# Migration and the legal "right" to work

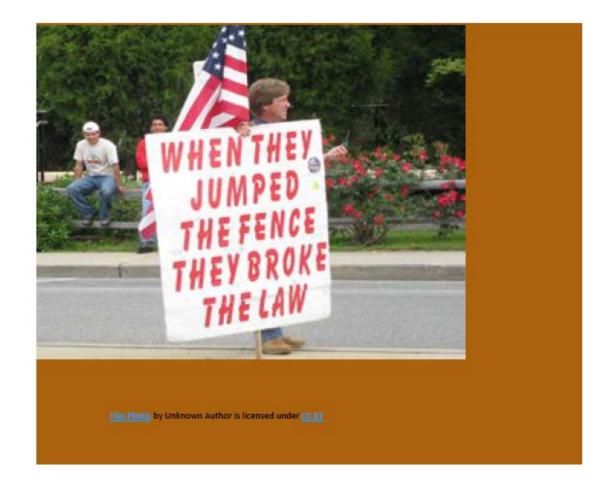
3 cases of "mega" receiving countries:

- Uganda (S. Sudan, DRC)
- Colombia (Venezuelan)
- United States (Central America)

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## **Uganda** — among the most open countries in world permitting migrants/refugees to work...*does it matter*?

Migration #s: 1.4 million refugees/highest number in Africa

**Settlement Camps run by UN agencies +** major donors + international NGOs

Right to work + right to free movement

#### **Key limitations:**

- 1) Poor absorptive capacity of a highly rural, highly informal (90%+) low-income economy
- 2) Humanitarian aid = major distortion, suppressing local agricultural markets









## Colombia – temporary work permits for portion of Venezuelan migrants... does it matter?

#### Migration #s:

1.6+ million Venezuela migrants since 2015 – largest receiving country in LAC

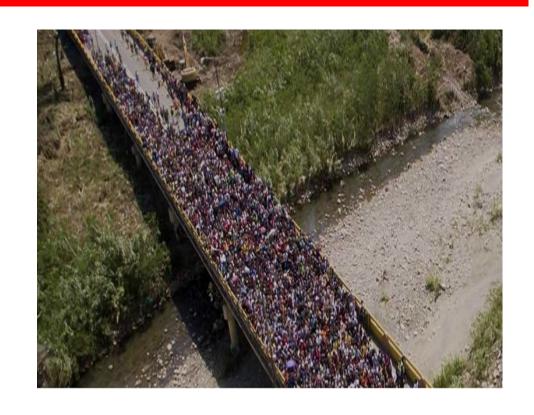
1 million Colombian internally displaced

**Work Permits/Health-Education Access:** 

PEP – 676,000 (Jan 2020) less 40% of Venezuelas have them, bureaucratically slow

Access to schools, basic health care

<u>Impact</u> - more than 90% Venezuelans end up working in informal sector, despite higher than average education over Colombians







## Does it Matter? LAC Overwhelmed by World's Largest Migration Crisis 5.3+ million

Colombia's mixed record better than its neighbors

New COVID-19 restrictions – formal border lockdown

Implications: Informal, precarious work

- Migrants losing access to informal work (services + agric sectors)
- Evictions from shelters, housing
- 12,000 "Walking" back to Venezuela







## United States: most restrictive policy yet greatest absorptive capacity + economic needs

Migration Numbers: 11 million unauthorized immigrants

#### **Economic Impacts:**

US Economy 11% larger because of low-skilled pools

Key role in services, agricultural harvesting, meatpacking

No evidence they are "taking American jobs," except wage effects 15-17 ages, via H1-2B high skilled visas

#### Work Authorizations:

Limited temporary (seasonal) agriculture programs -

Highly limited skilled worker visas + (H1-B, H2-B programs)

Via refugee admissions - dramatic Trump-era cuts 110,00 Obama to 17,000 Trump 2019 + March 2020 halt)

Dramatically restricting right to enter U.S. and apply for political asylum

#### 20 metropolitan areas with the largest number of unauthorized immigrants



Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2014 American Community Survey (IPUMS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER





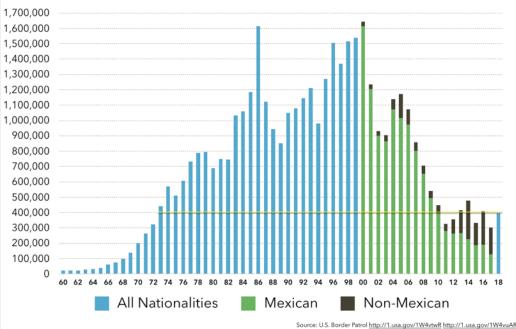
### Well before Trump, U.S. – Mexico border crossings falling; border not principal source of today's undocumented workers

- U.S. border crossings
  - dropping in both numbers
  - changing in composition (more Central Americans and families)
- Increase in asylum claims at legal borders Central Americans fleeing most violent region in world (# of homicides)

Progressive Removal of International Right to Apply for Asylum

- Slowdown US border cut staff reduced # of claims processed/day,
- "Stay in Mexico or Guatemala" –apply first for asylum first in Mexico or Guatemala
- Total border shutdown to asylum claims + undocumented under COVID-19 (March 2020)

#### **Southwest Border Migrant Apprehensions** Have Dropped to Early 1970s Levels









### Trump Administration: new measures to remove legal right to work once you have it (...or are waiting to have it)

- Temporary Protective Status (TPS) = Attempt to remove/not renew TPS for over 500,000 Salvadorans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, Yemen, Nepal (temporarily blocked in the courts);
- DACA Protections for Young "Dreamers" <u>800,000</u> currently have DACA,1.8 million technically qualify
- New Proposed Conditions to Remove Green Cards Green card holders who receive any social benefits "wards of state,"; require proof of health insurance for new green card holders
- Suspend Visas for Green Card Holders Waiting Abroad to Enter U.S. (COVID-19) (350,000 est) (agriculture pickers + others exempted)
- Supreme Court upholds Trump Administration deportation of long-term legal permanent resident, if convicted of a crime (April 2020)





### For our discussion ...

- In large scale migration crises (Africa, South America) current little attention to workable employment options, need to work to survive can overwhelm and dramatically worsen and prolong the humanitarian crises, rendering insolvable;
  - Uganda international support only for classic "food and aid" delivery, and international donors getting weary of supporting "permanent refugee settlements"
  - Venezuela remarkably small international assistance for the size of crisis, and no interest in supporting Latin American countries economic "absorption" of migrants
- "Work authorization" relegated to solely a domestic matter (e.g. United States, Europe Italy, Hungary) without international protections
  - major route to undermine internationally-recognized rights,
  - subjected migrants to unlawful and highly discriminatory treatment, arbitrary arrest and holding





### US COVID-19 Provisions related to immigration

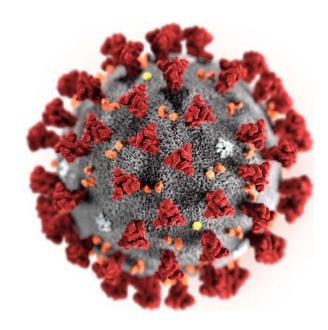
March 20 2020 – Administration will turn away from U.S. borders anyone without proper papers based on provision to "ban people or things that might spread infectious disease" (CDC, Title 42)

U.S. immigration law = allows legal entry of those without papers who claim "well founded fear of persecution"

Leaked memo says they must be turned away "within hours" unless they can convince a border agent and his boss that they will "be tortured" if returned

Those with felony convictions can be held in detention

CBP says "7,000 turned back" (technically only Mexicans and Central Americans can be sent back to Mexico)



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