

MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE AMERICAS

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA
IOM REGIONAL OFFICE IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE REGIONAL
RESPONSE TO THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

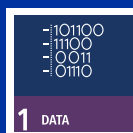
MARCH-JUNE 2023



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IOM | MIGRATION TRENDS IN
THE AMERICAS
| MARCH-JUNE 2023

OBJECTIVES OF THE
GLOBAL COMPACT
FOR MIGRATION
(GCM)



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LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE AMERICAS

The increase in the migratory movements of highly vulnerable persons in the American continent continued from January to June 2023, and is perceived in all subregions, except the southern border of the United States. The Venezuelan, Haitian, Cuban, and Ecuadorian nationalities are the protagonists in these large irregular movements.

Since the end of 2022 there has been a significant increase in the outflow of the Ecuadorian population both regularly and irregularly. The latter can be observed through indirect sources such as the number of deportees received by the Ecuadorian Government and the events reported by immigration authorities from other countries such as the United States and Mexico.

In addition, on the southern border of Peru, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has identified large inflows and outflows of migrants. For its part, emigration from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereinafter, Venezuela) continues to be high, but there is an increase in returns to this country as well.

During the first six months of 2023, irregular entries increased significantly in Panama and Honduras, registering record numbers of migrants at their border points. This increase is partly related to the opening the Humanitarian Regularization Program in the United States, which agreed to process at least 30,000 travel authorizations per month.

The land border between Panama and Colombia has registered an interannual growth of 90 percent, with 196,371 irregular entries, while the southwestern border of the United States has experienced a decrease of 12 percent. Despite this general decrease in encounters, there is a 6 percent increase in encounters in the specific group of families on the US-Mexico border. It is important to note that on May 11th, 2023, the validity of Title 42 ended.

Factors driving this growth include the economic crises in Latin America and the lingering economic effects of the pandemic, policy changes, food

SUMMARY

MARCH-JUNE 2023

insecurity, political instability and violence in some source countries, as well as vulnerabilities related to environmental degradation and disasters.

Parallel to these irregular movements, the region has also experienced an increase in regular movements between some countries, such as the 32 per cent increase in the number of visas for workers in the United States (1).

Remittances received in Latin American and Caribbean countries have increased by close to 11 per cent between 2021 and 2022.

The flow of returned migrants decreased in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala from January to May 2023.

Tragically, in the period from January to June 2023, 449 migrant lives were lost in North America, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America.

(1) These visas comprise the following categories: CW1, CW2, E1 to E3, H1B, H1B1, H1C, H2A, H2B, H2R, H3, H4, I1, L1, L2, O1 to O3, P1 to P4, Q1, R1, R2, TD, y TN.



At nightfall, walkers arrive in Tulcan after traveling for days carrying their belongings. Copyright : © International Organization for Migration. Rafael Rodríguez / IOM

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

ROUTES

The continent is characterized by various migratory dynamics. Immigration continues to rise, particularly in major destination countries like the United States ([UN DESA, 2020](#)), and various South American countries like Colombia, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador ([R4V, 2023](#); [INE Chile, 2023](#)). At the same time, several Latin American and Caribbean countries are significant countries of origin. Other nationalities from other continents, such as Africa, Asia, and Europe, are also included.

In terms of routes, while most migrants enter through regular channels or have been regularized in the region in recent years ([Gandini and Selee, 2023](#)), people often highly vulnerable opt for unauthorized routes. Brazil is an entry point for extra-regional migrants of Indian, Chinese, Afghan, Bangladeshi, and Cameroonian nationality, even Haitians ([IOM Brazil, 2023](#)) who in some cases then continue their journey northward. At the same time, the country is a significant destination for Venezuelan migrants and refugees ([R4V, 2023](#)). Other routes include movements towards Uruguay, Argentina, and through the Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter Bolivia) towards Chile.

The Andean corridor has movements traversing Colombia, Ecuador, Peru to Chile, and people moving in the opposite direction, including returning to Venezuela or other countries of origin or continuing their journey to the United States and/or Mexico. In the latter, there is a particular increase in Ecuadorian, Haitian, and Colombian nationalities, which among other things is reflected in high return figures (see return section below).

