

How do you integrate in your own country?

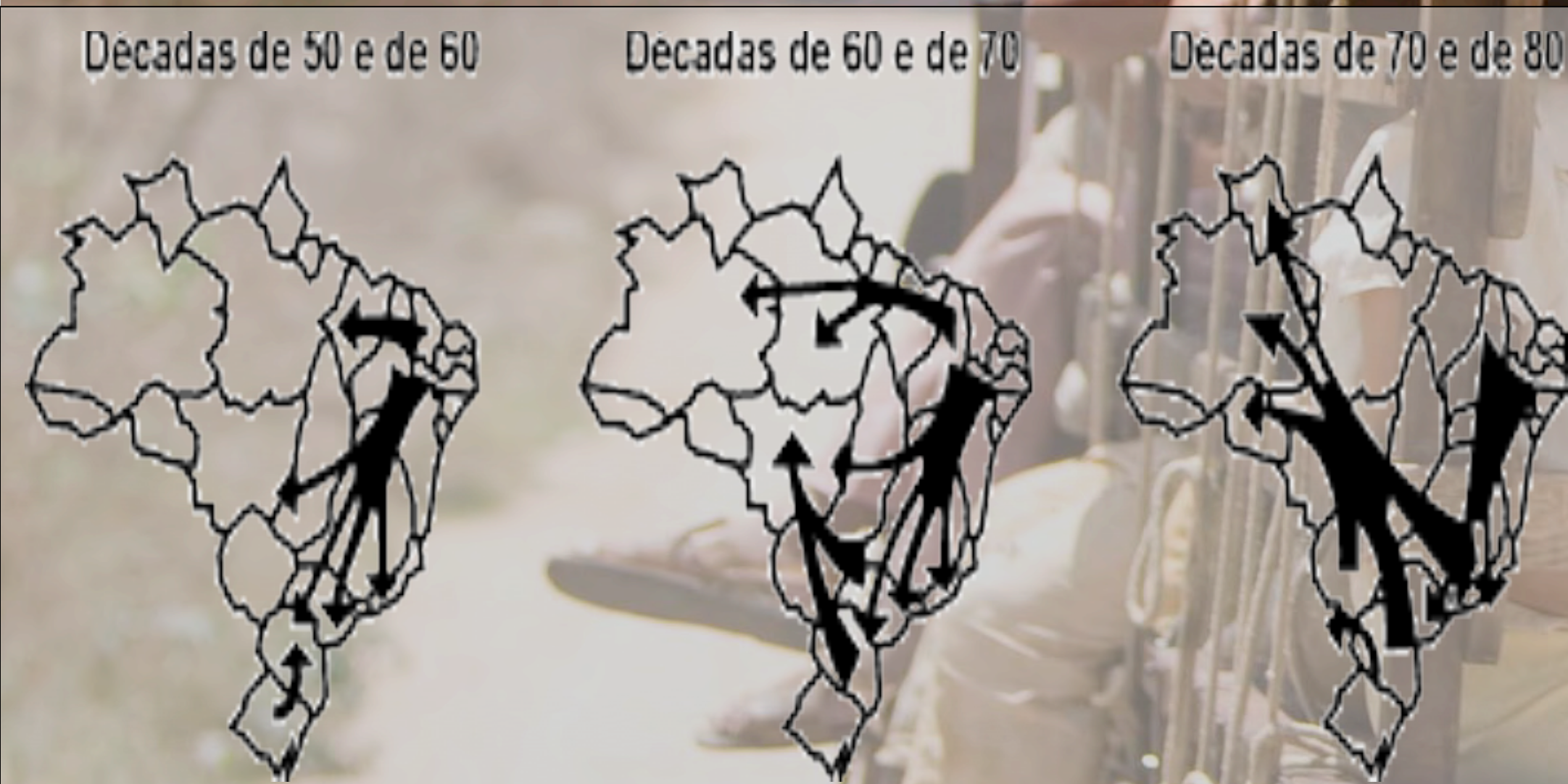
An interdisciplinary approach to rural-to urban migration and inclusion in São Paulo and Manaus, Brazil

