Perspectives and Strategies for enhancing social and labour integration of Caribbean migrants

Francesco Carella, Regional Specialist on Labour Migration and Human Mobility ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

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International Labour Organization



- Caribbean Migration Trends and Flows
- Caribbean Migrant Workers and Decent Work Deficits
- Enhancing social and labour integration of Caribbean migrants: Key Challenges to be addressed



Promoting integration through Decent Work



Regional context

Changing and Volatile



of the global labour force are International migrant workers



of the world's migrant workers are in the Americas

LAC: 6.2 million Migrants Workers (2019)
 3.5 million ‡
 2.7 million ‡

EE.UU. Y Canadá: 37.4 million 19.9 million 17.5 million 17.5 million

- Highest international migration increase in the world: 7 to 15 million migrants in 15 years
- Volatility results in social, political and institutional challenges



Caribbean Migration Trends and Flows 1

- the region is hyper-mobile.
- labour migration is an important dynamic in mobility trends.
- economies are dependent on inward labour migration.
- labour markets are more accessible to some migrants than others.

Mixed migratory flows	High rates of emigration	Increasing immigrant stock
 sites of origin, destination and transit varying types of legal status and modes of arrival 	 far exceeds intra-regional migration amongst countries with the highest rates of outward emigration globally 	 Bahamas, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago receive the most immigrants from regional neighbours

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Caribbean Migration Trends and Flows 2

Women larger share of migrants	High dependence on remittances	Increase in vulnerable migrant populations
 Except the Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis and the Turks and Caicos Islands Evidence of gendered labour market segregation 	 Remittances constitute a sizeable share of GDP Cost of remitting is high 	 Venezuelan displacement has highlighted challenges related to socio- economic integration of vulnerable migrants Climate-induce displacement and impact on decent work

Caribbean Migrant Workers and Decent Work Deficits



- **Restrictions** on access to the formal labour market.
- Undocumented migrants and some refugees are vulnerable to abuse and **exploitation** (GBV, child labour, forced labour and trafficking).
- Often in **informal**, low-skilled, precarious employment or under-regulated sectors (agriculture, construction, care sector...) – **OSH** implications



Information asymmetries: lack of access to information on working conditions, rights, contractual obligations...



Lack of language skills, social and professional networks can mean less bargaining power.

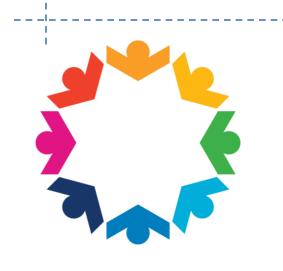
Enhancing social + labour integration of Caribbean migrants: Key Challenges to be addressed

- Recruitment in conditions of exploitation and abuse
- The lack of regular migration status
- High informality
 - Recognition of skills and qualifications obtained
- Low financial inclusion
- Lack of policy coherence