In recent years, these populations in transit or destination have also increased in numbers and therefore in humanitarian care needs, regularization, and integration to ensure their access to basic services.



Note: All maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

RECENT EVENTS IN HUMAN MOBILITY POLICIES

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has taken significant steps to expand safe and orderly pathways for migrants to legally enter the United States. This includes establishing specific country-based processes and other available options to apply for temporary permission to stay for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit; expanding opportunities for accessing seasonal employment; setting up a mechanism for migrants to schedule a time and place to arrive safely, orderly, and legally at ports of entry using the CBP One mobile application; and expanding refugee processing in the Western Hemisphere, among other measures.¹

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Currently, information on the requirements is available for three countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, and Guatemala.²



Women observing the camp set up between the border walls separating San Diego from Tijuana, Mexico. Copyright : © International Organization for Migration. Sara Salazar / IOM 2023.L

¹ Fact Sheet: U.S. Circumvention of Lawful Pathways Final Rule | Homeland Security (dhs.gov)

² <https://movilidadsegura.org/>

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

RECENT EVENTS IN HUMAN MOBILITY POLICIES

Before the end of the public health order under Title 42 on May 11th, 2023, the US Government announced border control measures and an expansion of a parole program, allowing 30,000 monthly entries from citizens of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. An app called CBP One was launched for scheduling appointments for refugees and migrants at the US southern border. However, those who attempted to cross irregularly were expelled to Mexico, including Venezuelans who applied for asylum, totaling about 8,000 people in the first quarter of 2023.

Despite these measures, irregular movements of Venezuelans to the north increased during this period. There was a significant rise in irregular entries of Venezuelans into Panama from Colombia in February and March.

Starting from February 26th, 2023, Chile reinforced its border control through the Armed Forces of Order and Security, who are conducting operations to check identity, registration, and detain individuals if they are found to be entering the country irregularly through the borders with Peru and Bolivia. In Chile, a new Critical Infrastructures Law was implemented to tackle crime and insecurity in the country's north. This law, in effect since February, allows the military to perform identity checks on people entering the country irregularly, which has affected the entry of refugees and migrants, leaving hundreds of them stranded in Peru and Bolivia.

Additionally, on April 13, the Peruvian Government deployed police presence in the area, and on April 27th, it added military presence through a declaration of a state of emergency for 60 calendar days "to restore internal order" (DS 055-2023-PCM).



Venezuelans cross the Simón Bolívar International Bridge, between the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Colombia. Approximately 50,000 Venezuelans cross into Colombia through the three official border crossings in this department every day. While most only come for the day, between 3,000 and 5,000 Venezuelans stay in Colombia or continue on to other countries. Copyright : © International Organization for Migration. IOM 2019 Angela Wells.

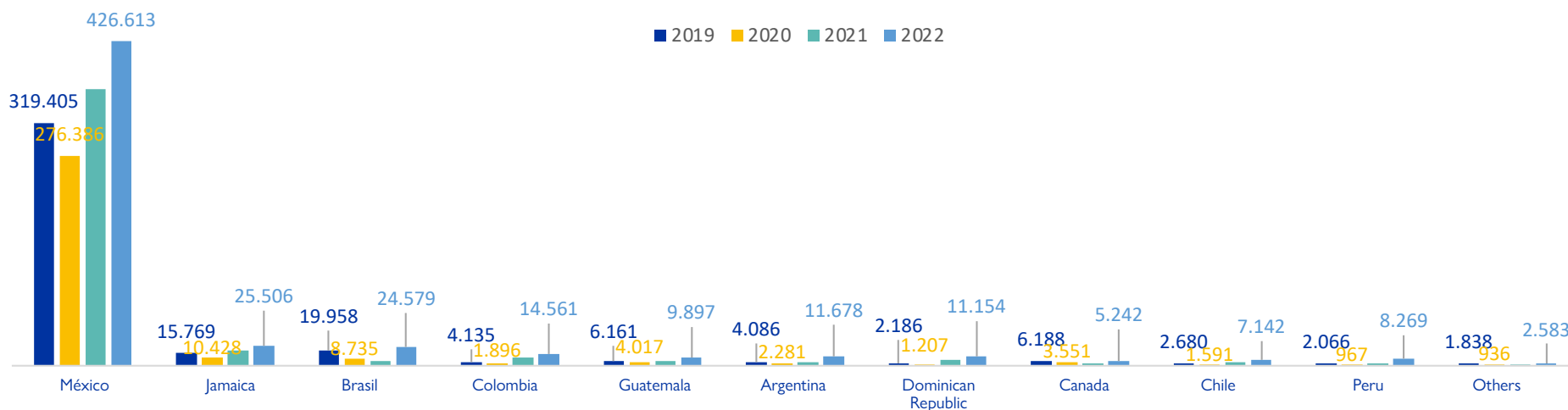
LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

