



The Need of a Territorial Approach to Migrant Integration in the Lac Region

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Intra-Regional Relations

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THE NEED OF A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO MIGRANT INTEGRATION *IN THE LAC REGION*

Claire Charbit

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Migration Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean*

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THE OECD and the LAC region and Migrant Integration

- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- LAC –OECD programme

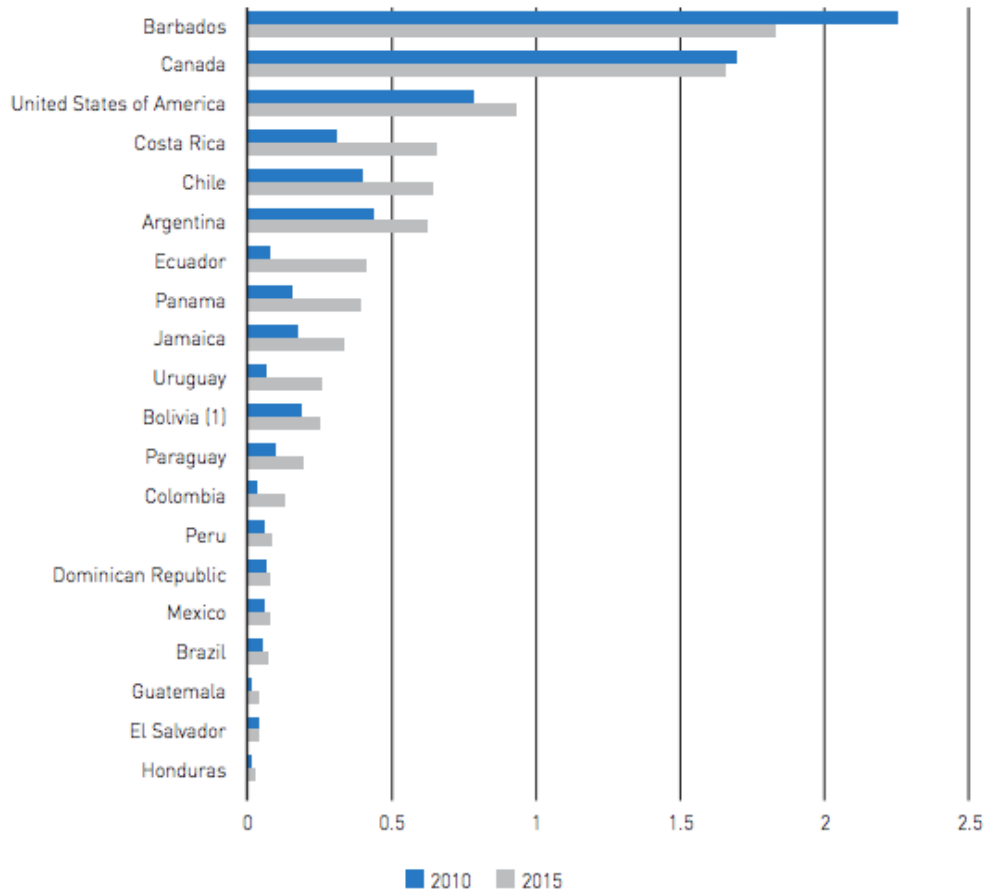
On Migration:

- OECD (forthcoming report April 2018) *Working together for local integration of migrants and refugees + 10 case studies (Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Berlin, Glasgow, Gothenburg, Paris, Rome, Vienna + Altena + 62 European municipalities sample)*
- SICREMI report (OECD – OAS, 2017)
- How Immigrants Contribute to Developing Countries' Economies (OECD, 2018)



An increase of migration in the LAC region

Figure 1. Inflows, permanent and temporary, as a percentage of the population, 2010 and 2015



- International migration in the LAC grew by 11% per year between 2010 and 2015
- In the past 15 years, immigrants resident in LAC countries have increased by 2,6 million or 45% (In the same period, in the US, 34% increase of migrants; in the EU, 30%)

Source: National administrative data on visas and residence permits.

