La migración en un contexto de retos sociales y ambientales

Migration in the Context of Socio-Environmental Challenges

Presentations from the second day of the gathering: October 24, 2024

San José, Costa Rica

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Simone Cecchini

Director del CELADE
CEPAL

Simone Cecchini

Chief of CELADE
ECLAC

Panel / Panel

Contribution of international migration to sustainable development

Simone Cecchini

Chief of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - ECLAC

Migration in the Context of Socio-Environmental Challenges October 23-25, 2024 San José, Costa Rica

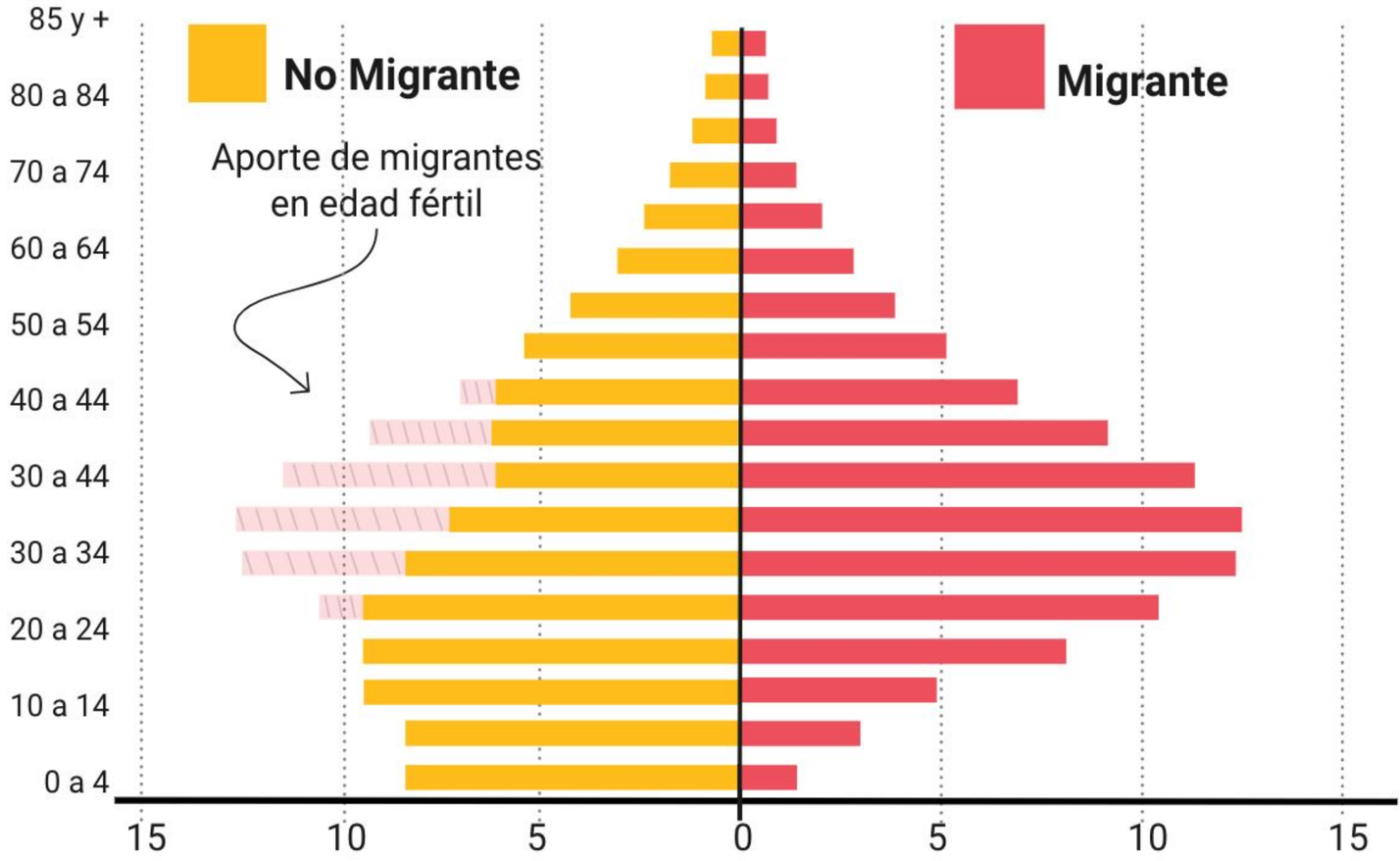
The public debate is dominated by the problems and challenges of international migration.

- A shift in narrative is needed: highlighting migrants' contributions to development
- It is necessary to strengthen the debate on public policies for inclusion and protection of rights.

Migration slows aging

- Migrant population slows down population aging processes
- Migration contributes to filling deficits in economically active population.
- Birth rates of migrant women tend to be higher than national rates, which revitalizes the birth rate.

Costa Rica: Proporción de población no migrante y migrante por grupo de edad, 2011



Fuente: CEPAL, sobre la base de INEC, Censo Nacional de Población 2011.

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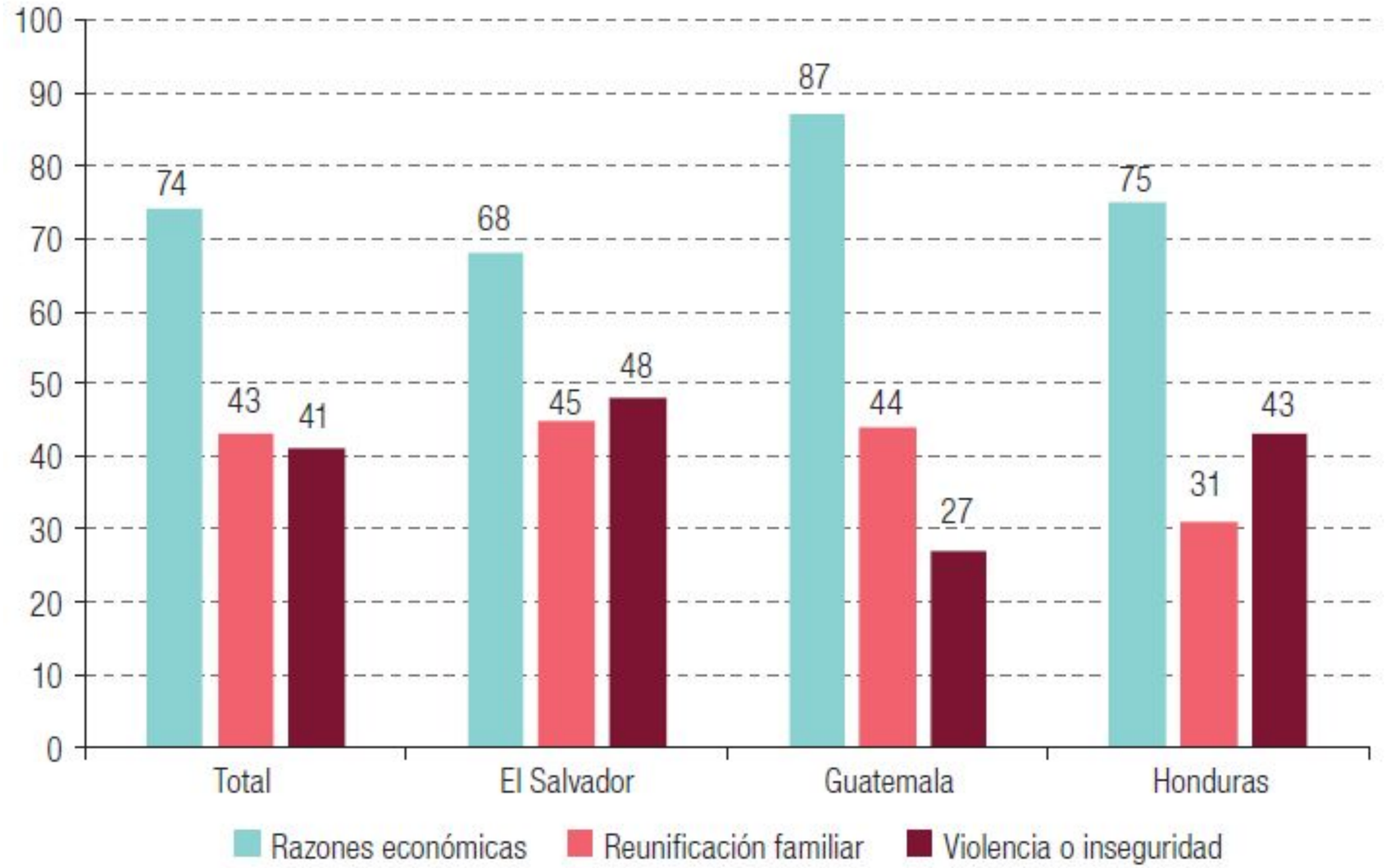
Migration has a strong labor component

El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras: main reasons reported for migrating to the United States between 2007 and 2017 *(in percentages)*.