LABORAL MIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

From 2019 to 2022, 1,719,499 visas for temporary workers in the United States and their families were granted to people from Latin America and the Caribbean (1).

81 per cent of these work visas have been granted to Mexicans, and the remaining 19 per cent is divided between Jamaican (4%), Brazilian (3%), Colombian (2%), Guatemalan (1%), and other nationalities (9%). In 2020 all nationalities had a decrease in registration due to travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however for the years 2021 and 2022 they have recovered and even exceeded the data of 2019 ([BCA, 2023](#)).

NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSION VISAS FOR TEMPORARY WORKERS AND FAMILIES BY FISCAL YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES, 2019-2022



(1) These visas comprise the following categories: CW1, CW2, E1 to E3, H1B, H1B1, H1C, H2A, H2B, H2R, H3, H4, I1, L1, L2, O1 to O3, P1 to P4, Q1, R1, R2, TD, y TN.

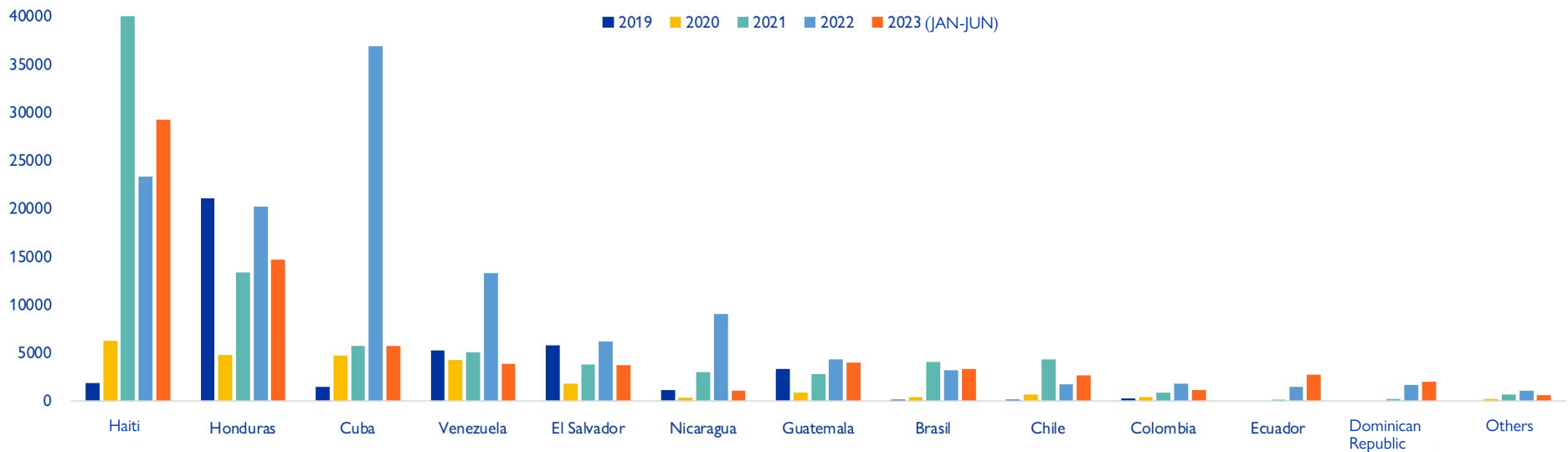
Source: Bureau of Consular Affairs, [Visas statistics](#) (July 2023).