Promoting integration through Decent Work

Dual-Track Approach



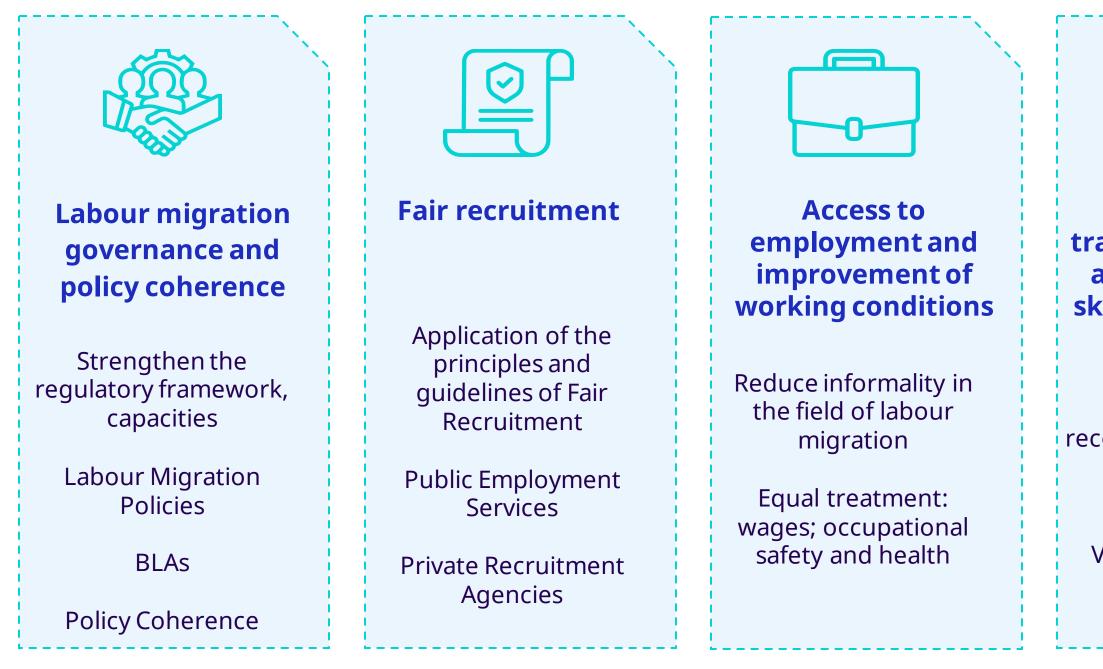
Global Compact

- Forced displacement and Mixed Flows Regular, Safe and Orderly Migration
- Well managed labour migration among **CARICOM Member States**
- Response to conflicts, social unrest,
 - climate change



Track 1 – Priority Areas

Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration





Global Compact FOR Migration



Labour mobility, training, certification and recognition of skills, including prior learning

Ttraining and recognition of skills and qualifications of migrants

> Vocational Training Institutes



Social protection and social cohesion

Social Security: Access and portability

Social Protection more broadly: women migrant workers and the care economy

Track 1 - Proposals

Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

- Improved capacities of countries in the region to **obtain statistics and data** on labour migration to inform decision-making. Appropriate mechanisms for **fair recruitment** can reduce migrant workers' exposure to exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, child- and forced labour and trafficking in persons. Labour migration policies and programmes should include mechanisms for effective skills and job matching systems and offer possibilities for upskilling and retraining.
 - **Extension and portability of social protection** for migrant workers can ensure the fulfilment of their rights to social security while contributing to strengthened national social security systems.



Track 1 – ILO Actions

Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

- Development of national Labour Migration Policies in Trinidad and Tobago, and in Guyana
 - **Providing training** on labour migration in Belize and in Trinidad and Tobago
- Supporting CARICOM in developing its Labour Market Information Systems.
- **SSTC exchange** between CARICOM and ECOWAS
- **Decent Work Country Programmes** now include specific results, objectives and activities on Labour Migration and Mobility
- **Caribbean Migration Consultation** workshop on Labour Migration (with IOM, Kingston, 2020)



Track 2 - Objectives

Forced displacement and Mixed Flows - Regional Socio-economic Integration Strategy

The **Regional Socio-economic Integration Strategy** is oriented towards the formulation of concrete responses to meet three objectives:



To **reduce** the levels of socioeconomic vulnerability of refugees and migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean.



To **maximize** the contribution of this population to the economies of the recipient countries.