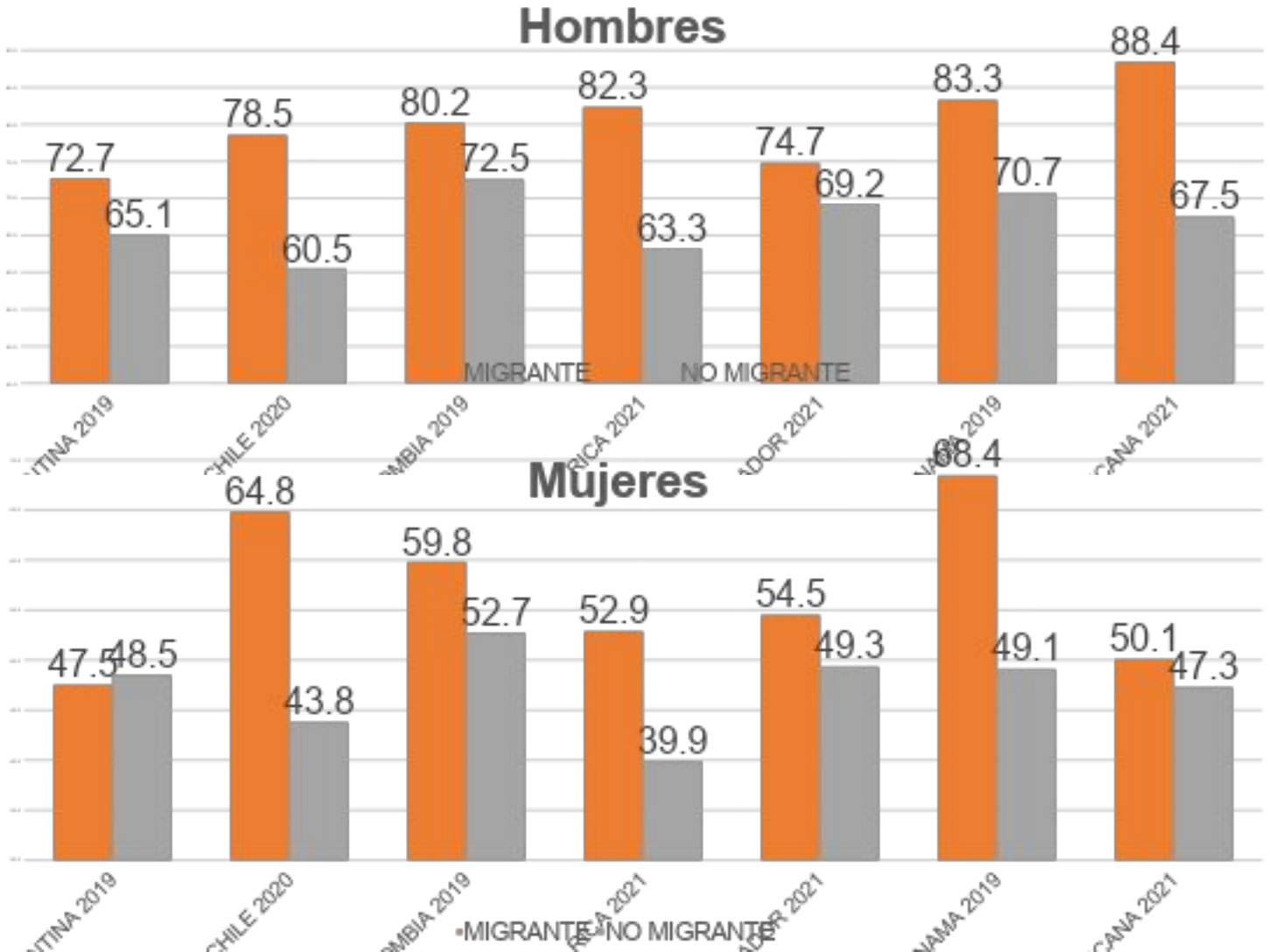


The labor aspect of migration is explained by the development differential in the countries, which drives (often increasingly forced by circumstances) people to seek better opportunities.

Fuente: Cecchini, S. y J. Martínez (2023), sobre la base de E. Abuelafia, M. Ruiz-Arranz y G. Del Carmen, Tras los pasos del migrante: perspectivas y experiencias de la migración de El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras en Estados Unidos, Washington, D.C., Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo/Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (BID/USAID), 2019.

Migrants have higher labour participation rates compared to non-migrants

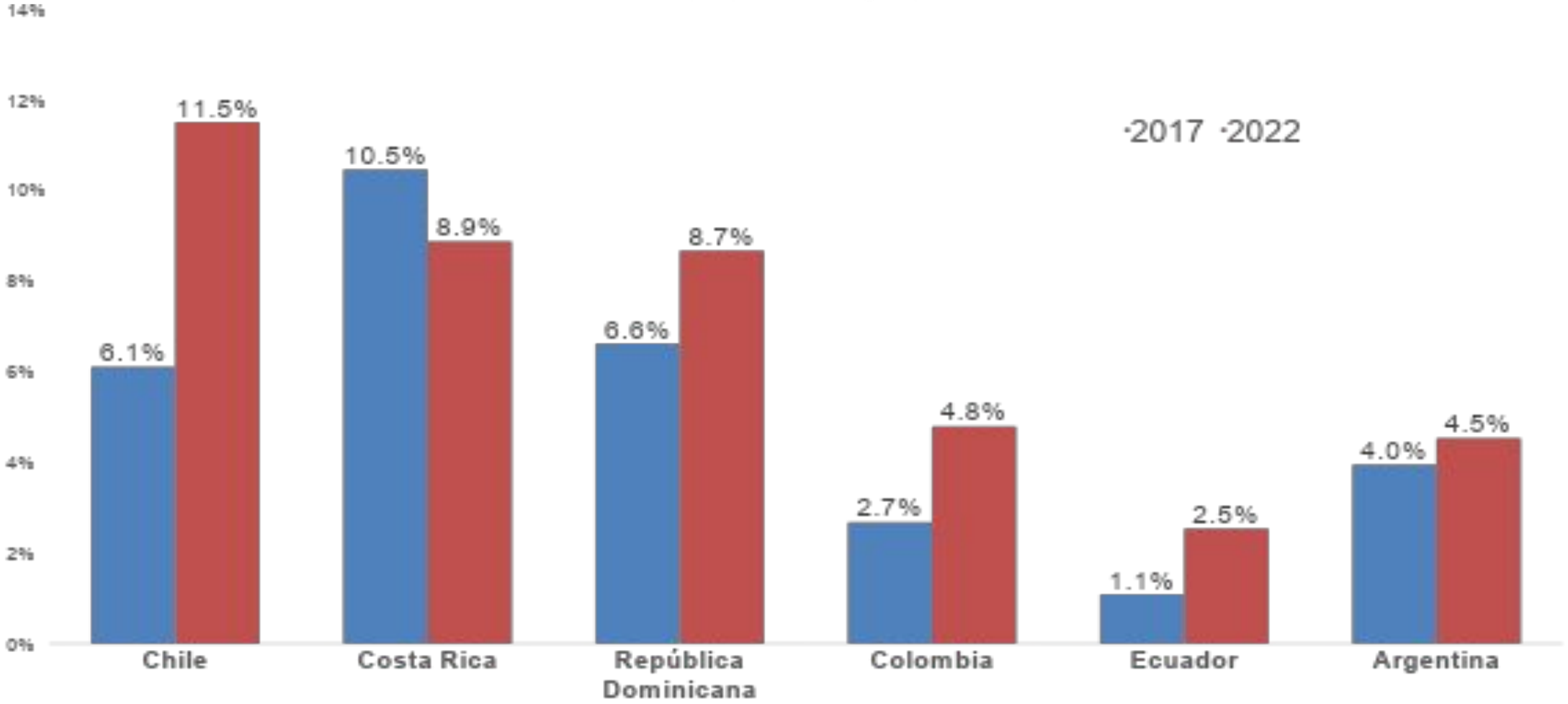
Latin America (7 countries): Labour force participation rate of the population aged 10 and over, by migration status and sex, latest available data *(percentages)*



Fuente: Comisión Económica de América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL).

Migrants contribute to the GDP

Latin America (6 countries): Gross Domestic Product generated by migrants, 2017 and 2022
(in percentages)



Fuente: Comisión Económica de América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de: Chile, Encuesta CASEN, 2009 a 2020, y Nueva Encuesta Nacional de Empleo, 2020 a 2022; Costa Rica, Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, 2011a 2022; República Dominicana, IX Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda 2010, y Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, 2015, 2017 y 2022; Argentina, Encuesta Permanente de Hogares, 2010 a 2022; Colombia, Encuesta Nacional de Calidad de Vida, 2010 y 2018 a 2022; Ecuador, Encuesta Nacional de Empleo, Desempleo y Subempleo (ENEMDU) 2015 a 2022; CEPALSTAT e información de cuentas nacionales del Banco Central de cada país. Dato de Colombia corresponde a 2018.

