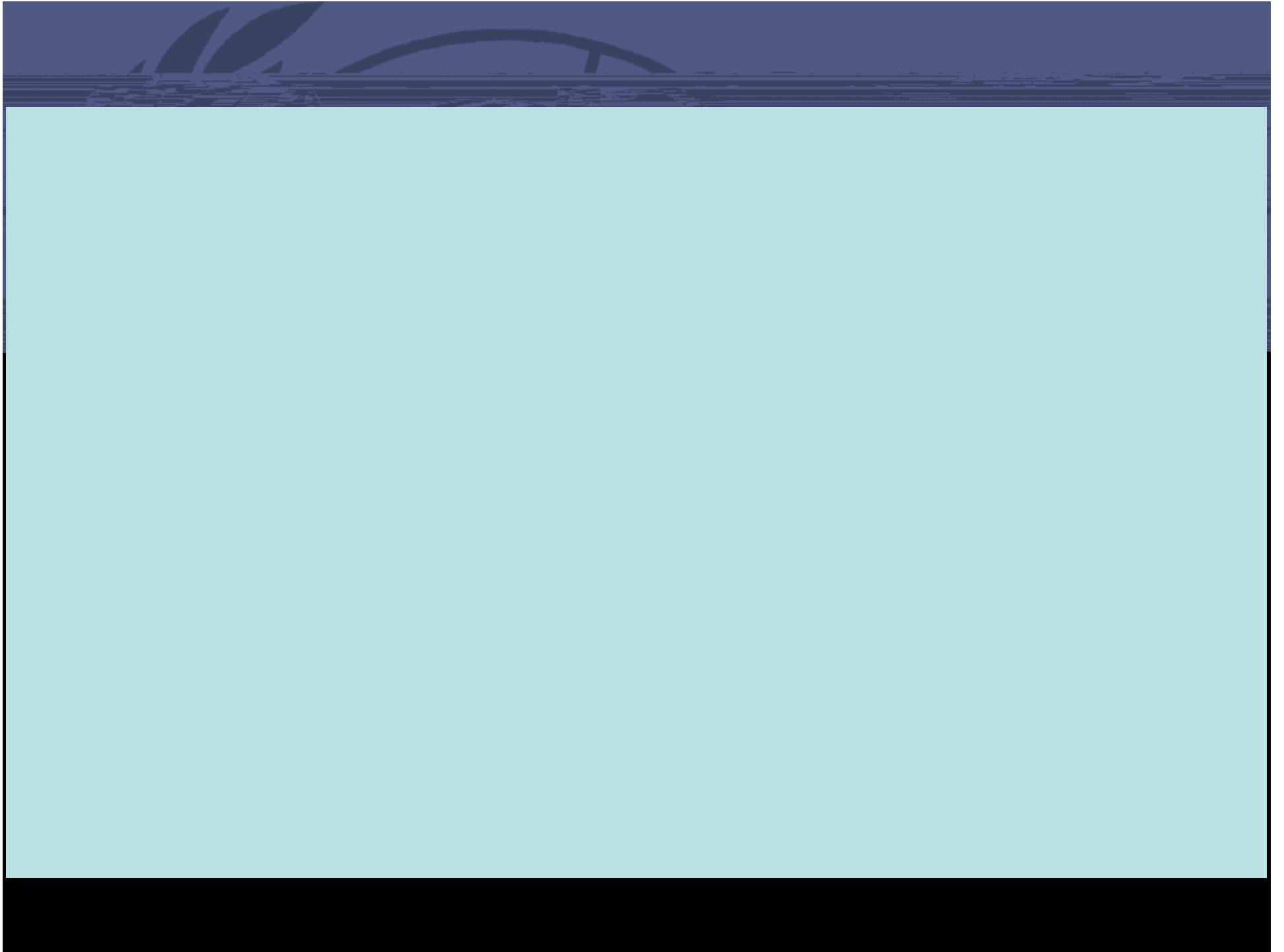
Source: IIMILA project, CELADE.

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



**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



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**

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

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

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

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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