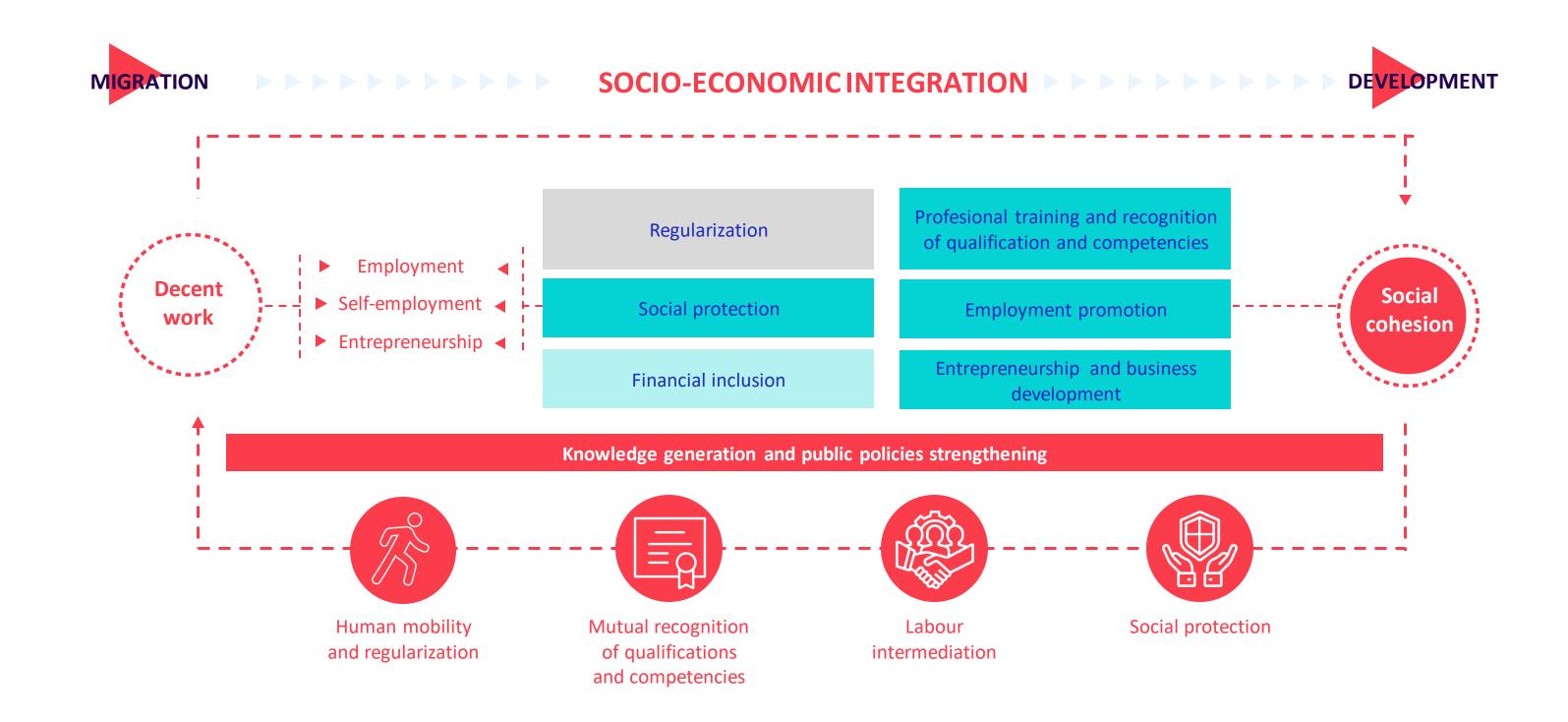


To **promote** social cohesion through initiatives that also benefit the host communities.



Track 2 – Priority Areas

Forced displacement and Mixed Flows - Regional Socio-economic Integration Strategy





Track 2 - Proposals

Forced displacement and Mixed Flows - Regional Socio-economic Integration Strategy

- Adopt different migratory categories or create ad hoc temporary alternatives, to enable access to services and insertion into formal labour markets.
- Development of training courses in sectors with the greatest demand in the market, in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations.
- Construction of a **regional occupational framework** to facilitate labour mobility.
 - Review and simplification of procedures and requirements for the **Recognition of Prior Learning.**
 - Profiling and analysis of the subsectors / value chains with high potential for entrepreneurship, both for refugees and migrants, as well as for the host community, with special consideration for women.



Track 2 – ILO Actions

Forced displacement and Mixed Flows - Regional Socio-economic Integration Strategy

Labour market assessments to identify the niches of the labour markets where refugees and migrants can be integrated without competing with national workers:

Approach to Inclusive Market Systems (AIMS) methodology, develop jointly with UNHCR, conducted in Guyana, Aruba, Curaçao and the Dominican Republic.



Building Social Dialogue:

- Work with trade unions on fostering social cohesion with national workers.

- Work with employers: Manual on Labour Migration and Fair Recruitement to be launched in September.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Francesco Carella **ILO Regional Specialist on Labour Migration and Human Mobility**

carella@ilo.org

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