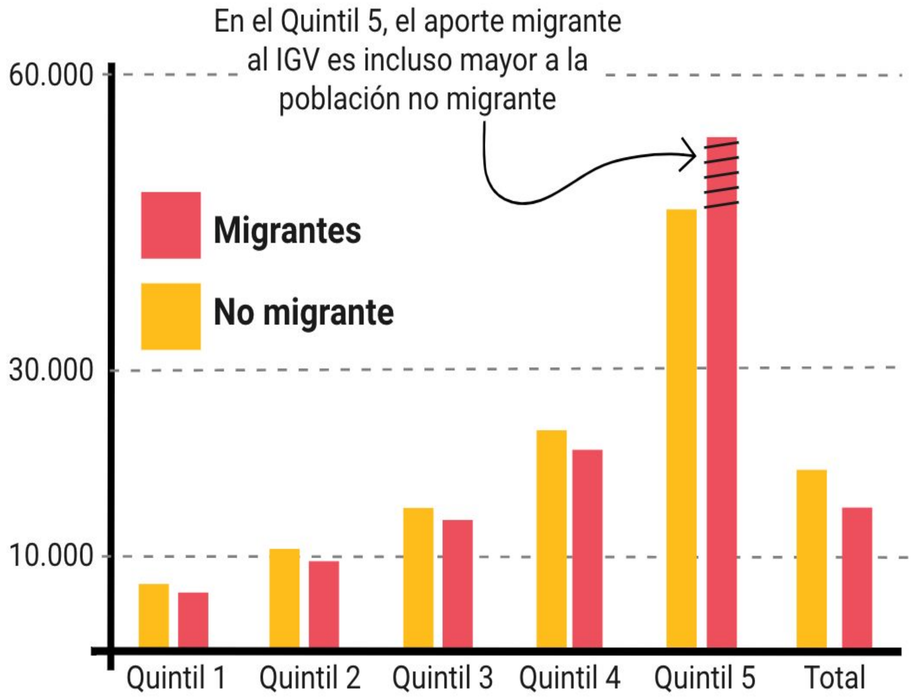
Tax contribution: Costa Rica and Peru

When migrants have access to taxable consumer goods, **they generate a tax contribution**.

As in the case of **Costa Rica and Peru**, where the positive impact on the IGV (General Sales Tax) is evident

In addition, those who are **regularized** contribute to **income tax** and **social security**

Costa Rica : Monto mensual en colones pagado en IGV por quintil de ingreso del hogar y condición de migración, 2018 *(En colones)*



Fuente: CEPAL, sobre la base de INEC, ENIGH 2018.

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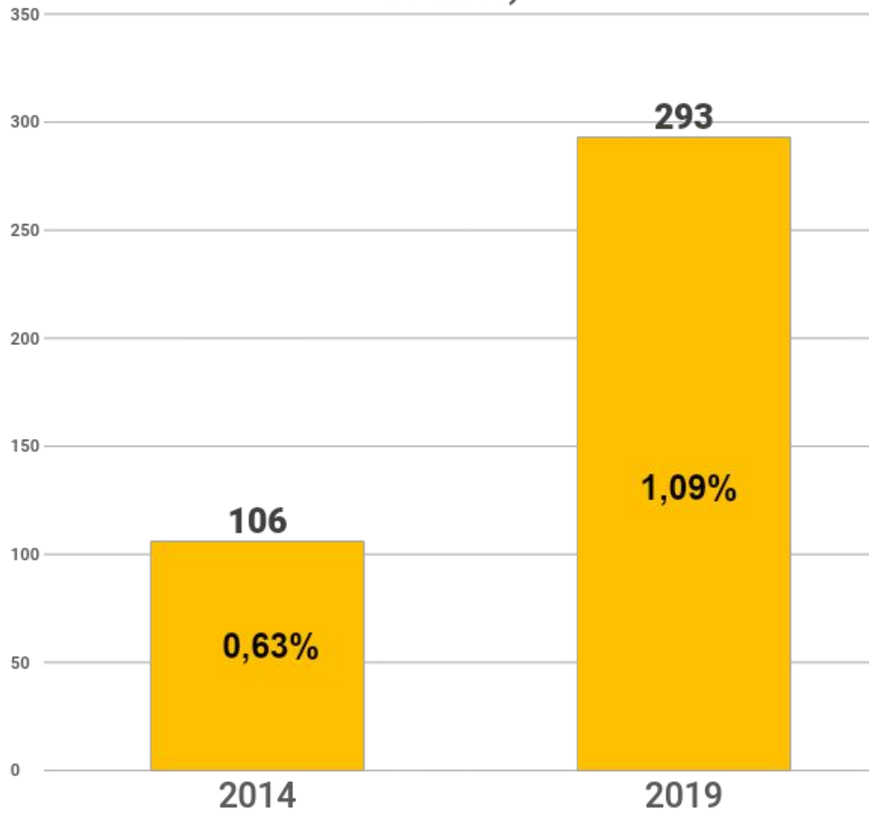
Perú: Contribución de la población migrante a la recaudación del IGV, 2014-2019 *(Millones de soles)*



Fuente: CEPAL, sobre la base de la ENAHO.

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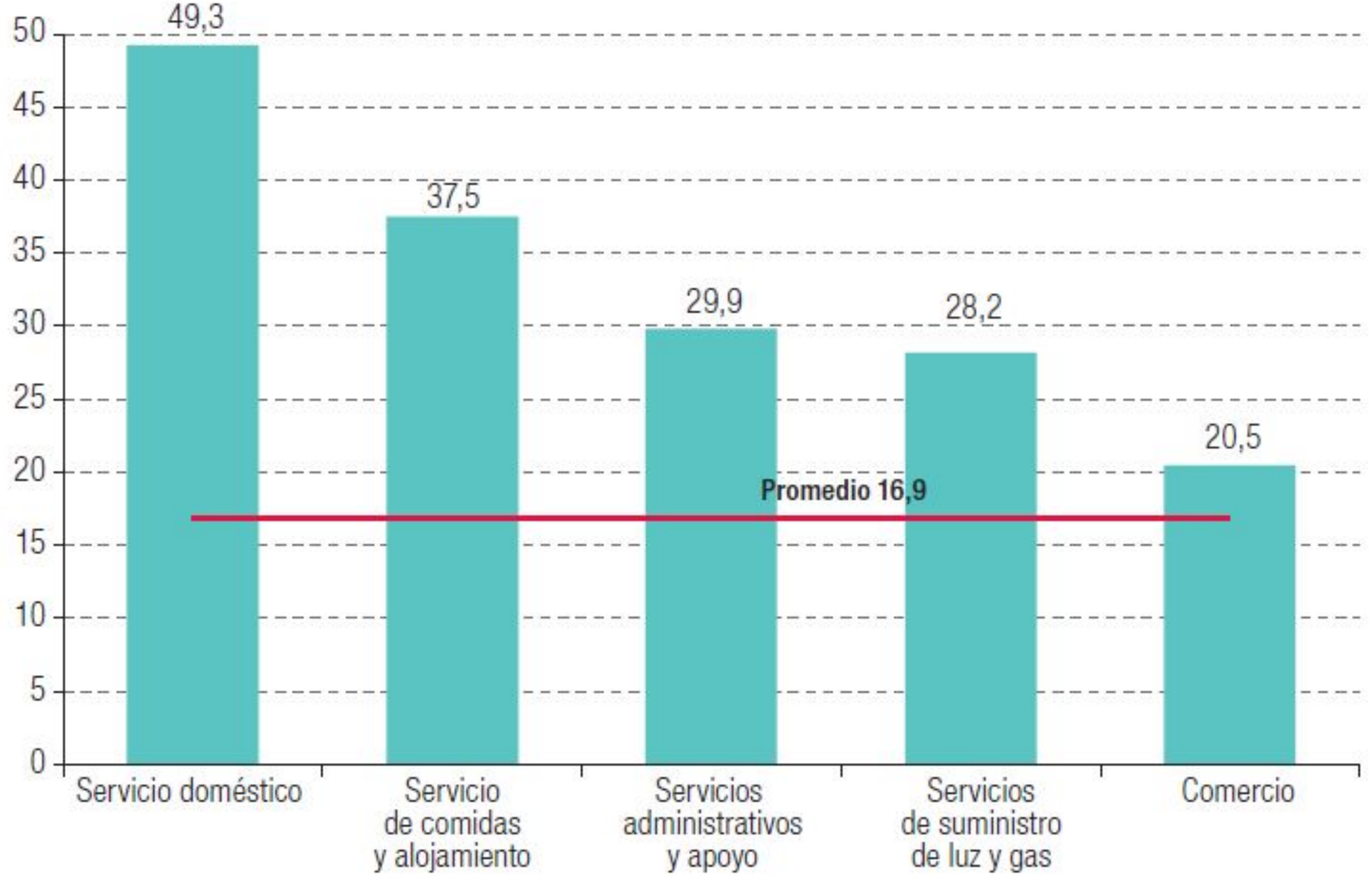
Migrants on the front lines of essential occupations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