HUMANITARIAN VISAS IN MEXICO

The TVRH visa is granted to regular migrants in Mexico for humanitarian reasons. By June 2023, 74,874 visas have been granted to people from Latin Americans and the Caribbean. Most of these have been delivered to Haitians (39%), Hondurans (20%), Cubans (8%), Venezuelans (5%), Salvadorans (5%), and the rest of the nationalities (24%).

For Haitians, Cubans, Brazilians, Chileans, and Colombians, obtaining TVHR visas had continuous growth from 2019 to 2021, while the rest of the countries had a decrease registered in 2020 ([PMU, 2023](#)).

FOREIGNERS DOCUMENTED IN MEXICO WITH THE VISITOR CARD FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS (TVRH), ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY, 2019 - 2023 (JAN - JUN)



Source: Unidad de Política Migratoria (UPM), Boletín estadístico (July, 2023).

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

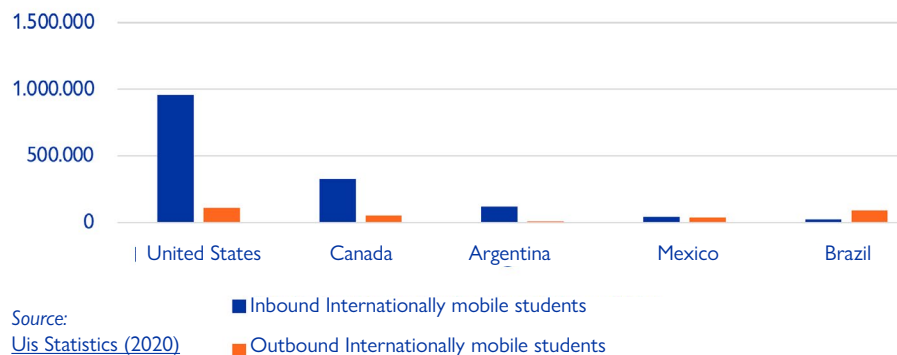
Internationally "mobile" students are those individuals who have migrated to a country where they are not residents with the aim of participating in educational activities. These students have received their previous education in another country and move to this new destination to obtain a tertiary or higher-level degree.

In 2020, the total number of internationally mobile tertiary students **entering** countries in the Americas was 1,552,096 ([UIS Statistics, 2023](#)). 82 per cent of them headed to the United States of America and Canada, while the remaining 17 per cent went to Latin America and the Caribbean.

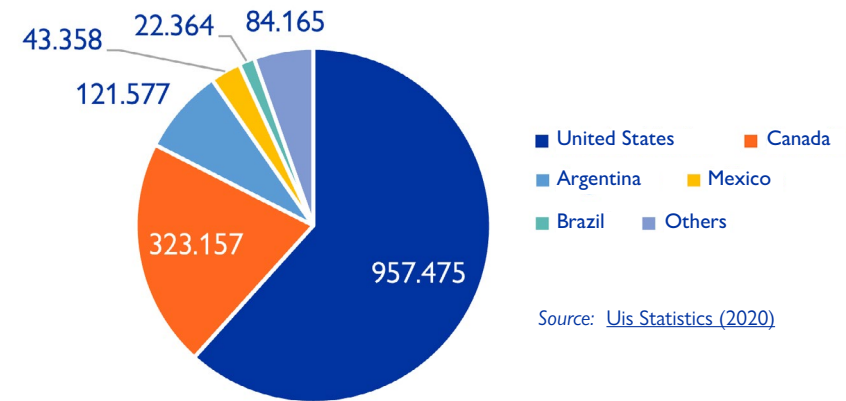
For the same period, the total number of **outbound** students was 574,050 ([ibid](#)), with 2.5 times more outbound students from Latin America and the Caribbean compared to those from Northern countries.