Note: The 2010 data shown for Ecuador are from 2011.

[1] Plurinational State of



An increase of migration in the LAC region

The predominance and increase of intra- regional migration in the LAC region. Linked to several factors

- Greater regional integration (i.e. Mercosur agreements)
- Persons fleeing insecurity or economic collapse conditions in the region (i.e. Haiti, Venezuela)
- Reduced prospects elsewhere (i.e. Spain)
- → *While in the 2009-2012 period 27% of migration movements from the Americas went to LAC countries, in the 2012-2015 it was 34% of movements*

An overall modest phenomena which covers highly contrasted country situations

- Argentina and Chile as migration hubs of the region
- Examples of differentiated foreign-born people rates in the national context (2015): Argentina (5%), Costa Rica (8,8%), Chile (2.6%). Ecuador (2,4%), Bolivia (1,3%), Brazil (0,3%), Colombia (0,3%)

....and contrasted situations inside countries.....



Key questions

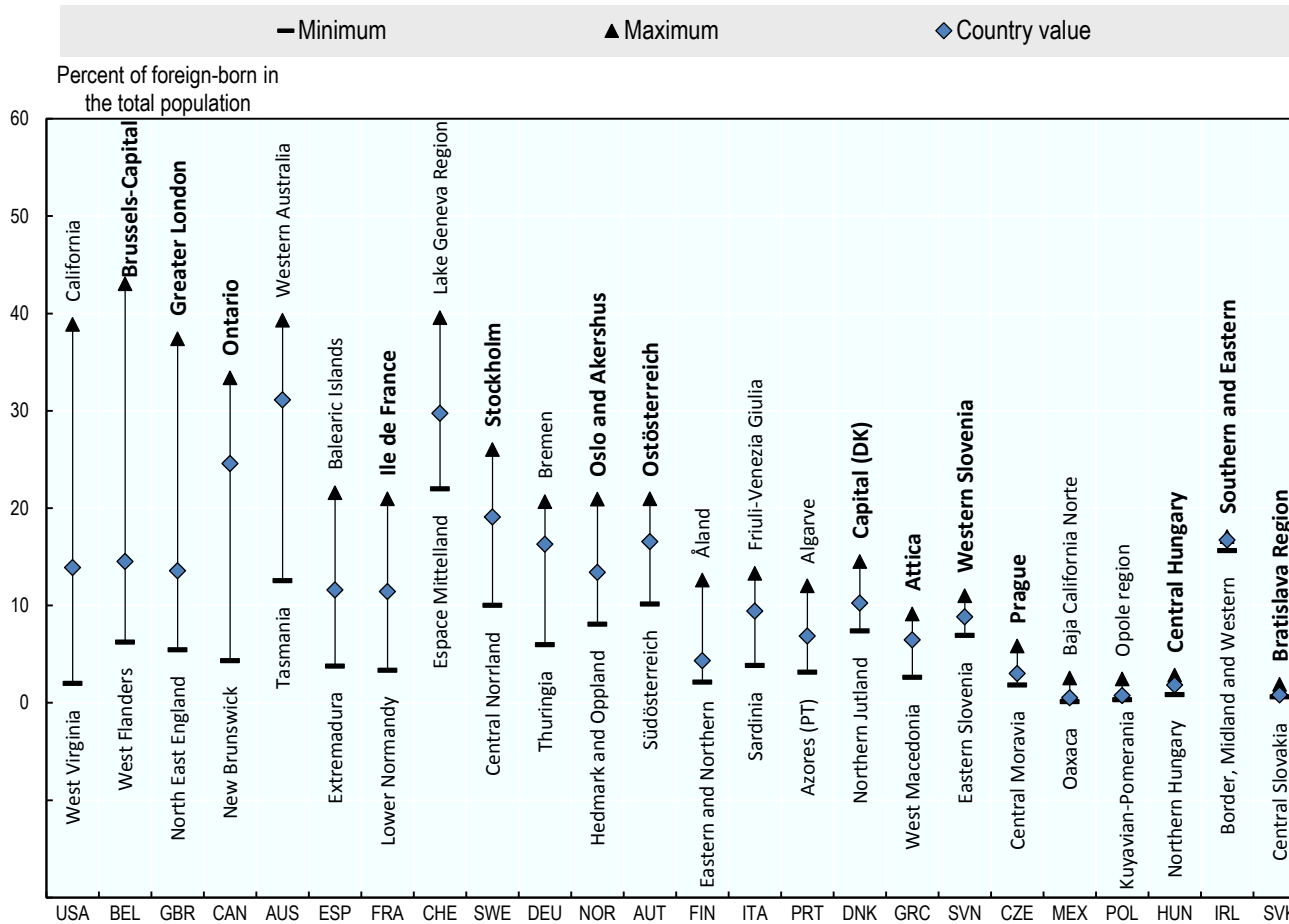
- ✓ **Where** do migrants live at the sub-national level and how?