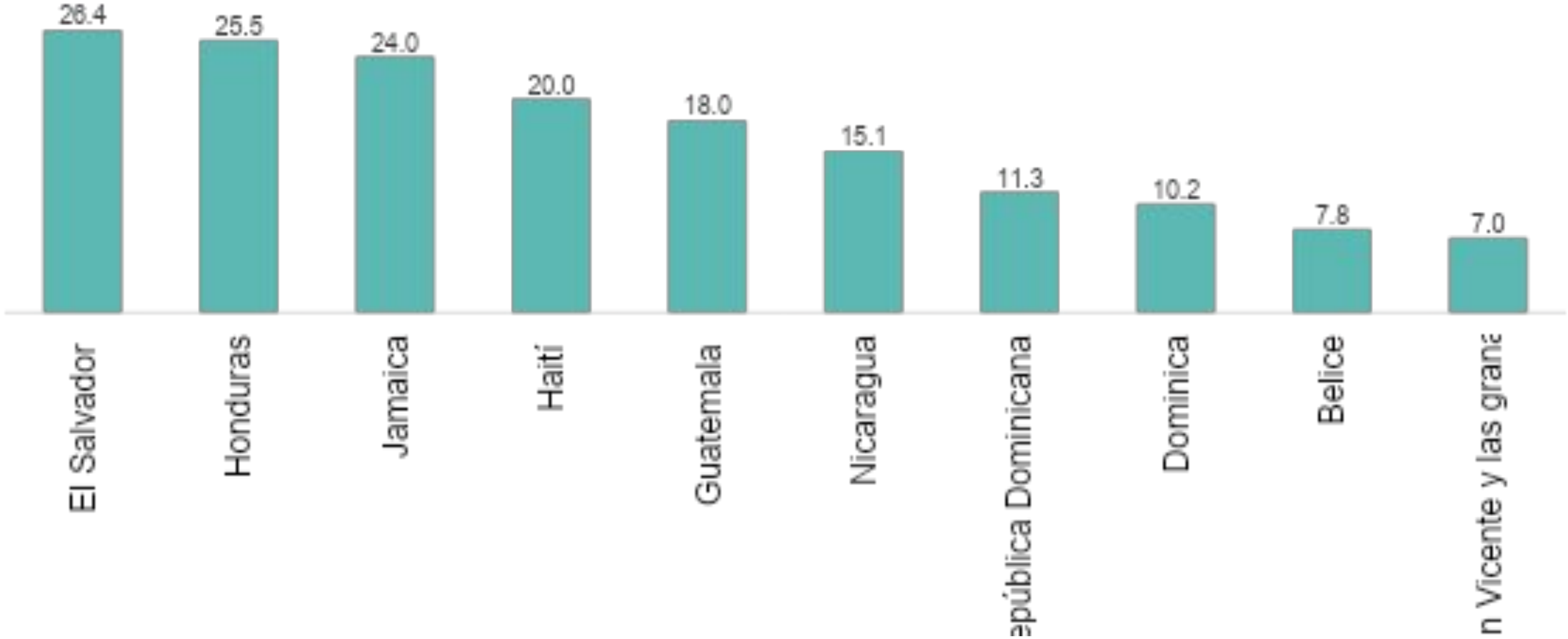
Chile (Santiago Metropolitan Area): occupations with the highest share of migrant workers, June-August 2020 quarter *(in percentages)*



Fuente: A. Canales, “Estudio de las contribuciones de las migraciones recientes al desarrollo sostenible: el caso de Chile”, Sobre las contribuciones de la migración al desarrollo sostenible: estudios en países seleccionados, Documentos de Proyectos (LC/TS.2021/195), J. Martínez y M. Cano (eds.), Santiago, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), 2022; sobre la base de Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), Nueva Encuesta Nacional de Empleo (NENE), junio-agosto de 2020.

Migrants contribute significantly to their countries of origin through remittances.

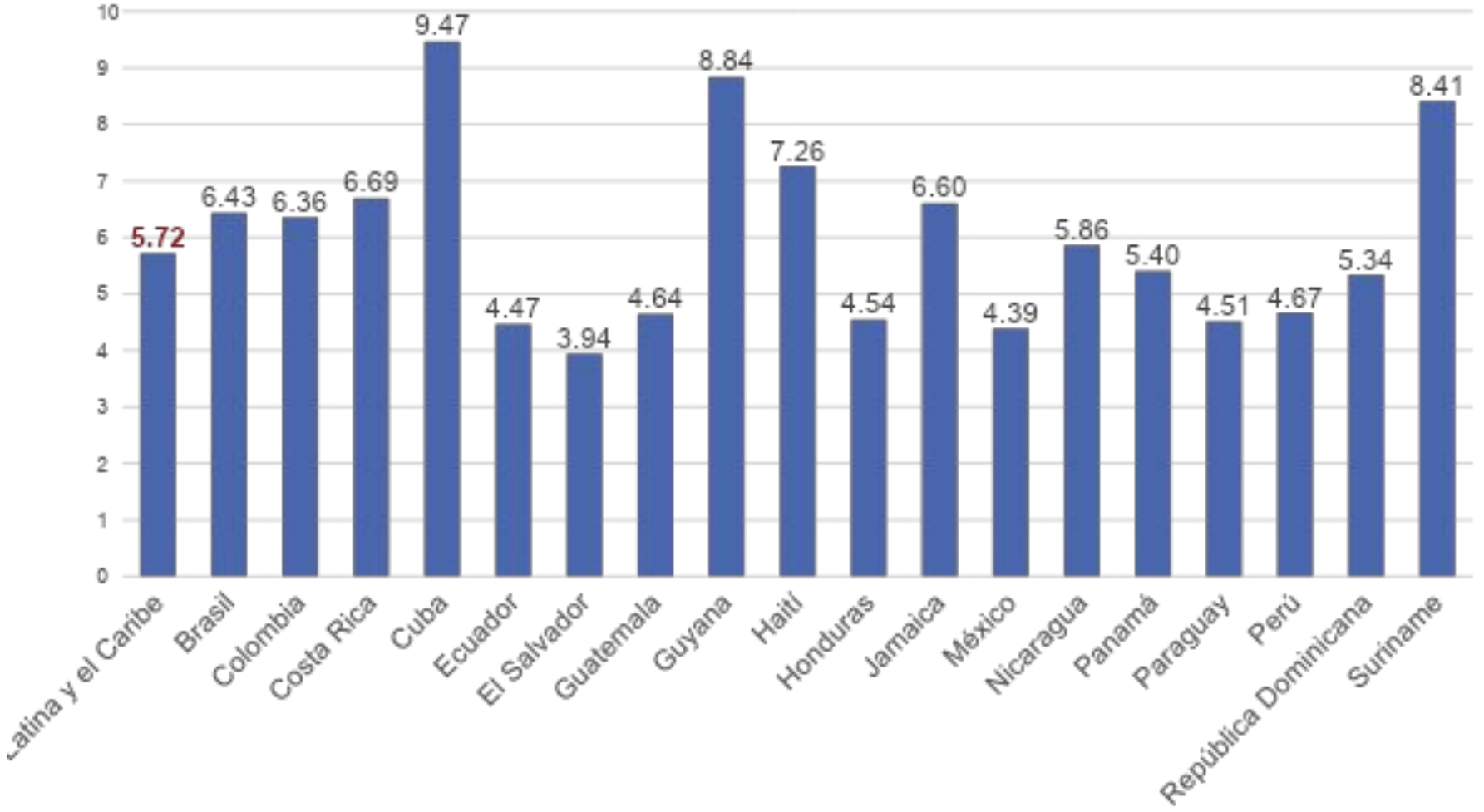
Latin America and the Caribbean (10 countries): Remittances, 2021 *(as a percentage of GDP)*



Fuente: World Bank Group, Knomad. A world in a pandemic. 2022

Average cost of sending remittances for sending US$200 to a receiving country as a proportion of the amount remitted, 2021

(in percentages)



Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de la Plataforma Virtual de Seguimiento del Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo [en línea] https://consensomontevideo.cepal.org/es/indicadores/costo-de-las-remesas-en-proporcion-las-sumas-remitidas-indicador-10c1-de-los-ods.

Necessary elements to maximize the benefits of migration

- Promoting regular migration
- Promote policy coordination between countries of origin and destination.
- Implement bilateral and multilateral agreements on migrant workforce between countries of origin and destination
- Reduce remittance transfer costs and create remittance-financed social investment programs
- Validation of skills (certification of competencies) and qualifications of migrant workers (recognition of diplomas)
- Create programs geared toward returning migrants. Facilitate reintegration, knowledge transfer and entrepreneurial activities.

Fuente: UNEN (2024), Migration and human capital.