The United States received the highest number of internationally mobile students, followed by Canada, Argentina, Mexico, and Brazil. These five countries hosted approximately 94.5 per cent of the total international students on the continent, while the number of students coming from these countries studying abroad was 294,913, representing around 20 per cent of the total received ([ibid](#)).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INBOUND AND OUTBOUND INTERNATIONALLY MOBILE STUDENTS



INBOUND INTERNATIONALLY MOBILE STUDENTS



The United States and Canada predominantly received students from other continents. In the case of the United States, the majority of its inbound students came from the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Saudi Arabia, however, there was also a high percentage of students from Canada, Brazil, and Mexico. Furthermore, in Canada, the five predominant nationalities were Indian, Chinese, French, American, and Vietnamese.

Regarding Argentina, Mexico, and Brazil, the migratory flows were mainly intra-regional. Argentina mainly received students from South American countries such as Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, and Paraguay. Similarly, Mexico almost exclusively hosted students from the United States and Canada.

In Brazil, a similar trend was observed, with a significant number of inbound students from Colombia, Peru, and Paraguay. However, there is also a notable presence of students of Angolan and Japanese origin ([ibid](#)).

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

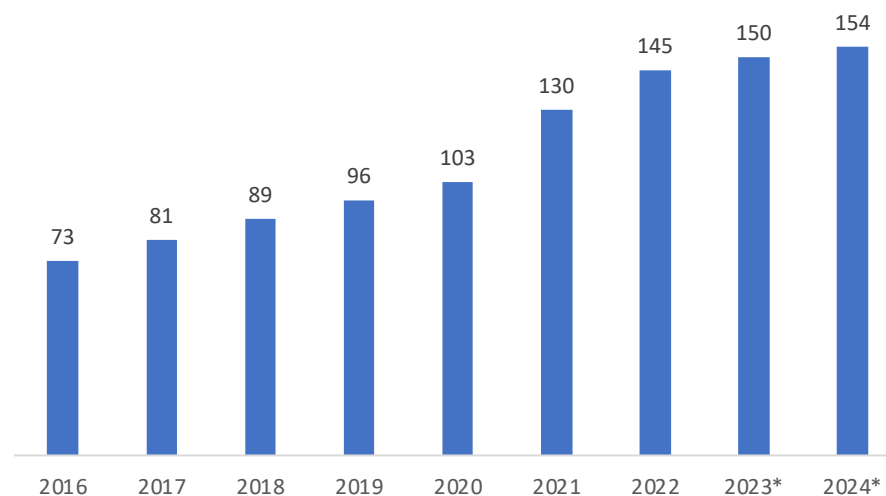
REMITTANCES IN THE REGION

Based on data from the World Bank, a doubling of remittances received in Latin American and Caribbean countries has been recorded from 2016 to 2022 (World Bank [2023](#)).

In 2023, remittances are expected to increase to 150 billion dollars, a growth of 3.3 per cent, while a growth of 2.7 per cent is forecast for 2024, reaching 154 billion dollars. This rate of growth is slower than in previous years but remains higher than in other regions of the world.

In general, despite the slowdown in growth projections, Latin America and the Caribbean continue to show an upward trend in remittances, which reflects the importance of remittances as a source of income in the region . (ibid).

ESTIMATED REMITTANCES RECEIVED BY LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES (IN BILLIONS OF USD)



Source: World Bank, 2023.

*Projection

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN THE AMERICAS (STOCK)

By the end of 2022, the total number (stock) of internally displaced persons in the Americas was **6.7 million (88% displaced due to conflicts, 12% due to disaster-related factors)**.

Colombia, the United States, Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala are among the countries with the highest **number of internally displaced persons**.