- ✓ **“Who does what and how”** for migrant integration?
 - ✓ What are the policies that deal with their integration?
 - ✓ Which actors deliver the policies?
 - ✓ How do they managed it? Which coordination among actors?

- ✓ **How** migrant integration can contribute to local development strategies?



In most OECD countries the highest share of migrants is observed in capital-regions



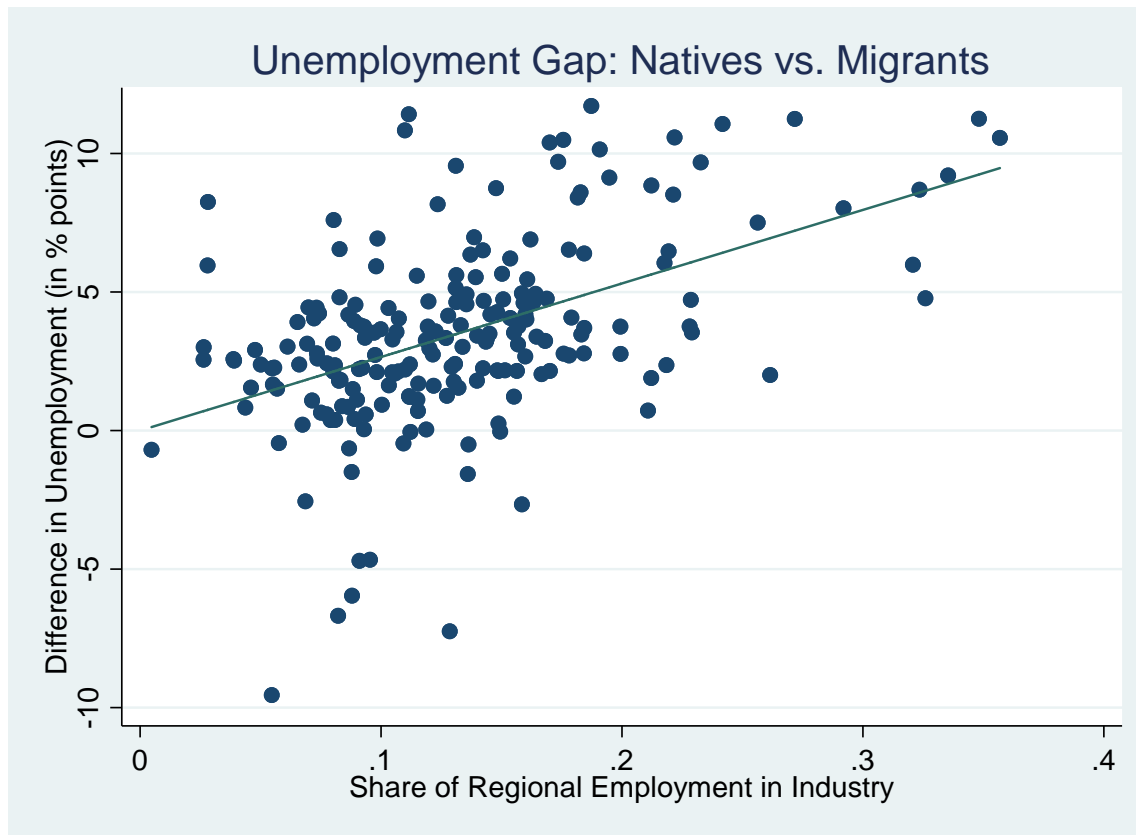
- On average, close to two thirds of the foreign-born population live in mostly metropolitan regions
- High concentration of migrants in metropolitan and capital-city regions
- Shares above the 20% in the capital-city regions of NOR, AUT, FRA, CHE, SWE, AUS, CAN, GBR and BEL.