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Juan Ignacio Castillo

Coordinador de proyectos
Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)

Juan Ignacio Castillo

Project Coordinator
International Labour Organization (ILO)

Panel / Panel

Trends in labour migration

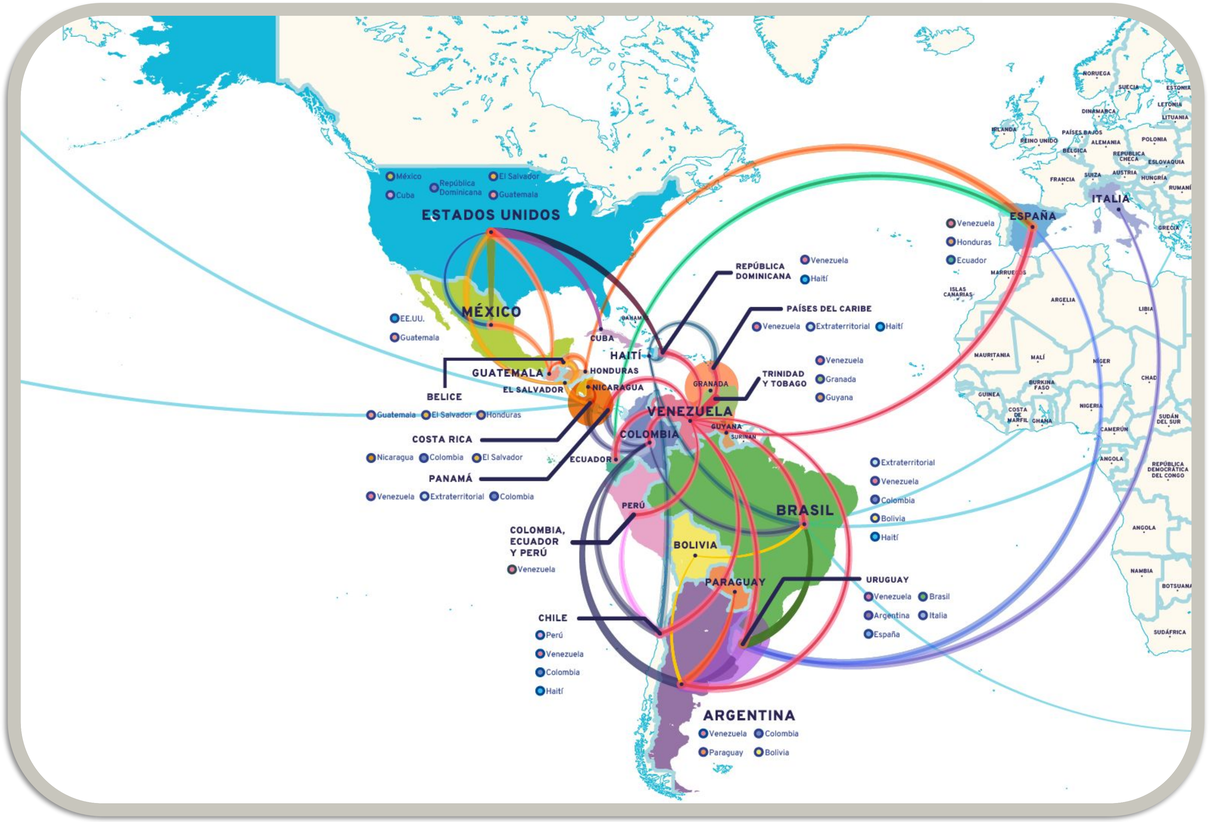
Increases in migrants: from **8.33 million in 2010** to **14.8 million in 2020**

Different migration corridors

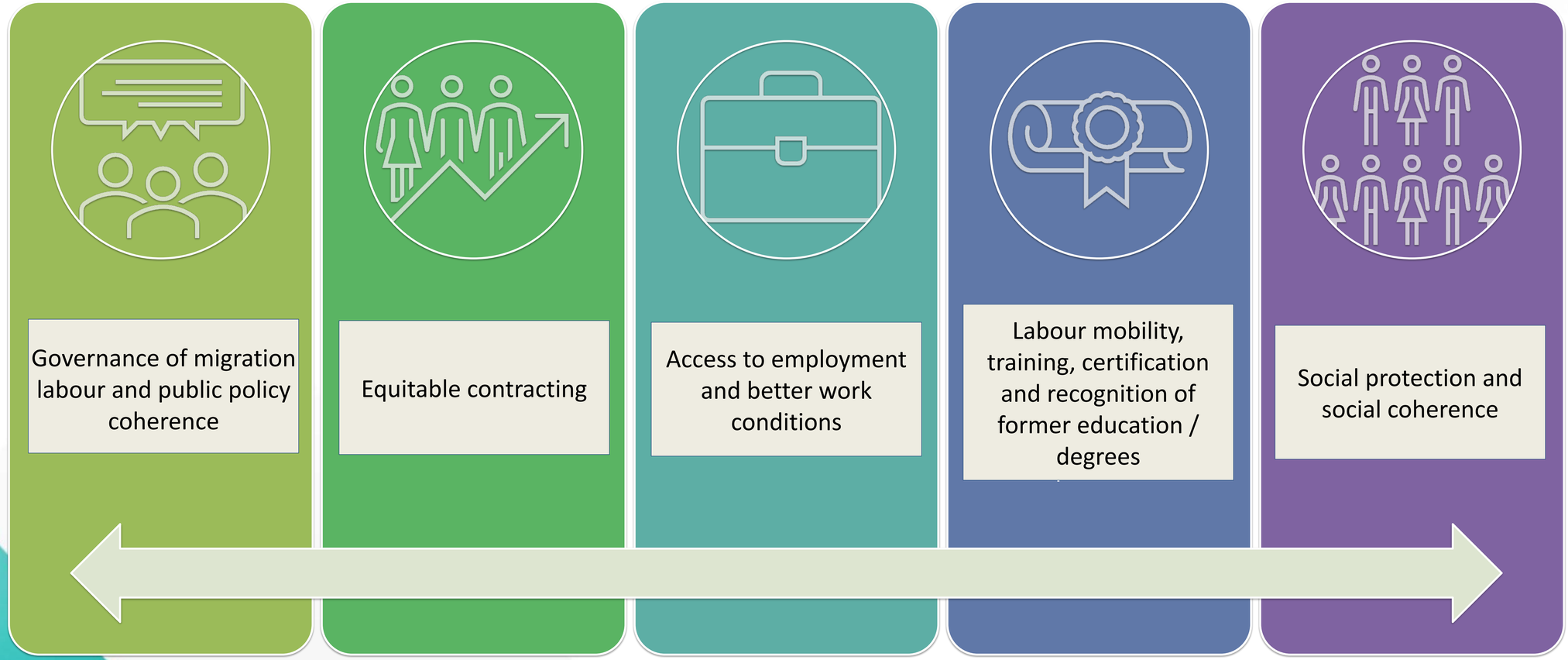
Flows determined by multiple causes

Countries with different flows at the same time

The centrality of **work**



Priority areas



Sofía Arce

Oficial de Datos y Análisis

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)

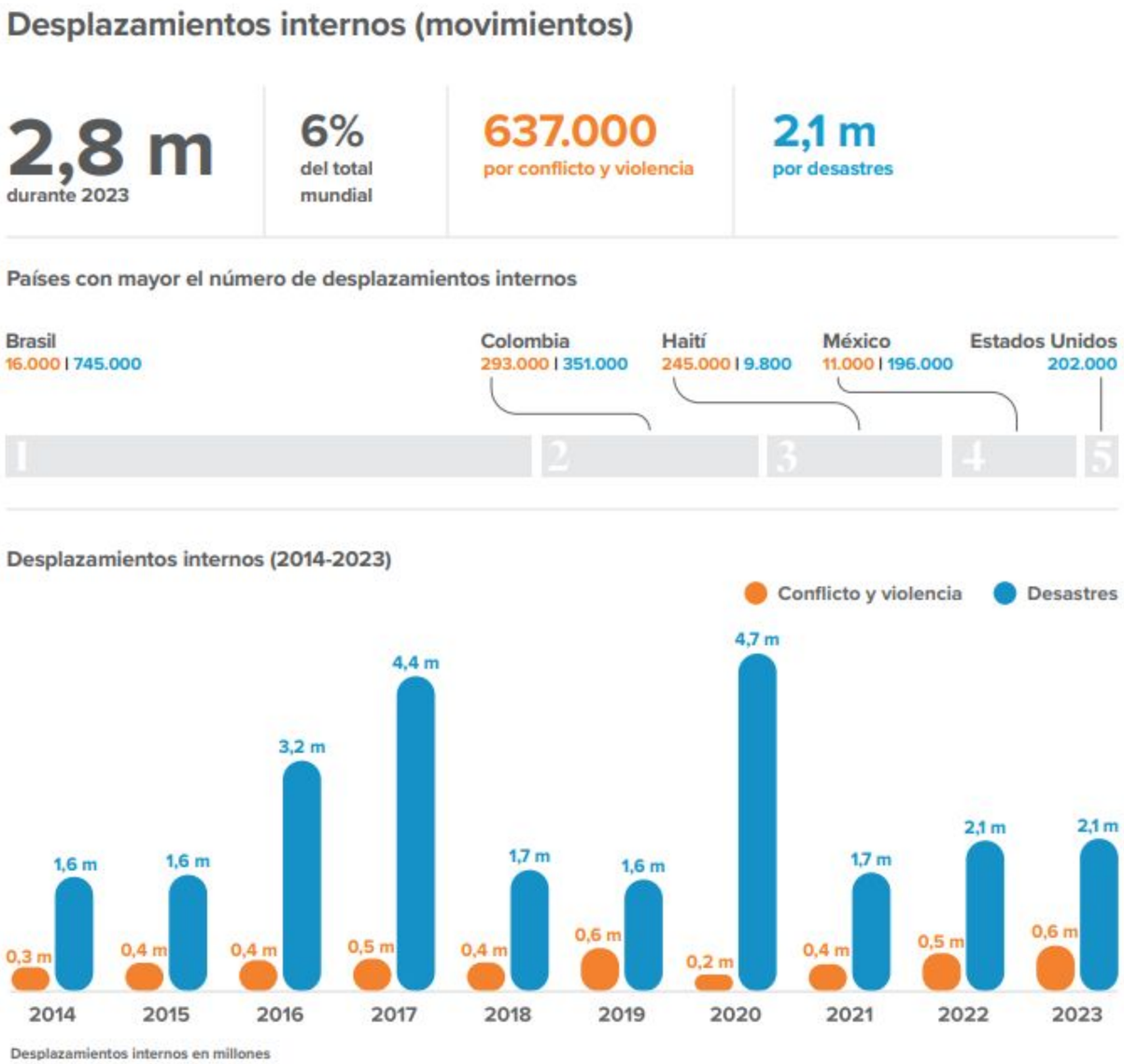
Sofía Arce

Data and Analysis Officer

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Panel / Panel

Internal displacements in the Americas



Flooding and storms caused the displacement of 1.5 million people, primarily in South America.