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS AS OF END 2022

6,7 m 9% del total mundial

9% Share of the global

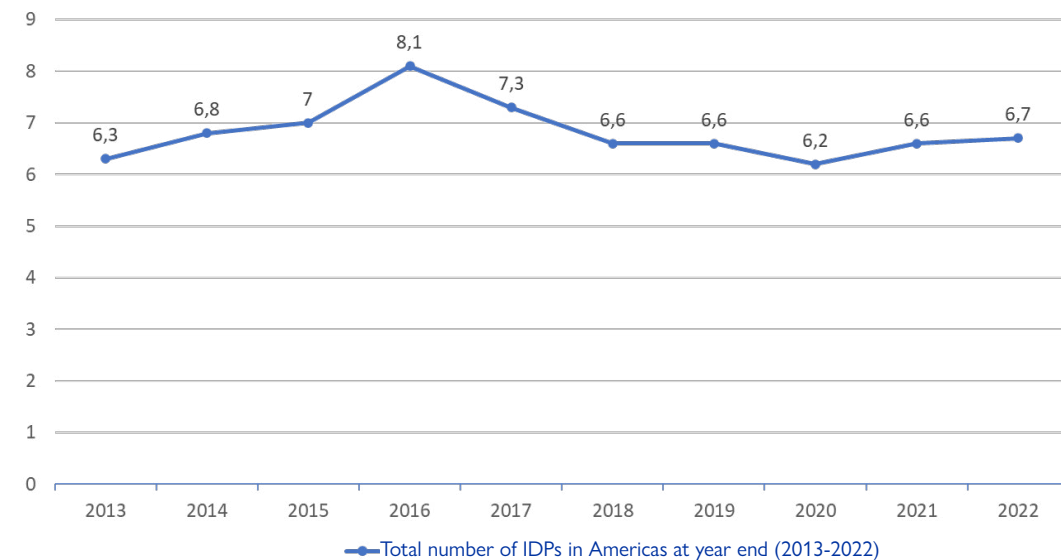
5,9 m IDPs por conflicto y violencia

720.000 IDPs por desastres

FIVE COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF IDPS IN THE AMERICAS AS END OF 2022

- 1. **Colombia** 4.766.000 | 41.000
- 2. **United States** 543.000
- 3. **Mexico** 386.000 | 3.600
- 4. **Honduras** 247.000 | 3.900
- 5. **Guatemala** 242.000 | 7.900

TOTAL NUMBERS OF IDPS IN THE AMERICAS AT YEAR END (2013 – 2022)



Total number of IDPs in millions
*First year disaster data is available.

Source: IDMC, 2023.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (MOVEMENTS)

The flows of internal displacement in 2022 amount to **2.6 million**. **4 out of 5 internal displacements are associated with disasters, while 1 out of 5 is related to conflicts.**

It should be noted that a person can be displaced on multiple occasions, and this category counts each of those movements. Regarding the dynamics associated with displacements, **while conflict-related displacements have fewer movements, those caused by disasters account for numerous transitions** (it could also be assumed that many of those movements return to their homes after a while, which is why they would not be counted in the stock/total number but as separate displacements).

In 2022, **Brazil, the United States, Colombia, Haiti, and Cuba** were the countries that registered the highest number of internal displacements in the region.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS* IN 2022

*Movements

2,6 m 4% Share of the global total

533.000 internal displacements by conflict and violence

2,1 m internal displacements by disasters



FIVE COUNTRIES WITH INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS IN 2022