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Introduction

One common demographic trend in Latin America facilitating forms of development seen there today is rural-to-urban migration. However, periods of migration, and the urban context, result in differences in which these new migrants have come to assert themselves politically in metropolitan as well as national politics. Therefore, appropriate public policy and political mobilization methods are necessary for the industrial worker of the Southeast compared to the fishers or settlers moving into growing interior cities such as Manaus. This is where we consider which forms of organization and mobilization are necessary to promote the best possible participation of these new migrants in the metropolitan and national political settings. In analysis of Brazilian politics, economics, sociology, urban policy and experience in the region, one can see how despite initial challenges for integration into municipal life by rural-to-urban migrants in São Paulo and Manaus, their vehicles of civil society, whether labor or environmental, allow for an easier manifestation of their political power at the municipal and national levels, and which allows for the maximum levels of integration.



(Figure 1. Migration patterns from 1950s to 1980s (Santos, 34-45), Image courtesy of Geografalando.com)

Background courtesy of *Lula, o Filho do Brasil*, Gustavo Hadba. 2012

Materials and methods

For this analysis, there is predominant analysis of sociological and political literature pertaining to the issue at hand. For the sociological context we study Paul Singer's *Economia Política da Urbanização*, and from it, trace social relationships pertaining to inclusion and integration in an urban setting. For the political context, we analyze the effectiveness of a government's ability to meet the needs of migrants by the following criteria: "1) Political and economic magnitude, 2) Municipal Services, 3) Opportunity, 4) Capacity for Growth, and 5) Role in national migration" (Browder 59). In order to understand the contrasts between two trends and solutions to integration of rural-to-urban migrants, our case examples will be São Paulo, in the southeast, and Manaus, in the North.

Results

Sao Paulo

- Positioned in "Brazilian heartland" and prime reception point for Northeastern migrants (Wagner, 255)
- Multiple social classes present among migrants (Wirth. 226)
- Settlement took many forms, ranging from inner city to favela to suburbs
- Economy started with coffee, later graduating to industry service and finance (Cerrutti, 2-3)
- Large civil society actor in metropolitan area post war was organized labor, primarily the Unified Worker's Council of Lula (Riethof, 33)

Manaus

- One of the more geographically isolated cities in Brazil; largest in North
- Economy started as subsistence, later growing to rubber extraction, and later industrial agriculture and ranching, culminating today with industry and service (Browder, 62)
- Migrants came from all regions of Brazil (Santos, 45)
- Settlement mostly occurs in the periphery of the city (Guedes, 162)
- Large civil society actor in metropolitan area consisted of environmental NGOs, most prominently the *Seringueiros* association of Francisco "Chico" Mendes (Winn, 10)

City	Magnet for Migrants	City Services	Economic Opportunity	National Economic Contribution	Is migration final step?
São Paulo	Post WWII Industrial jobs (Cerrutti, 2-3)	Municipal ministries able to meet needs of migrants (Sahota, 238)	Several in industrial, service and financial sectors (Hoyos, 7-9)	Financial capital of Brazil (Hoyos, 7-9)	Yes until 1960s No after 1970s (Santos, 45)
Manaus	Interior Development Program by Military Regime (Hecht, 663)	Inverse relationship depending on proximity to Manaus proper (Guedes, 162)	Several in agricultural, industrial, environmental and service sectors (Killeen, 40)	Home to Free trade zone (Killeen, 40)	Yes (Santos, 45)