Colombia registered 351,000 displacements due to disasters, an **increase of 25% from 2022 and the highest rate in more than a decade.**

Canada went through the most destructive season of forest fires in 76 years, with 185,000 internally displaced persons, the highest number since 2008 and 43% of the global number of displacements due to forest fires.

Climate change and disasters are emerging as key factors in human mobility in Central American communities.

PROJECTIONS – MOBILITY DUE TO ENVIRONMENTAL REASONS, 2050

Projected hotspots that will have **high levels of internal migration and emigration due to climate**, 2050

- High certainty of high levels of immigration due to climate
- Moderate certainty of high levels of immigration due to climate
- High certainty of high levels of emigration due to climate
- Moderate certainty of high levels of emigration due to climate

Fuente: Mayors Migration Council (MMC), Climate Migration in Mexican ande Central American Cities, 2022.

Presentación

Datos e información sobre migración: herramientas y retos a nivel subregional

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Presentation

Data and Information on Migration: Tools and Challenges at the Subregional Level

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Raúl Andrés Soto

Coordinador Regional de Datos Migratorios
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)

Raúl Andrés Soto

Regional Migration Data Coordinator
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Presentación / Presentation

Data and information on migration: Tools and challenges

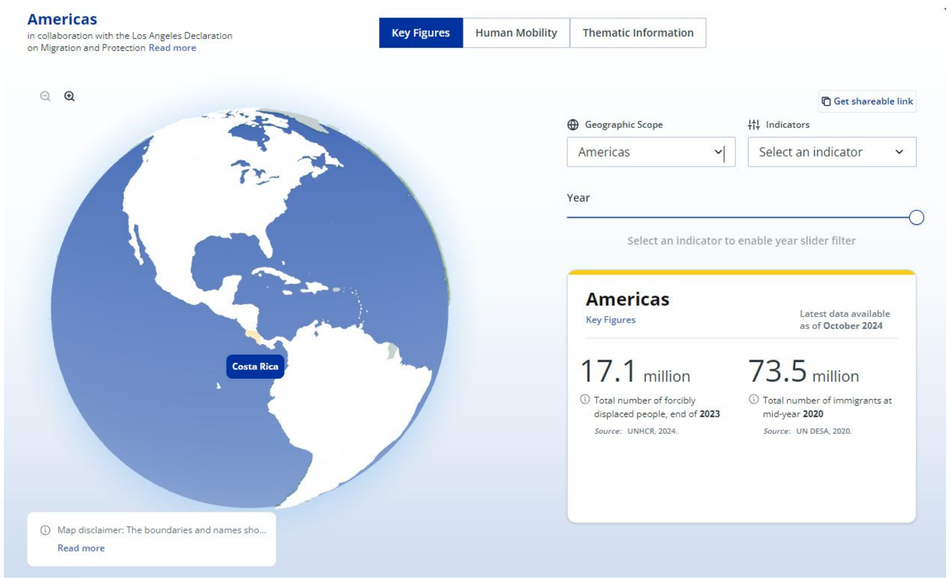
Who is represented in the data on migration?

What economic contributions and opportunities do migrants bring?

Migration Data Portal

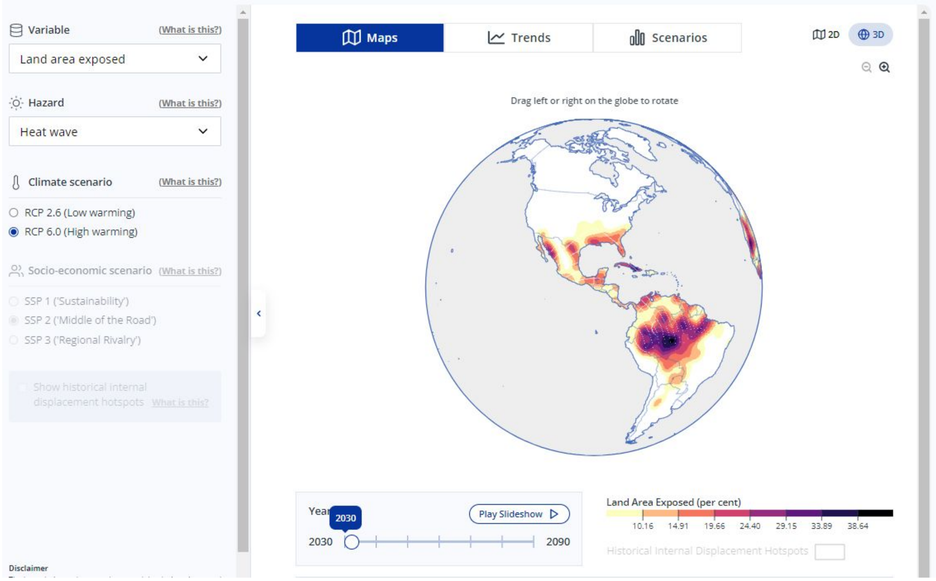
The **Migration Data Portal** is a unique space to access the latest complete sets of **migratory statistics**, as well as reliable information on migration data from around the world.

Americas Section



Indicators from all countries of the Americas

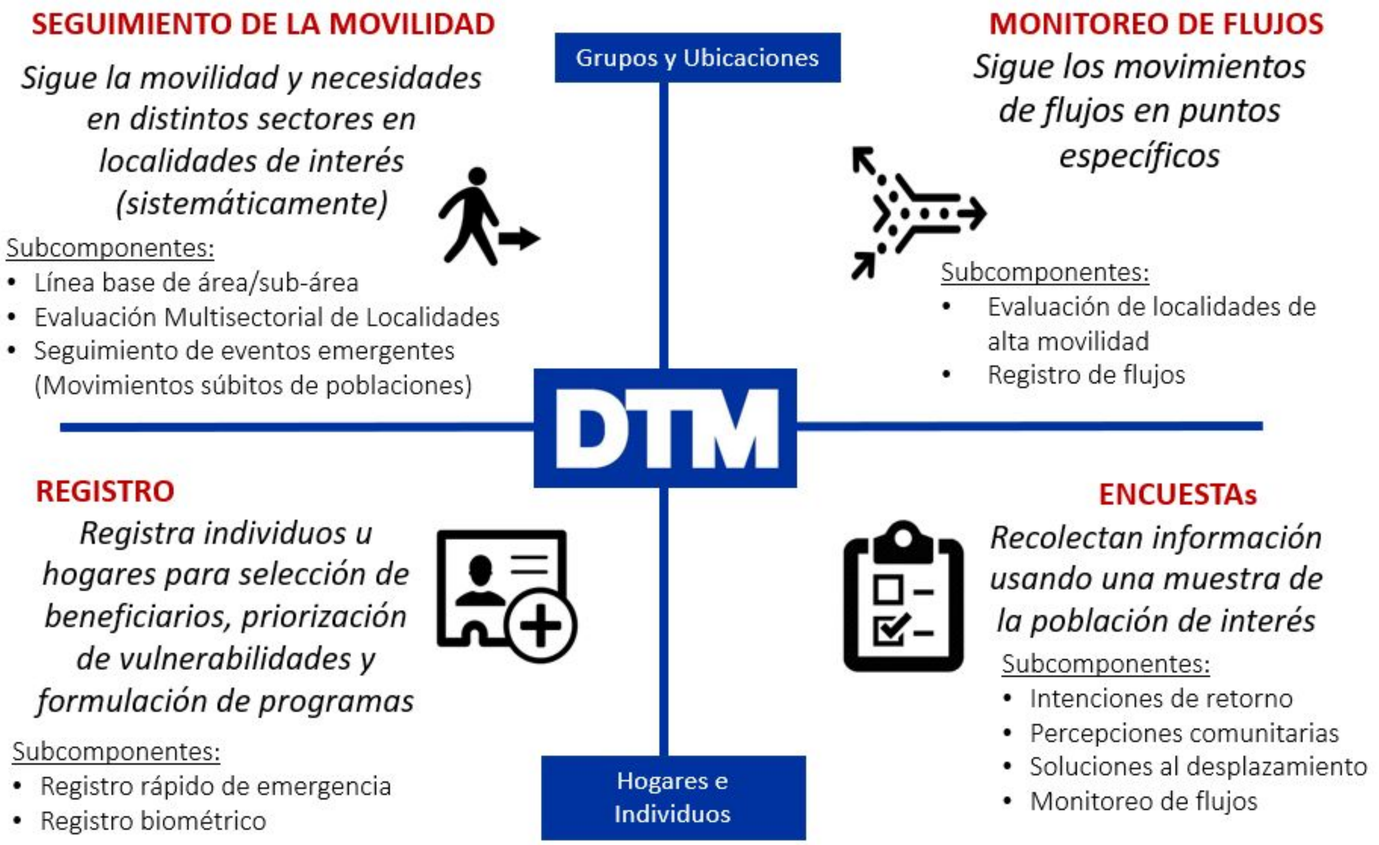
Climate Mobility Impacts



Climate projections

Displacement Tracking Matrix

The **Displacement Tracking Matrix** (DTM) is an IOM tool that monitors the movement of displaced populations. It collects and analyzes key data to help those responsible for decision making to provide appropriate assistance. It captures information on movements and needs of these populations, providing a panorama of its evolution. It was conceptualized in 2004 en Iraq and has undergone improvements over the years. It is currently an official IASC tool for the context of internal displacements.