Regional disparities in the distribution of foreign born, 2014-2015

Source: OECD database on migrant integration at the regional level



Regions relying on traditional industries record larger unemployment gaps for migrants



Difference in unemployment rates between migrants and natives, circa 2012-2014

Note: Regression controls for country fixed effects and cluster standard errors at the country level. The results are statistically significant ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) and prevail even if one controls for whether a region is mostly metropolitan or not.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Labour Force Surveys and the European Social Survey



Rationale: Migration is a local reality

Important territorial disparities of migrant settlement require place-based approaches and supporting capacity building

+

The crucial role of subnational governments :

- Less powerful than in OECD countries : **in charge of 20.9% of public expenditure** vs. 40% of public spending in OECD countries
 - **Variety of institutional frameworks and decentralisation processes** (High decentralisation in Mexico, Brazil vs. low decentralization in Chile, Ecuador)
- **Local authorities are at the forefront of hosting and integrating migrants**
- **The need for coordinated, inclusive and sustainable solutions**



Rationale: Migration is a local reality

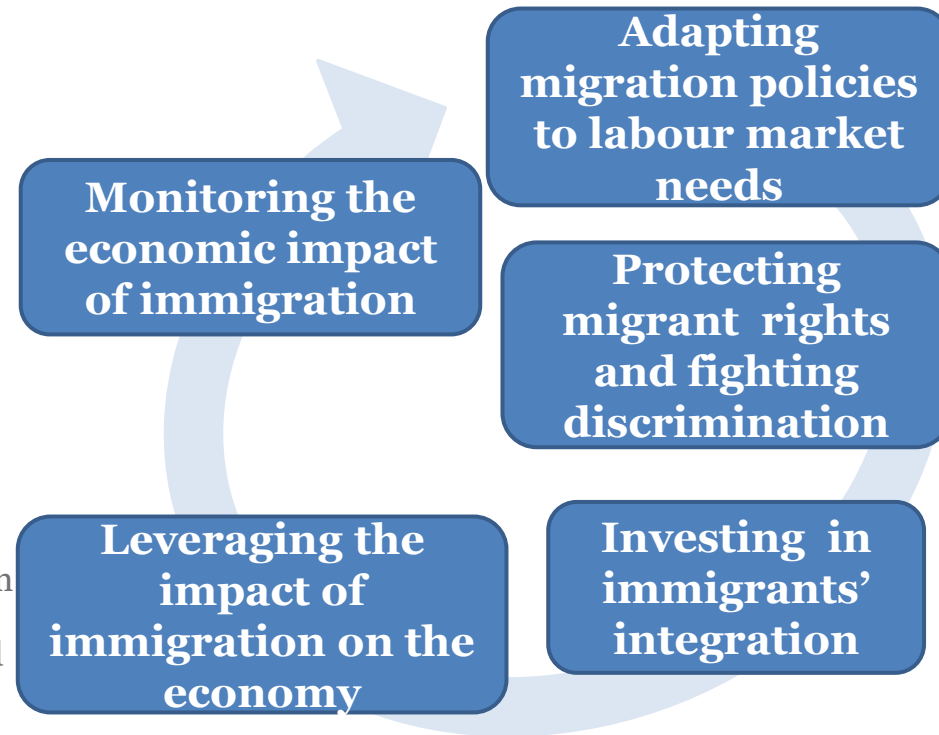
Immigrants can contribute to national development of developing countries (OECD, 2018)

- through labour market participation, economic growth and public finance **but it is not straightforward** and depend from several factors.
- Countries can maximise the positive impact of migration by *adopting coherent policies*

Linking migrant integration to regional development

- Migration (immigrants and returned emigrants) can contribute to regional development strategies: Incentivise migrants to locate where their skills and needs match with regional characteristics.