Figure 2. Comparison of Browder and Godfrey Criteria

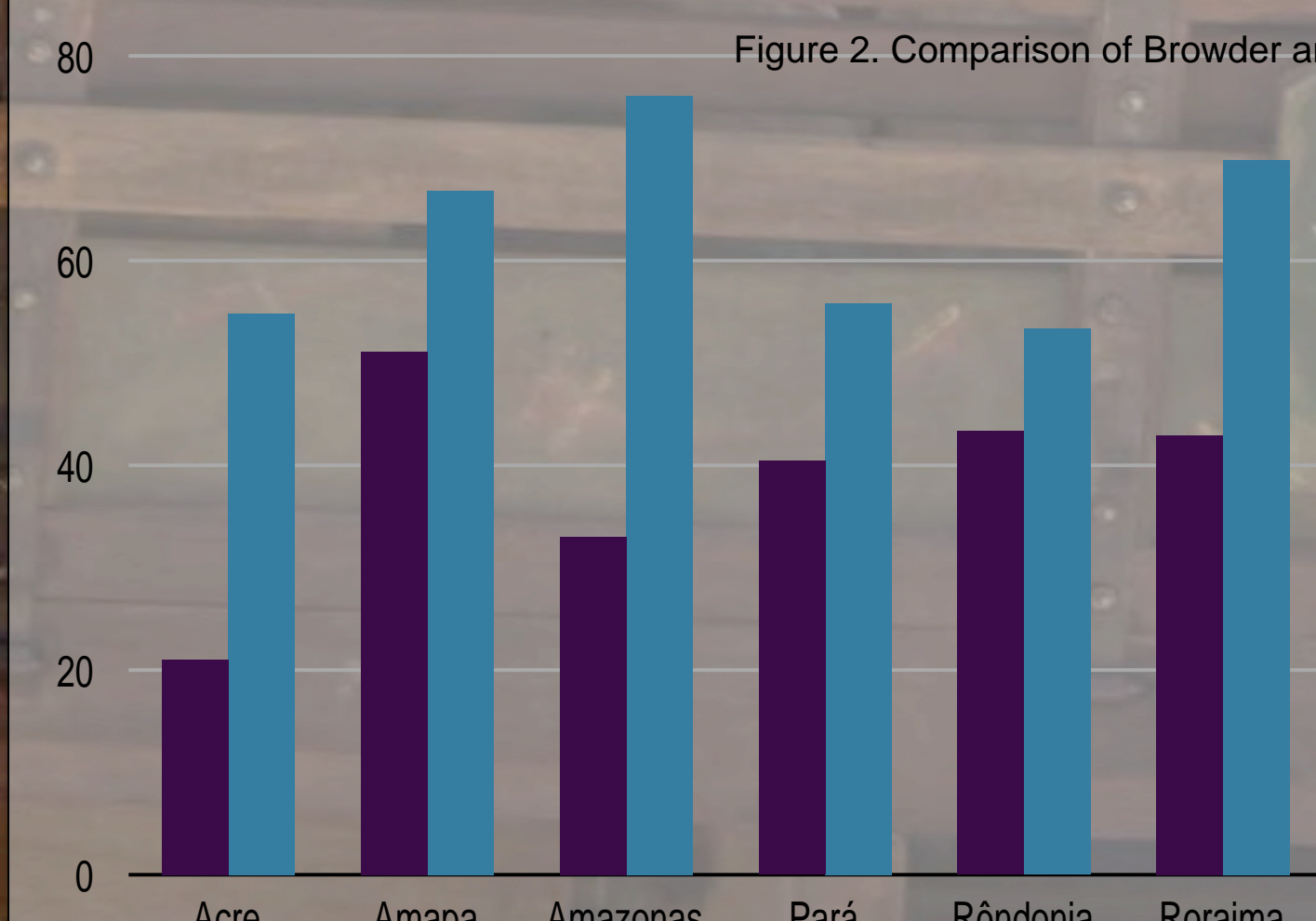


Figure 3. Percent urban population by Northern state from 1960 to 1990 (Browder, 58)

Region	Percent Inter-regional Migration
Centro-Oeste	43.5
Norte	51.7
Nordeste	54.2
Sul	62.9
Sudeste	76.2

Figure 4. Percent inter-regional migration by region (Santos, 47)



Figure 5. Logo of Unified Workers Central (CUT/CSI, 2012)