Challenges

Difficulty of collecting data in a periodic and timely manner by counterparts

Distinct systems and capacities for generating information

Data that is not disaggregated affects its quality

Data gaps and incomplete information

Heterogeneity in the understanding of concepts

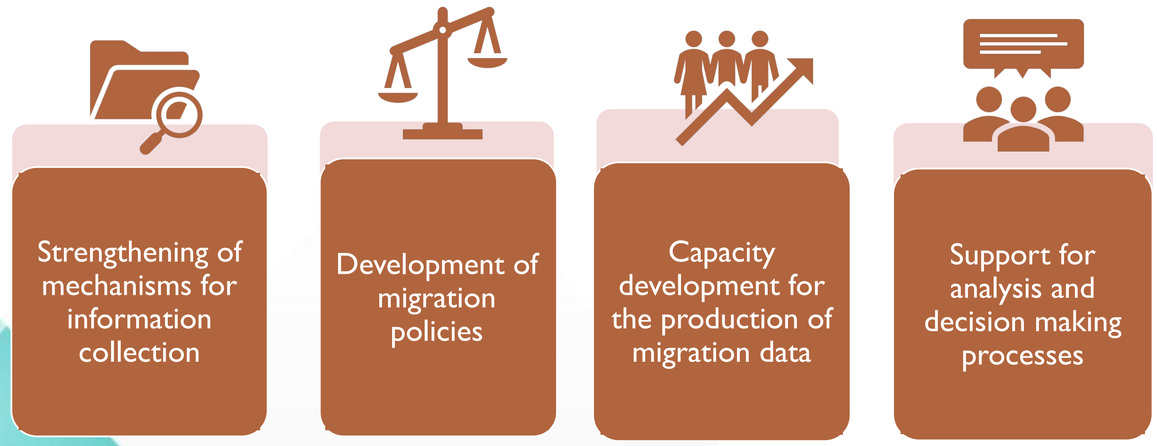
Lack of **macro classifications and concepts**

Need for investment in migratory data

Different definitions due to age categories

Support to OCAM and SICA for the si-Estad migration module

Developed as an **information system** for visualizing relevant migration data at a regional level to support **analysis and decision making processes.**



Training on migration data

Latin American and Caribbean Economic System

Regional intergovernmental body, via the Panama Convention. Latin American Economic System (SELA). SELA is composed of 25 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Last month, a training was organized in coordination with ECLAC and UNFPA on migratory data with the participation of government and civil society actors. It addressed topics like the economic benefits of migration, the creation of narratives with data, and the importance of data in decision making.

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María Jesús Mora

Analista de políticas asociada
Migration Policy Institute

María Jesús Mora

Associate Policy Analyst
Migration Policy Institute

Presentación / Presentation

Turning Data into Policy

Data-driven Policy

Key Questions:

- How many immigrants are there?
- What are their characteristics?
- Where in the country do they live?
- Who is not being counted?

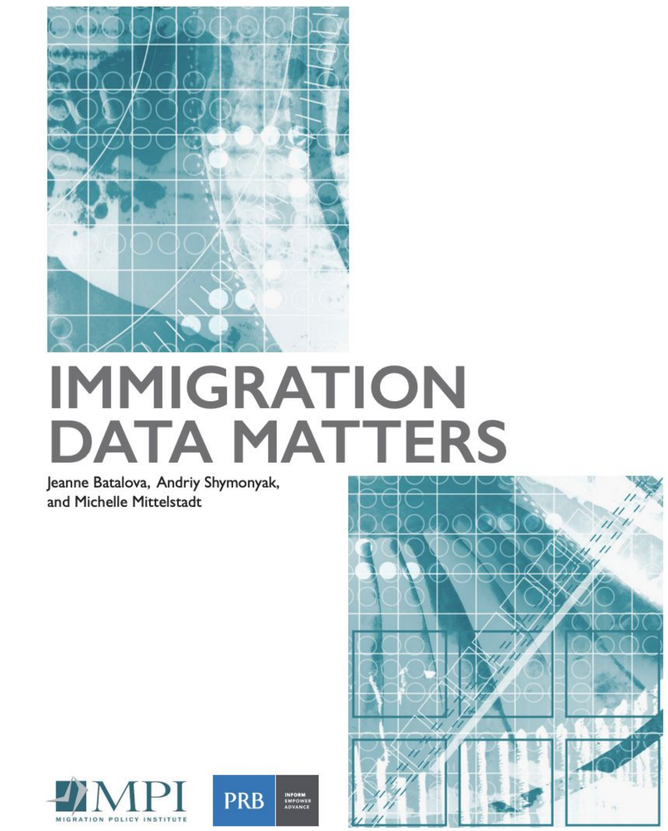
Key Considerations:

- Adapting information systems
- Data-sharing agreements
- Data integration systems
- Clear governance & policy frameworks

Immigration Data Matters

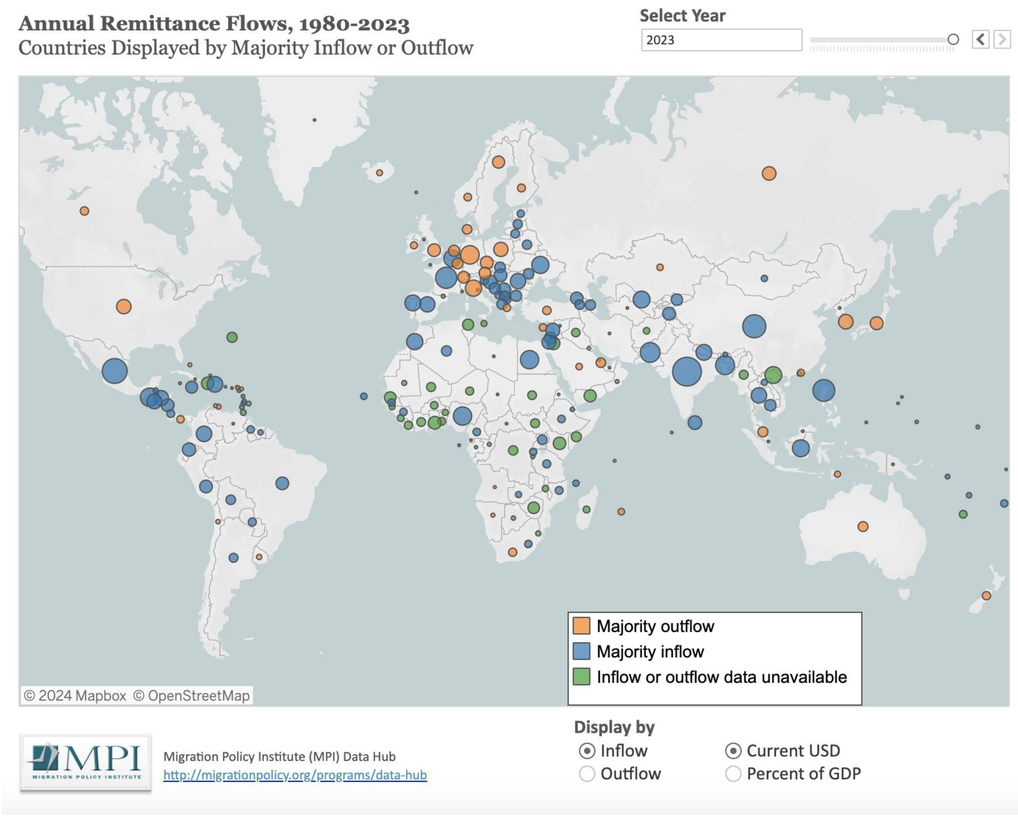
Easy-to-use guide with 250+ data resources compiled by governmental and authoritative nongovernmental sources

- Global Migration Trends
- Remittances and Migration Costs
- Immigrant Integration
- Migration Data by Region/Country



