



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICIES ALTERNATIVES FOR MEXICO

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MEXICO: MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- False "paradigm" of development based on remittances and maquila . One hundred years of international migration, more than 165 billion dollars in remittances from 2001 to 2009, lack of economic and social development, 106 million people and 54 million of them living in poverty.
- NAFTA was not a panacea, this agreement generated greater national economic crisis and more migration.
- Increasing migration, proportional to the failure of the new economic model from 1982 to 2009. Fall of 8% of the GDP in 2009, lost 1 million jobs.
- 1980 there was 2.2 million Mexicans in the U.S.
- Now 12 million of Mexicans in the U.S; 30 million of Mexican origin persons.
- 25.1 billion dollars in remittances in 2008, 4% less than in 2007.
- 2009 17% less 21 billion dollars.
- 1.6 million of households receiving remittances.
- Addiction to remittances and vicious circle of economic backwardness.
- Depopulation in the Central West of Mexico, ten states with 66% of municipalities with depopulation.
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MIGRATION POLICIES IN MEXICO TODAY

- Policies are late, reactive and fragmented.
- There has been an improve in the U.S. Consulates.
- Support in northern border: Beta Groups and Paisano Program. While extortion and bribery are a reality
- Progress in Transnational linking with the Institute of Mexicans Abroad (IME), an advisory body of Foreign Affairs (RE), which has advanced in different cultural and social support programs for Mexican migrants.
- Progress in Political Rights: Acceptance of bi-nationality, there are deputies and mayors migrants in some Mexican states.
- 3X1 of major importance. 8 thousand community basic infrastructure projects from 2003 to 2009, but isolated from a development policy.
- Slow banking: Bansefi, Red de la Gente (People´s Network).
- Invest in Mexico Project Nafin-IDB 2005-2008, 42 projects in 4 years. It shows the complexity of advancing in production projects with migrant organizations.

TOWARDS AN ALTERNATIVE POLICY

- Change of focus: Development and Migration. Comprehensive and long term, including all the transnational actors.
- Assess the old economic models: primary export model, Import substitution model, neoliberal model, the reprimarisation of Latin American and the Caribbean and the stampede of migration in the '90s. It is urgent a new alternative model of development facing the current multidimensional crisis.
- The State must regain its role as main responsible and promoter of the national economic development. Lessons of Wall Street crisis and its worldwide impact, the state is the centerpiece of the economic revival and it is a necessity for the state to be an efficient regulator to avoid future financial crises.
- The State must regain its ability to plan economic and social development of all regions and sectors of the country.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY (2)

- Consistency in all public policies.
- Integral economic development based on domestic market, without obstructing the international articulation, allowing strategies for long-term development based on domestic resources in the country.
- Retrieve the regional development as a national development priority.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY(5)

- Engaging the diaspora to the new country's development process. Taking advantage of the Institute of Mexicans Abroad and promote a New Policy of Alternative Development and Migration.
- Increase and improve the attention for Mexicans abroad.
- Support the strengthening of migrant organizations in the U.S. and Mexico.
- Economic and social strengthening of the origin communities.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY (6)

- Temporary worker programs with respect to labor and human rights.
- Incidence strategy on the 2nd and 3rd generation of Mexicans in the U.S.
- Strengthening of Bi-national Programs on Health and Education.
- Care programs for women and children in communities with high migration.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY (7)

- Reintegration program for returning migrants and seniors care.
- Place the 3x1 Program under a strategy of local and regional development in every state and all country.
- Develop a Productive Projects Program for migrants, with the necessary technical and financial support.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 9

- Migrant Productive Projects 2010, Ministry of Agriculture and Shared Risk Trust Fund (FIRCO)
- Paisano INVEST IN YOUR LAND!
- Project to strengthen the economic potential of migrants and productive use of remittances.
- Justification.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 10

- 1.- Economic growth and development of the Mexican countryside require resources to be invested in projects that can produce jobs and wealth.
- 2.- Great potential of the over than 21 billion dollars in remittances and a “nostalgic” market that consumes over 24 billion dollars a year.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 11

- 3.- Lack of governmental support and encouragement for the productive use of remittances.
- Objective:
- Contribute for remittances to become a productive resource by investing in migrant business and their families.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 12

- Specific targets:
- 1.- Encouraging employment in the communities of origin to reduce depopulation and emigration.
- 2.- Take advantage of the “nostalgic” market in the US.
- 3.- Overcoming the remittances dependency in a relationship between the productive partners and the recipients.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 13

- 4.- Strengthen intergenerational relationships of Mexican migrants.
- Target population and conditions.
- Producers in Mexico or abroad, supported by remittances, who choose to invest in productive projects in the country.
Domestic producers could focus on the “Nostalgic” market

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 14

- Support types:.
- 1.- Agriculture business
- 2.- Rural tourism.
- 3.- Protected agriculture (greenhouses)
- 4.- Organic production.
- 5.- Renewable energy systems.
- 6.- Facbrics for cattle processing .

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 15

- Requirements:
- 1.- Use of remittances or focus of mexican producers toward nostalgic market.
- 2.- Submit profitable investment projects.
- 3.- Present an application in the management office of FIRCO (Shared Risk Trust, mexican agency for promoting agro-business) or in the corresponding consulate.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 16

- Weaknesses and risks:
- 1.- Low organization and training of communities and migrant organizations.
- 2.- Lack of entrepreneurial culture.
- 3.- Lack of education, training and technical support for microenterprises permanent programs.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 17

- Challenges and opportunities:
- 1.- Interinstitutional collaboration between federal, state and municipal offices.
- 2.- Opportunity to build transnational communitarian organization and capacitation programs.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 18

- 3.- Opportunity to build a transnational Micro and Small Business Program.
- 4.- Opportunity to collaborate with the Universities, non governmental organizations, origin communities and migrant organizations.
- 5.- Ability to articulate this in a regional development strategy.

ALTERNATIVE POLICY 19

- 6.- In Zacatecas, the University academic staff is working in several local development projects with transnational approach, together with the origin communities and the migrant associations. In Jerez, Valparaiso, Juchipila. Our approach is focused in the communitarian organization and capacitation in the origin region and at California in april 2010.