→ Not spontaneous! **Requires governance coordination and place-based coherent policies** in order to include migrants to inclusive and sustainable regional development strategies



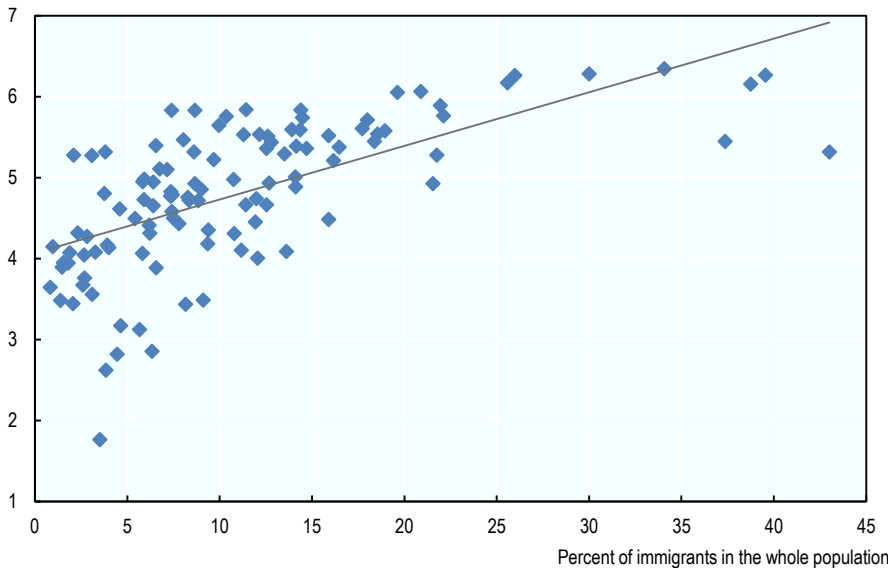
Policies to enhance the economic contribution of immigration should hinge on five priorities. OECD, *How Immigrants Contribute to Developing Countries' Economies* (2018)



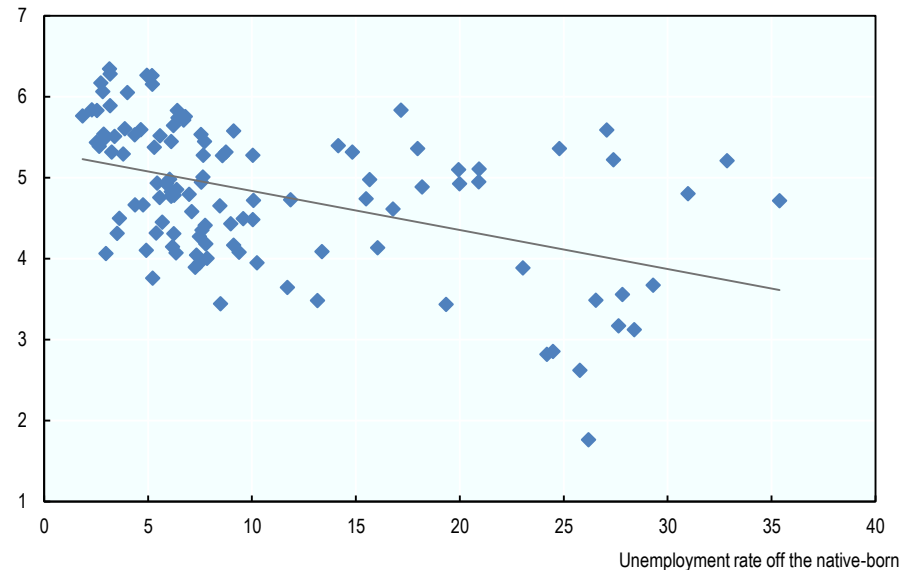
Not just an economic and or social challenge but a political issue