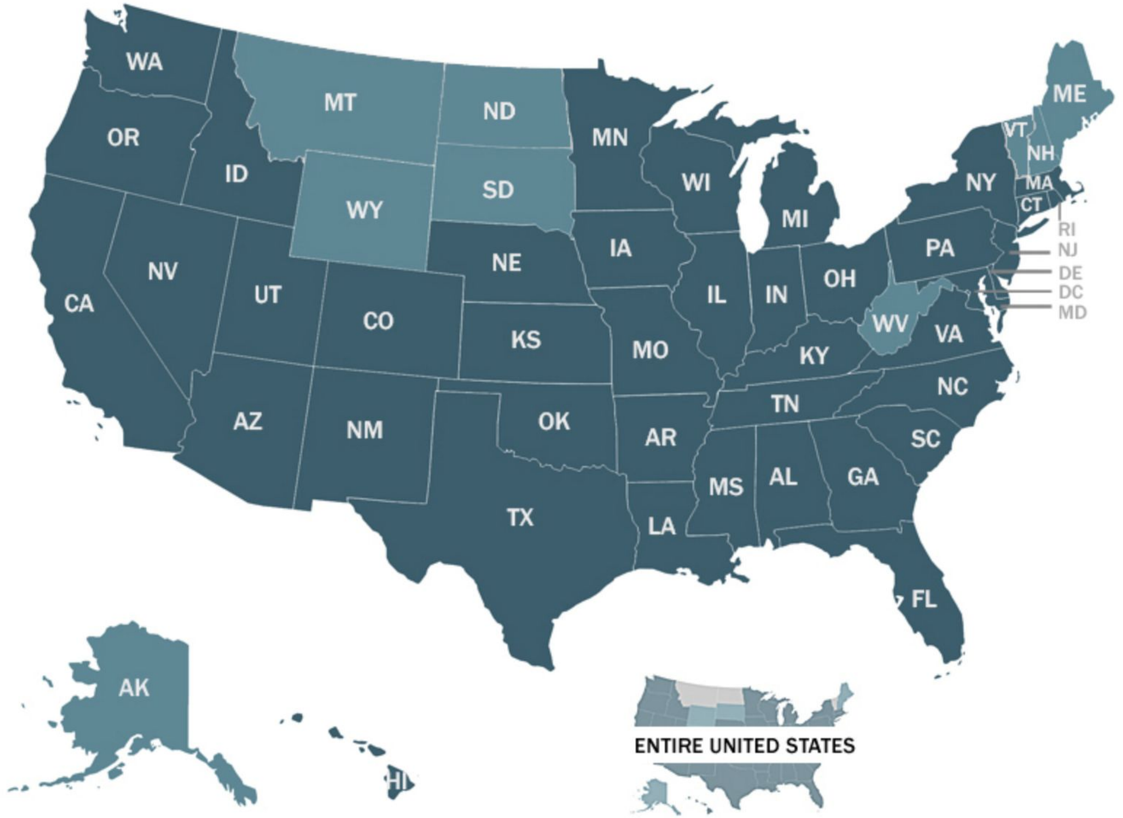
Data Hub

- Origins and destinations of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers
- Current-day and historical size of the immigrant population by destination country
- Top 25 destinations for migrants
- Annual asylum applications and grants
- Remittance sending and receipt



Frequently Requested Statistics

- Demographic, Educational, and Linguistic Characteristics
- Immigrant Destinations
- Immigrants in the Labor Force
- Income and Poverty
- Health Insurance Coverage
- Visa Backlogs



Latin America and Caribbean Initiative

- Regular Pathways
- Immigrant Integration
- Migration and Development
- Regional Cooperation on Migration Management

Conversatorio

(Des)Igualdad de género y migración: examinando impactos diferenciales

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Conversation Panel

Gender (In)Equality and Migration: Examining Differential Impacts

Alexandra Maldonado

Fundadora y presidenta
Las Reinas Pepiadas

Alexandra Maldonado

Founder and President
Las Reinas Pepiadas

Conversatorio / Conversation Panel

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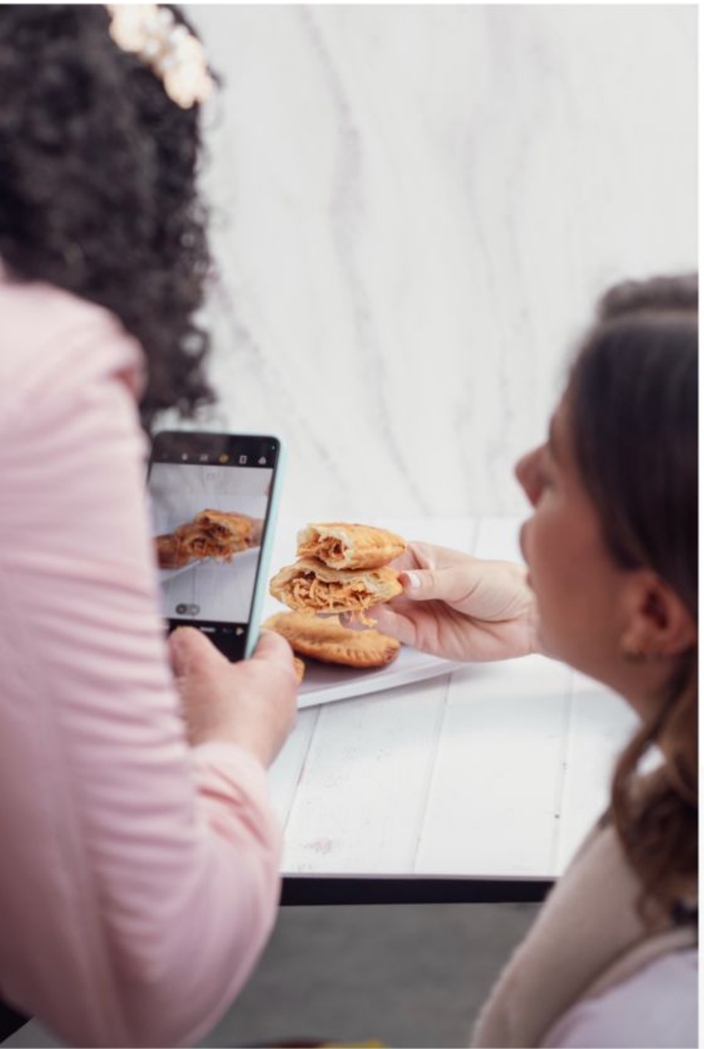

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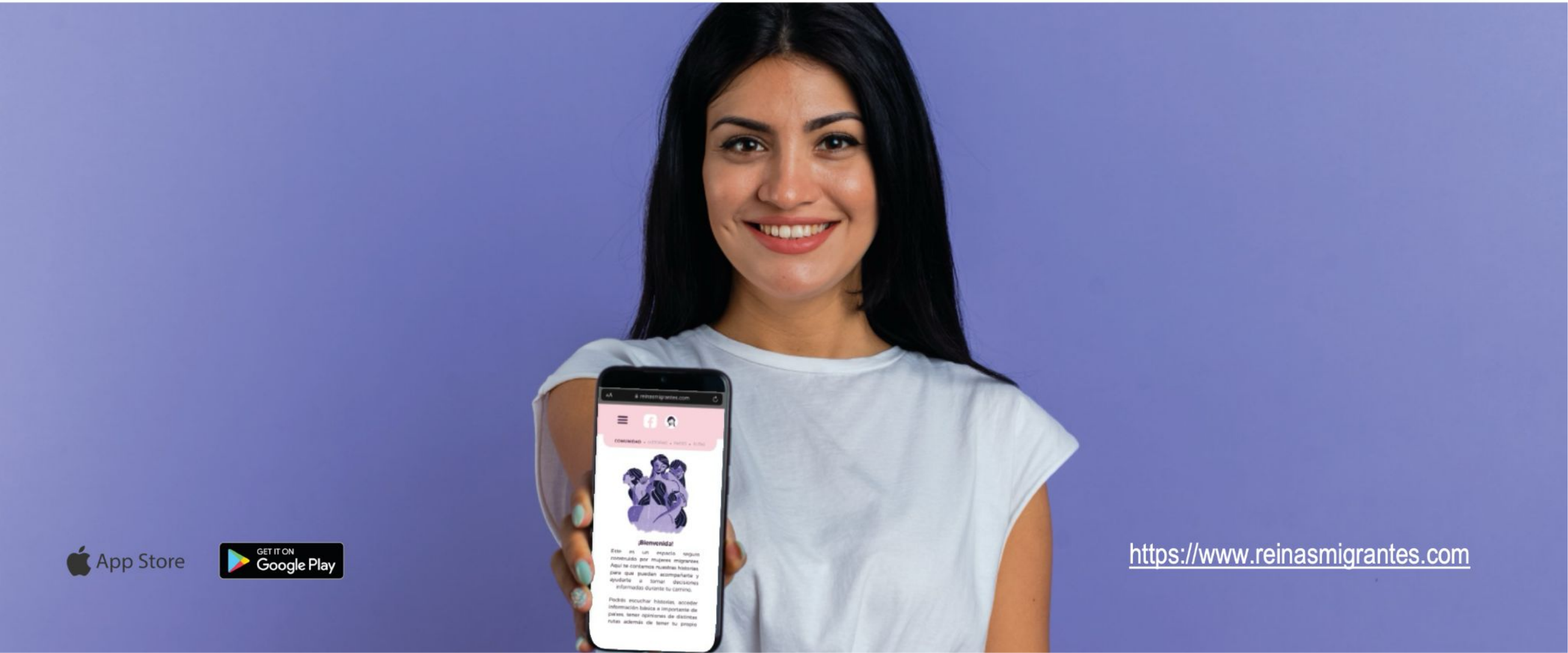

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