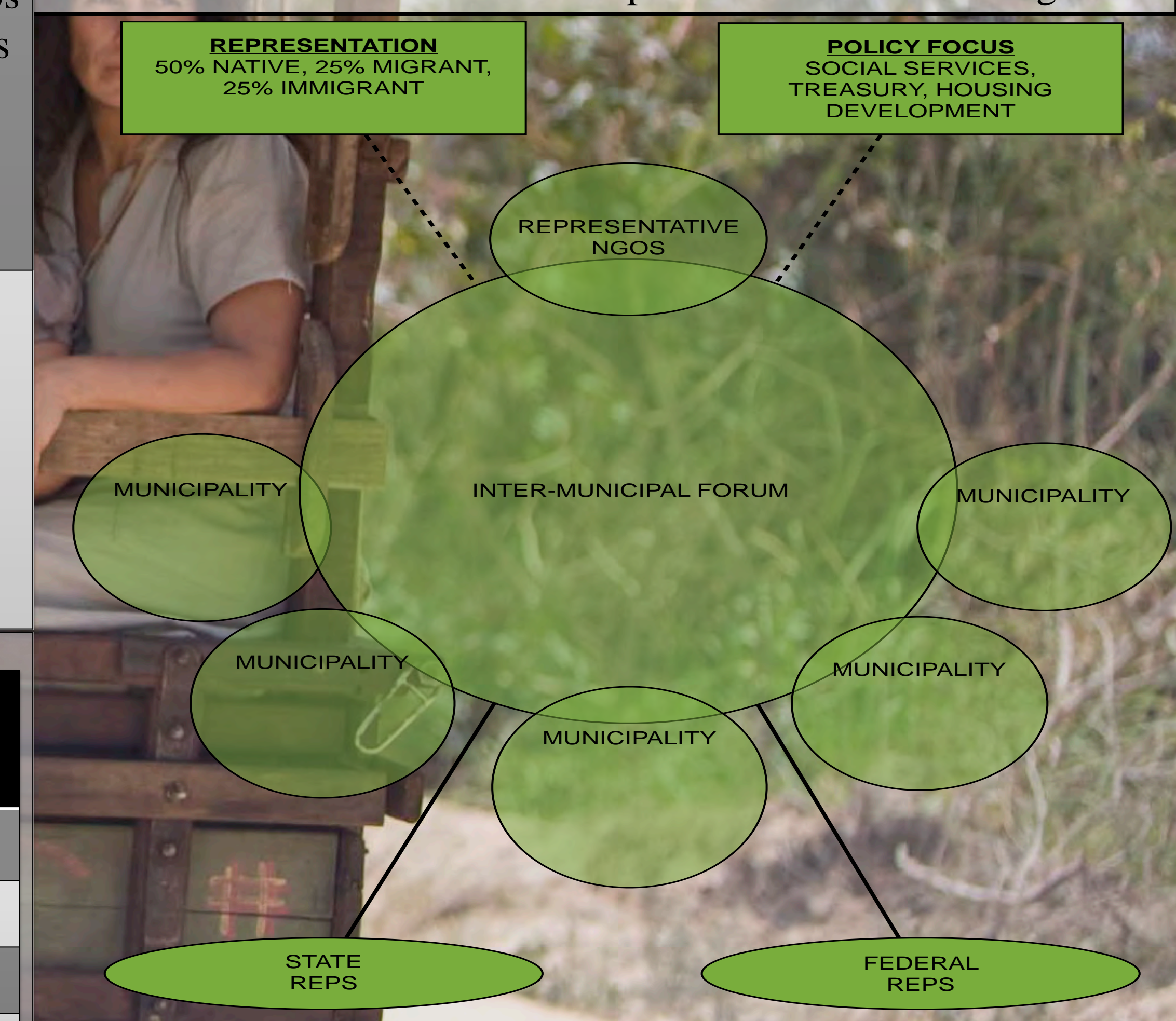
Figure 6. Logo of Amigos da Terra NGO (Amazônia, 2012)



Figure 7. Logo of São Paulo Intermunicipal Consortium (Barbosa, 2014)

Conclusions

Various avenues to civil society, such as the labor movement or the environmental movement brought successful routes to participation and a means to address grievances for migrants. While these organizations gave general involvement at the municipal and federal level, it would not resolve issues relating to absorption of migrants and managing their issues by government. The São Paulo model combines the integration of various constituents within a greater metropolitan area, a geographic situation where current migrant settlement trends lean more towards the periphery than the center. This is where the Intermunicipal Forum is a benefit, not only the transjurisdictional sense, but also for inclusion of several actors, such as those social movements, state level legislators, as well as for its progressive inclusion mechanisms to include historically marginalized actors, as illustrated in a theoretical model below. While initially designed for budgeting at the municipal level, a similar concept is applicable to management of migration, perhaps in a social services capacity. It seems that despite the national and international support and political capital that solutions such as those of the environmental movement in Manaus or the Paulista CUT can achieve, the polycentric governance arrangement model of São Paulo shows the better potential for inclusion and achievement with respect to rural-to-urban migrants.



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