People in OECD regions with large migrant communities show on average More positive attitude towards migrants. Low unemployment rate of native-born population goes hand in hand with positive attitude

Belief that immigrants are good for the economy (from 0 to 10)



Belief that immigrants are good for the economy (from 0 to 10)



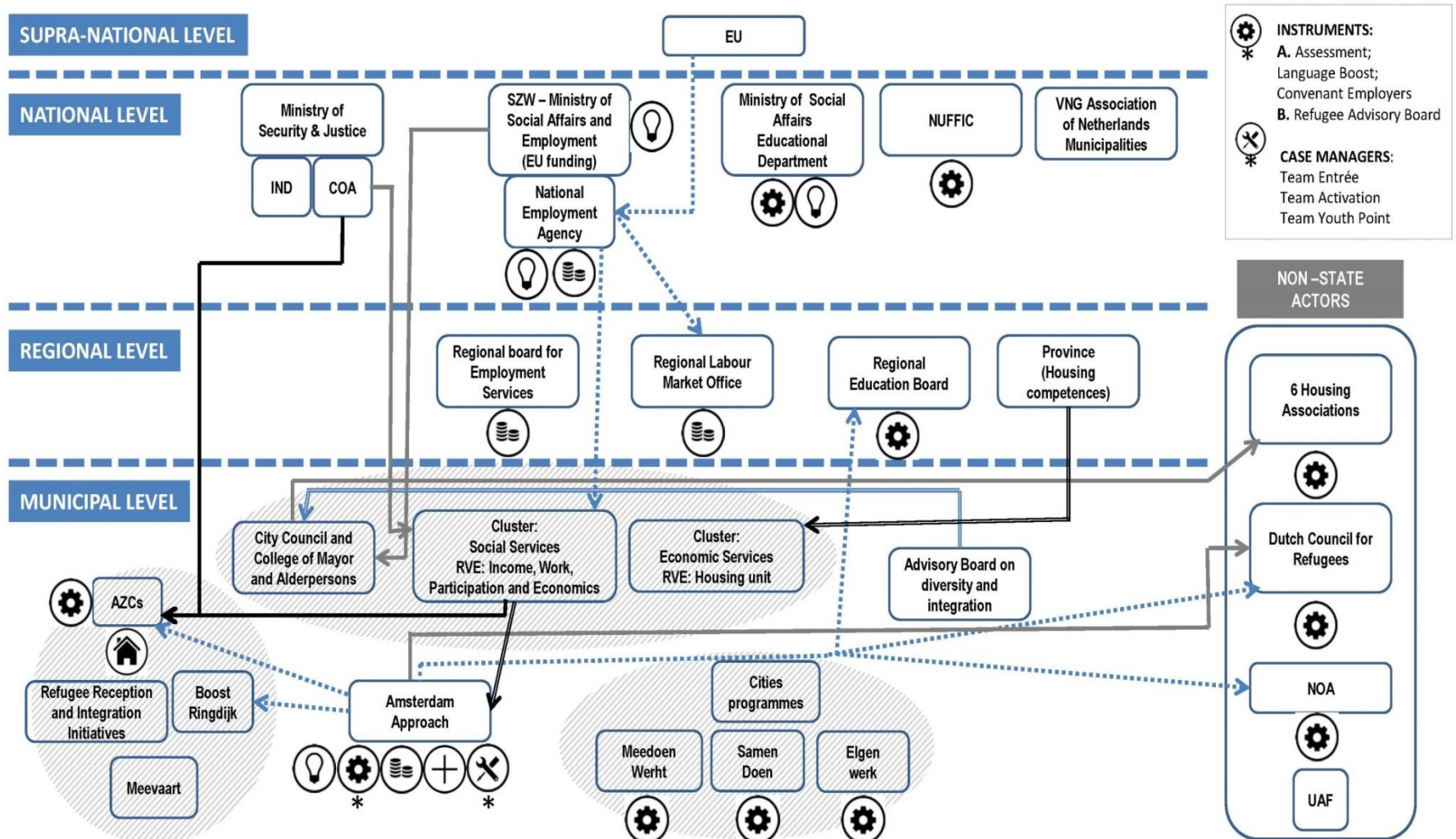
Level of belief that migrants are good for the economy vs migrant population size and native-born unemployment rate, circa 2012-2014 in Europe

