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Overview of Migration in the Region
Overall trend in International Migration (in millions). 1995-2019

International Migration

Year: 1995 - 2019

- 1995: 174 Million
- 2000: 192 Million
- 2005: 221 Million
- 2010: 249 Million
- 2015: 258 Million
- 2019: 272 Million

Note: Infographics based on UN DESA, 2017a and UN DESA, 2017b.

272 million international migrants in 2019 out of a global population of 7.7 billion: 1 in every 30 people.
International Migration

International Migrant stocks per region

Source: ONU DAES, 2019

- EUROPE: 82.3 million
- ASIA: 83.6 million
- NORTH AMERICA: 58.6 million
- LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: 11.6 million
- AFRICA: 8.9 million

IOM UN Migration
Labour Migration

Most Latin American migrants are Migrant workers.

More than 20 million Latin Americans work outside their country of origin; 4.35 million work within the region (CEPAL-2017).

There remains a preference for intraregional migration to neighbouring countries.
Migratory Flows

International Migration Flows between 2005 and 2010

Source: The Global Flow Of People
## Migration per subregion

- **Net migration in the last 5 years.**
  - South America: -1.1 million
  - Central America: -606,100
  - The Caribbean: -951,300

- **Total number of international immigrants.**
  - South America: 8.2 million
  - Central America: 1.9 million
  - The Caribbean: 40,900

- **Ratio of international immigrants to the overall population.**
  - South America: 1.9%
  - Central America: 1.1%
  - The Caribbean: 25%

Source: ONU DAES, 2019
Emergent Migratory Flows

- Decrease in emigration toward Europe and North America and increase in immigration from Europe to South America.
- Increasing deportation of Latin Americans from USA.
- Emergence of new intraregional countries of destinations such as Colombia y Peru.
- Increase in migration from the Caribbean, especially Haiti, toward Latin America.
- Migrant “Caravanas” from Central America.
- Massive migration of Venezuelans.
Migration of Venezuelans
Venezuelan Migrants

Estimaciones en países de destino principales en 2015 y 2019

Global Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>695,551</td>
<td>4,626,968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diverse Migratory Routes

- In addition to air travel, **land and maritime routes** are gaining importance.
- The short distance to Caribbean islands facilitates maritime travel.
- Thousands of Venezuelans cross multiple South American countries on foot, a phenomenon called "caminantes".
Case Study of a ‘Caminante’

An example of the route taken by one Venezuelan arriving in Peru after 11 days on the road:

Valencia (Venezuela)
Maicao (Venezuela)
Valledupar (Colombia)
Bucaramanga (Colombia)
Bogotá (Colombia)
Ibagué (Colombia)
Cali (Colombia)
Ipiales (Colombia)
Quito (Ecuador)
Huaquillas (Ecuador)
Tumbes (Peru)

It takes between 10 days and one month to travel from Valencia to Tumbes on foot.
From 2015 till the end of November 2019, 2,152,470 residence permits and other forms of regularization have been granted by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>677,313</td>
<td>2015 a Julio 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>549,606</td>
<td>2015 a Oct 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>179,950</td>
<td>2014 a Sept 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>325,025</td>
<td>2014 a 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>103,725</td>
<td>2015 a Mayo 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>71,677</td>
<td>2014 a Oct 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>46,072</td>
<td>2015 a Julio 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>104,858</td>
<td>2015 a Ago 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>13,225</td>
<td>2014 a Julio 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>2017 to June 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>2,775</td>
<td>2016 a Feb 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>2014 a Oct 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Profile of Venezuelan Migrants

Sample of 7,691 surveys conducted in Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru in 2018 by IOM’s DTM

Distribution by age and sex
(Age pyramid of respondents)

Level of Education
(Percentage of respondents by level and country)

Employment Situation
(Percentage of respondents by status and country)
Cooperation Mechanisms
Cooperation Mechanisms

The need for cooperation:

• International migration by its nature effects multiple States.
• The policies of one country affect migration outcomes in another.
• Migration is a multi-sectorial phenomenon.
• Migration is movement from one locality to another.
• The first point of contact for migrants are often local authorities.
Cooperation Mechanisms

Levels of coordination and cooperation:

• **Local** – coordination between authorities, civil society, private sector and other actors

• **National** – inter-ministerial coordination and consultations with other actors

• **Regional** – dialogues and cooperation between neighbouring countries

• **Global** – international agreements and forums
Regional Mechanisms

Regional consultative processes on migration:

• Informal and non-binding dialogue and information Exchange between States that share interests in common migration patterns to identify common issues and solutions.

