**Annabel Ipsen**
**Scott Kloeck-Jenson Fellowship report**
**International Internship Award (2013) – Chile**

I interned with the organization Cuidadano Global (Global Citizen) within the larger network of Jesuit Migration Service (Servicio Jesuita del Migrante, SJM) in Arica, Chile. This organization works with the migrant population in Arica in a number of different capacities. They provide legal advice, social services, and advocacy for immigrants who migrate in vulnerable circumstances. The organization also works with the local population to educate both adults and children, primarily in schools and civil society organizations, about some of the issues that the migrant population in Arica faces and to promote awareness and a sense of global citizenship.

Initially I had planned to do an internship with the International Labor Organization in Santiago, Chile. I had secured my internship through a contact from my pre-dissertation research. Unfortunately upon arrival to Santiago, my contact alerted me to the fact that she was transferring to the Geneva, Switzerland office. Since my agreement and my offer letter had been with her, and given that they had not yet found her replacement, we decided it would be best to search for another arrangement.

I had previously been in touch with SJM in Arica during my exploratory research and pre-dissertation work in Arica when my dissertation topic was more closely linked to the migrant community in Arica. I approached them about the possibility of working with them and the timing was very good for both of us. They were initiating a study on the immigrant population in Arica, adapting and replicating a study conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Santiago on the immigrant population there.

Given my interest, and previous research on the immigrant population in Arica, this was a good fit for both of us. While the OIM study in Santiago was somewhat ground-breaking, as there have not been recent quantitative studies on the migrant population in Santiago, the study in Arica was truly unique. There have not been any studies that we know of to date that have attempted to characterize the immigrant population in Arica, both quantitatively and qualitatively. In addition, in the last five to ten years, the immigrant population in Arica has both increased, and changed dramatically. In part, the timing of this study was prompted by the current tensions surrounding Colombian (refugee) migration to Chile and by the fact that the Chilean government is in the process of updating the immigration law (the current law is dated from 1975). In order to effectively lobby for region-specific changes and considerations (given that it is a triple border region Peru, Bolivia, Chile), organizations such as SJM needed to have reliable region-specific statistical data and a better picture of the immigrant population in Arica.
My work with the staff and volunteers at Cuidadania Global on the Arica immigration study consisted of administering surveys and conducting interviews. The study had been designed previously to take certain sectors and populations of the immigrant community into consideration. They targeted Peruvians, Bolivians and Colombians, as they represent the predominate vulnerable immigrant groups in Arica. In addition, they sought to understand labor market dynamics within certain sectors where the immigrant population is present: services, domestic work, agriculture and construction. Since my dissertation work is on the agricultural

sector in the valleys surrounding Arica (Lluta and Azapa), my focus was primarily in this sector. I helped the team administer a standardized survey to immigrant workers in agriculture – primarily with Bolivians and Peruvians who work in tomatoes, horticulture and olives. I also conducted interviews with government officials regarding their position on the current immigration law and the changes that they thought were necessary/desired in the region. I assisted team meetings and workshops with researchers from Arica and Santiago, and presentations to government officials and civil society organizations to promote the peaceful incorporation of immigrants into daily life in Arica. Finally, I helped enter the survey data into SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) for statistical analysis. When I left the organization, they were in the process of finishing up the interviews and the data was beginning to be processed by a Sociologist in Santiago. This study will enable others to have a better characterization of the immigrant population in Arica, which is especially important given that the last census in 2012 was deemed faulty and the previous census data is now extremely outdated. Cuidadania Global will primarily use the data for advocacy and consciousness-building work and to propose changes in immigration reform. But this data will enable students and academics to conduct a host of other studies on the local immigrant population that have not been done in the past because of the lack of this type of data.