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Labour Force Surveys and the European Social Survey



Who does what? Complex Institutional Mapping

ex: the case of Amsterdam, Netherlands





HOW? To integrate people it is needed to integrate policies at the appropriate scale

Examples of Governance Challenges

Information Gap across levels of government:

- With **88%** of the responses this gap is the **most important** governance challenge

Policy Gap for cross sectoral cooperation (housing, education, health, labour, etc.)

- Is second most important policy gap **for large cities**

Financing is not the first concern

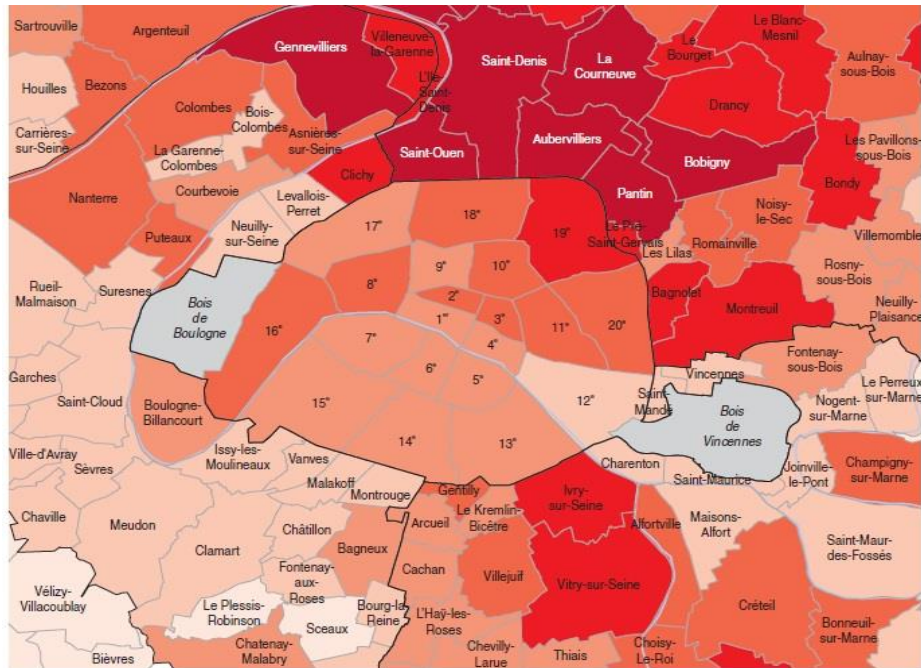
- Ranked **fourth most important concern** with 80% of responses considering it

+ *Housing for migrants and refugees*

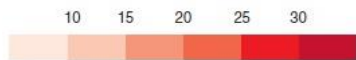
*Is a significant **concern for large cities**, while only 16% of the total sampled cities recognize emergency reception facilities as critical lacking*



