



# **Mainstreaming Migration into Regional Sustainable Development Planning: Challenges and Opportunities**

**Alecia Bennett-Bryan**  
**Migration and Development Technical Specialist**  
**Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)**  
**Jamaica**

**Intra-Regional Relations**

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Printed in the Permanent Secretariat of SELA, Caracas, Venezuela.

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# Mainstreaming Migration into Regional Sustainable Development Planning: Challenges and Opportunities

*Regional Meeting on Migration and Migration Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean*

**Alecia Bennett-Bryan, PMP**  
**Planning Institute of Jamaica**



Lima , Peru  
March 22, 2018

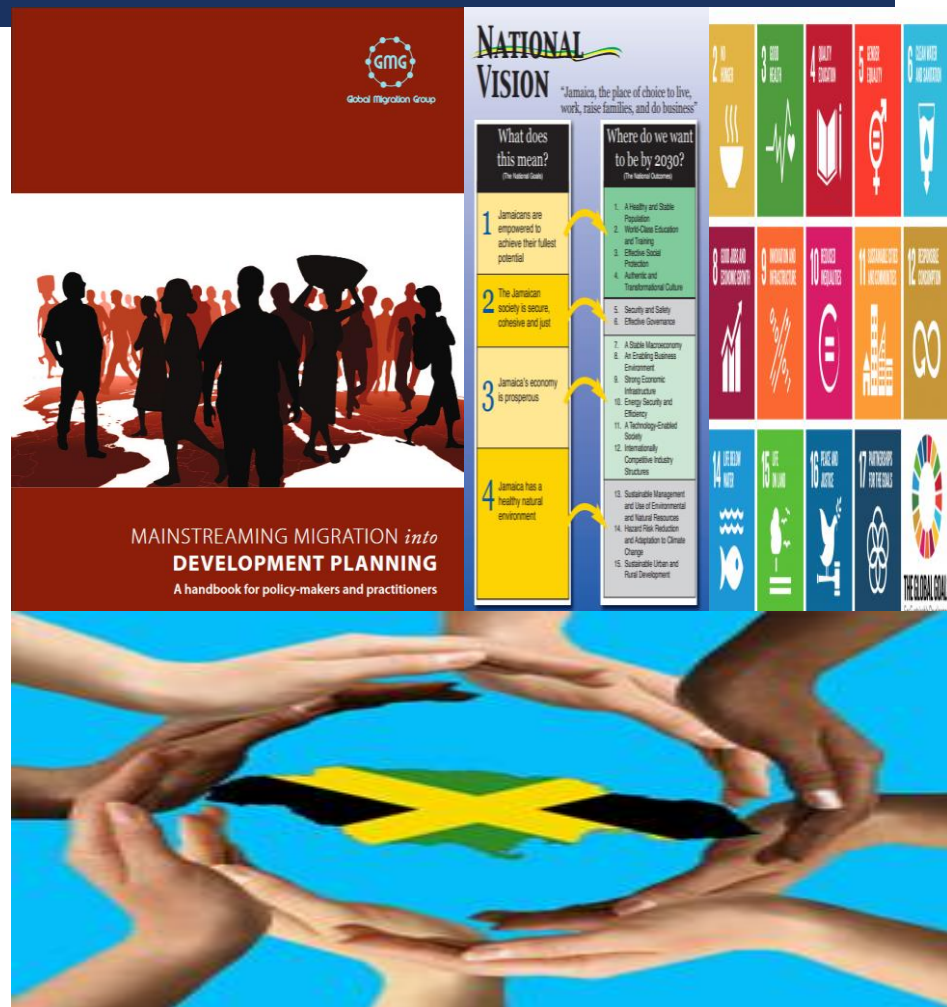
# OUTLINE

- What is meant by “Migration Mainstreaming?”
- Determinants of Migration within the Caribbean
- Recent trends in Caribbean migration
- Challenges associated with migration flows
- Opportunities afforded through the M&D nexus
- Policy recommendations - “assessing the value of integration blocs”

# MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION

Effective migration mainstreaming requires the integration of migration into all planning frameworks :

- Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development
- SAMOA (SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action) Pathway - September 2014
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 - March 2015
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda - July 2015
- New Urban Agenda - October 2016
- Regional Blocs
- National and Local Development Planning Frameworks



# DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION

## Push Factors

- Weak macro economies (Haiti and Guyana)
- High unemployment (Jamaica )
- Internal displacements due to climate change (Haiti, Barbuda, Dominica )
- Homicides (Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago)
- Political instability (Cuba, Haiti)

## Pull Factors

- Ageing population in Europe
- Employment opportunities in the region
- Family unification
- Scholarships availability
- Tertiary graduates (selective migration policies in the North and Middle East)

## CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

- North America is the main country of destination
- Intra-regional movements has intensified
- Out-ward flows of highly skilled (health, education and mining, technology -intensive industries )
- Significant inflows of Chinese and Indian migrants (Jamaica, Guyana)

Nearly 25 million LAC migrants were residing in North America in 2015, (IOM, WMR, 2018).

Jamaica (2013 inflows  
(Chinese -2057;  
Indians 1110)  
Guyana - (Chinese  
1166)

Migration in South  
America increased by  
11% (2010-2015)

# CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

## ■ Outflows of Migrants to the USA

- In 2015, the United States of America was the main country of destination for Caribbean migrants, (WMR, 2018).

Country	Total Emigrants
Bahamas	2 001
Barbados	700
Cuba	55 226
Dominica	245
Dominican Republic	57 008
Grenada	630
Guyana	5 771
Haiti	42 760
Jamaica	33 225

SOURCE : SICREMI, 2017



# CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

■ In the Caribbean sub-region, the most prominent intra-regional migrant corridors include Haitians migrating to the Dominican Republic.

## Inflows of legal permanent immigration, by country of nationality , 2015

Destination	Country of Nationality
Barbados	Guyana (127); Jamaica (71)
Dominican Republic	Haiti (1 661); Venezuela (13)
Guyana * * *	Suriname (4662; Brazil (2166); Venezuela (2132)
Jamaica	Cuba (441); Dom Rep (377); T&T (323); Haiti (123)

SOURCE : SICREMI, 2017

Guyana (UNICEF Migration Profiles, 2013)

# CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

- Emigration of highly skilled labour force



# CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

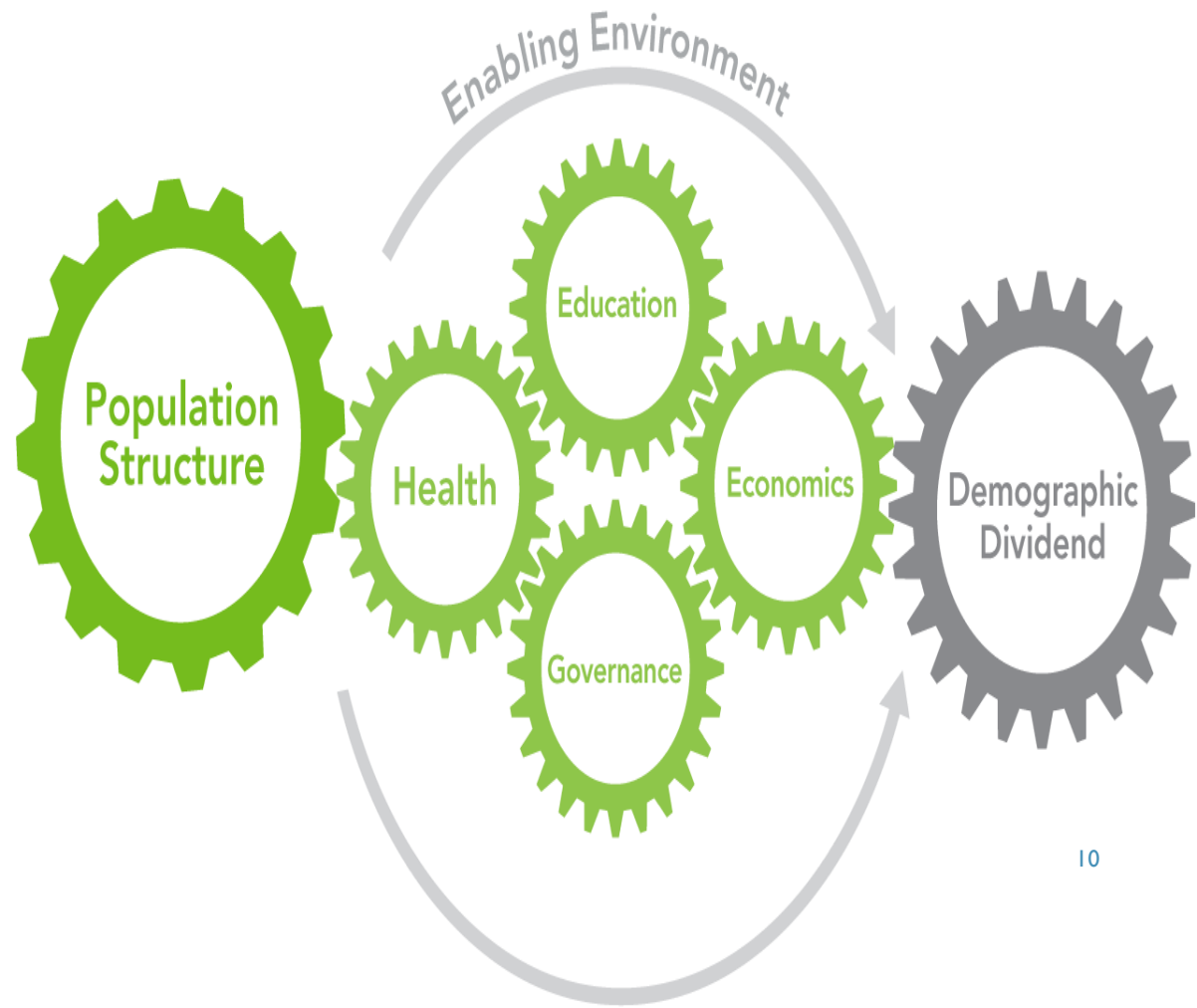
- **Feminization of migration more than**
  - In 2017, 48.4% of international migrants were women. Female migrants outnumber males in most regions including LAC (UNDESA, 2017)
  - “half of all LAC migrants are women,” (IOM, 2004)



# OPPORTUNITIES

Maximizing the  
Demographic  
Dividend in  
LAC!

Ageing  
population in  
the North!



# OPPORTUNITIES

- Strengthening of regional governance mechanisms for facilitating and boosting regional trade and investments
  - SELA
  - MERCOSUR
  - Pacific Alliance
  - CAN
  - CSME





# OPPORTUNITIES - MICIC



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

## GOAL 14

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## GOAL 15

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at [sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal)

# CHALLENGES

Convention	Rates of Ratification by CARICOM
1951 Refugee Convention	10 (71%)
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	4 (28%)
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons,	14 (98%)
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	13 (92%)

- Paucity of data
- Anti-migration sentiments (Brexit)
- Punitive migration laws
- Low rate of ratification of migration conventions and protocols
- Restrictive migration policies (highly-skilled)
- High levels of forced returnees (Jamaica, )
- Absence of laws to address and protect migrant children

# POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS - REGIONAL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Data driven policies

Diaspora Networks and Local Economic Development

Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies (MICIC)

Social Protection Frameworks for migrants (inclusive)

Protection Framework for migrant children

Alignment of Regional and National Development Plans with Agenda 2030 for SD



# POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS - LABOUR MARKET AND PRODUCTIVITY

Replacement Labour  
Migration Strategies

Bilateral and Multi-lateral  
Agreements for increasing  
labour exchange  
programmes with non-  
traditional markets

Labour Market Reform  
Agenda

Remittances and  
Development

Promote ethical  
international and regional  
recruitment.

Growth Inducement  
Strategies - market  
expansion

# THANK YOU!



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