Regional integration processes:

• Formal groupings that aim to promote socio-economic development through the creation of common markets based on the free movement of capital, goods, services, and labour.
Regional Mechanisms

Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM)

- Regional consultative process
- Established in 1990
- Objective:
  Facilitate coordination, harmonization and consultation to address migration issues integral to the process of Central American integration.
Regional Mechanisms

Regional Conference on Migration (RCM, Puebla Process)

- Regional consultative process
- Established in 1996
- Objective:
  Facilitate the exchange of information, experiences and best practices, and overall consultation to promote regional cooperation on migration within the framework of economic and social development for the region.
Regional Mechanisms

South American Conference on Migration (CSM)

- Regional consultative process
- Established in 2000
- Objective:
  Facilitate exchange on the primary areas of development; diasporas; rights of migrants; integration; information exchange; migration statistics; counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling.
Regional Mechanisms

Caribbean Migration Consultations (CMC)

- Regional consultative process
- In process of formalization
- Objective: Promote consistent and coordinated regional efforts, Exchange of Information and good practices, and develop policies with a rights-based approach aimed at an effective comprehensive migration governance in the region.

20 governments and 10 international organizations including all independent States, countries and territories of the Caribbean.
Regional Mechanisms

Red Iberoamericana de Autoridades Migratorias (RIAM)

- Inter-regional forum on migration
- Established in 2012
- Objective:
  Share Information and capacities, harmonise criteria and measures in relation to transnational crime that permit better migration management, in accordance with the legal frameworks and norms of each country.
## Regional Mechanisms

### Regional integration processes in South America:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Elements related to migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Pacific Alliance | • Chile, Colombia, México y Peru  
• 59 observers | • I Cumbre AP: Elimination of visas among Member States.  
• II Cumbre AP: Creation of scholarship system to increase student and academic mobility.  
• III Cumbre AP: Agreement on exchange of information on migration. |
| Andean Community of Nations (CAN) | • Members States: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador y Peru  
• Associated States: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay y Uruguay | • Decision 504: Andean Passport  
• Decision 545: Andean instrument for Labour Migration  
• Decision 583: Andean instrument on Social Security  
• Resolution 527: Andean Migration Card |
| El Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR) | • Members States: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay y Venezuela*  
• Associated States: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, y Surinam | • Multilateral Agreement on Social Security  
• Agreement on the Facilitation of Entrepreneurial Activities  
• Residence Agreement  
• Agreement on Illicit Trafficking of Migrant Workers |

*currently suspended
# Regional Mechanisms

## Regional integration processes in Central America and the Caribbean:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Elements related to migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central American Integration System (SICA)</strong></td>
<td>• Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama</td>
<td>• Agreement for the Creation of the Central American Single Visa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Caribbean Community (CARICOM)</strong></td>
<td>• Full members: Antigua y Barbuda, las Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Granada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St Kitts y Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Surinam, Montserrat, Trinidad y Tobago. • Associate members: Anguilla, Bermuda, Islas Caiman, Turks y Caicos Islands, the British Virgen Islands.</td>
<td>• Articles 30, 33-37, 45, and 46 of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas • Establishment of The Caribbean Examinations Council which administers the Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examinations and Caribbean Vocational Qualifications • Protocol of Contingent Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)</strong></td>
<td>• Antigua y Barbuda, Dominica, Granada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts y Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincente and the Grenadines.</td>
<td>• Articles 12 and 27 of the Protocol of Eastern Caribbean Economic Union in the Revised Treaty of Basseterre • OECS Convention on Social Security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global Mechanisms

UN General Assembly High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development

• First took place in 2006 and established the Global Migration Group

• The second HLD was in October 2013 and focused on the Post-2015 Agenda.

• The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration calls for its repurposing to become the “International Migration Review Forum” beginning in 2022 and linked to High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.
Global Mechanisms

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) is a voluntary, informal, non-binding and government-led process made up of UN member states and observers.

- Arising from the first HLD in 2006.
- Since being established in Belgium in 2007 GFMD has held 11 meetings under the auspices of a different host country every year with the next in January 2020 in Ecuador.
- Within the GFMD there are mechanisms for civil society (2007), business (2017) and municipalities (2019).
Global Mechanisms

Over the last 12 years the GFMD resulted in:

- 847 M&D Policies and Practices showcased by 177 countries
- 4 M&D Policy Tools
- 394 Migration Profiles
- During the 11th GFMD in Marrakech in 2018 the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration was adopted.
Global Mechanisms

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

• **8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

• **8.7** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
Global Mechanisms

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- **10.7** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

- **17.18** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
Thank you for your attention

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