Examples of Territorial disparities inside metropolises



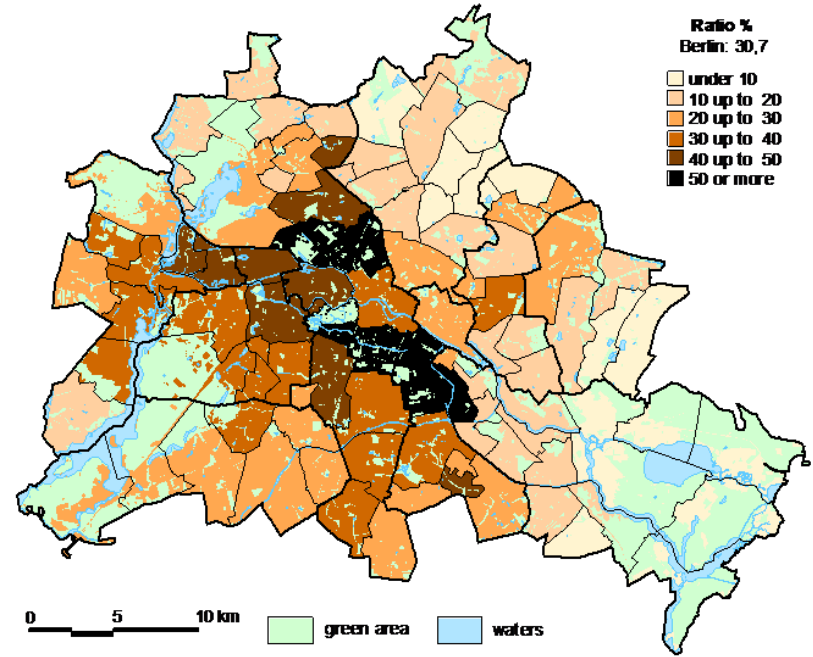
Part des immigrés dans la population totale (en %)



Moyenne :
 Paris = 20,1 %
 Petite couronne = 20,5 %
 Centre de l'agglomération = 20,4 %

Source : Insee, recensement de la population 2007

% of inhabitants of foreign population in **Paris** (Source: Insee, 2007)



0 5 10 km
 green area waters

% of foreign population per district, 2016, **Berlin**



Checklist for public integration to migrant integration at the local level

Block 1: Institutional and financial context

1. Vertical and horizontal coordination
2. Cross-sectoral policy coherence
3. Finance

Block 2: Time and proximity: keys to integration

4. Public Action from day 1 over the long term
5. Common Public Spaces

Block 3: Capacity for policy formulation and implementation

6. Public sector capacity and diversity
7. Cooperation with non state actors
8. Evaluation

Block 4: Sectoral Policies

9. Jobs
10. Housing
11. Health/Welfare
12. Education



Implementing and adapting the methodology to the LAC region

Examples from the Checklist in the LAC region:

Block 1: Institutional and Financial setting

- **Peru:** The Roundtable of inter-sectorial work for migration is a coordination mechanism at the national level which takes into account the multi-actor and multi-dimensional character of migrant integration. → *Cross-sectoral policy coherence in the development of migrant integration policies*
- **Chile:** The Interior Ministry allocates Migrant Stamps to recognise and incentivise the efforts of inclusive local authorities for migrant integration → *Vertical coordination and information sharing among government levels for migrant integration*



Implementing and adapting the methodology to the LAC region

Block 2: Time and proximity: keys to integration

- **Argentina:** The Municipality of Buenos Aires organised a contest for migrants to share their stories with longstanding communities. → *Foster proximity to improve mutual knowledge and trigger confidence between native and foreign-born groups*

Block 3: Capacity for policy formulation and implementation

- **Brazil:** In Sao Paulo The Human Rights and Citizenship secretary works in close cooperation with non-governmental stakeholders and the local civic society including migrants to conceive and implement legislation for newcomers in the city → *Engage non state actors and civil society to provide effective integration policy*

Block 4: Sectorial policies

- **Mexico:** The State of Hidalgo developed a Program for Migrant Integration which funds a direct economic allowance and entrepreneurial counselling to support the productive activity of returned migrants → *Support labour market integration at the local level*



Proposal for a LAC Regional Policy Dialogue on Migrant Integration with a Territorial Approach

Objective : Experience sharing on sustainable local solutions for migrants' integration through effective multilevel governance

Examples of deliverables:

- A set of case-studies on local integration of migrants at the national or subnational level based on priorities selected by LAC partners
- Platforms of dialogue and experience-sharing among stakeholders at the sub national, national, LAC and international levels
- A report with policy analysis and recommendations including an updated check-list for public action adapted to the geographic and thematic specificities of the LAC region.
- Workshops with public and non state stakeholders
- Development of self assessment tools for local policy makers



MUCHAS GRACIAS!

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