1. Brazil **5.600** | 708.000

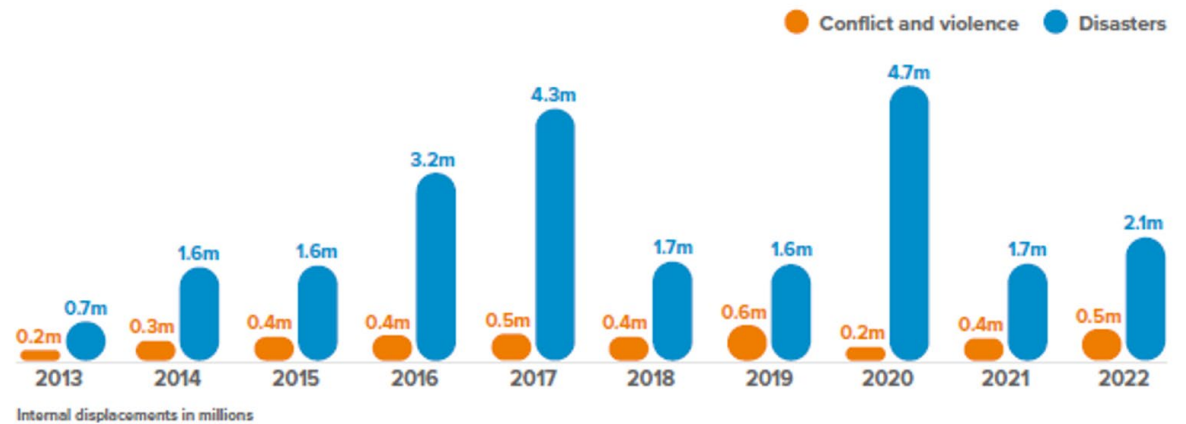
4. Haiti **106.000** | 15.000

2. United States **675.000**

5. Cuba **90.000**

3. Colombia **339.000** | 281.000

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT BY CONFLICT, VIOLENCE, AND DISASTERS IN THE AMERICAS (2013-2022)



Source: IDMC, 2023.

CLIMATE RISK IN THE CARIBBEAN REGION 2012 AND 2022

• A total of 5,302,285 new internal displacements due to natural hazards were recorded in the Caribbean region between 2012 and 2022. There was an average of 482,026 new internal displacements due to natural hazards recorded in the region each year for the same period. On average, nine countries and territories in the region were affected by internal displacements due to natural hazards in the studied period ([IDMC, 2023](#)).

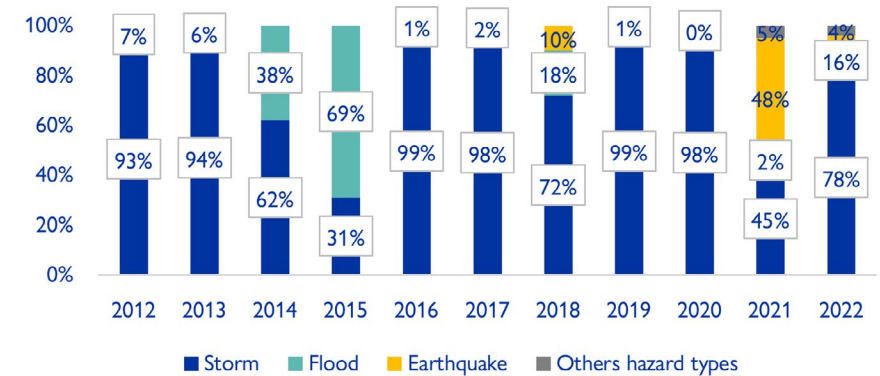
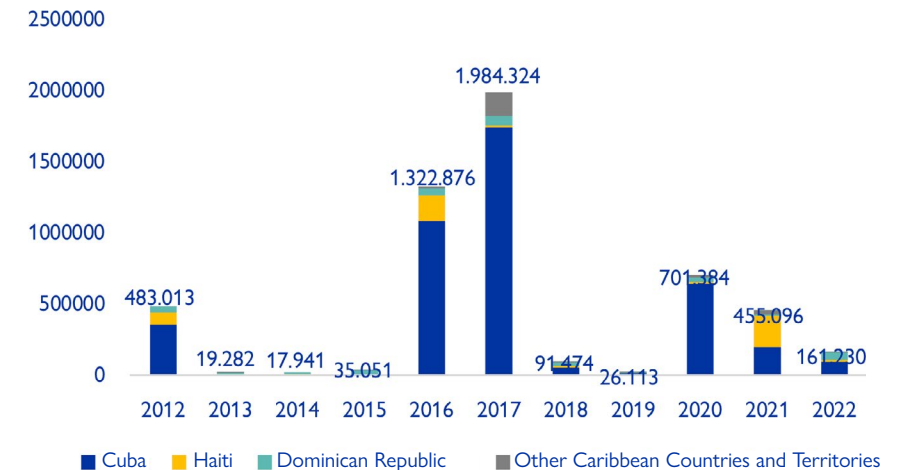
• Overall, 78 per cent of all new internal displacements registered in the Caribbean between 2012 and 2022 occurred in Cuba, 10 per cent in Haiti, seven per cent in the Dominican Republic, and less than 5 per cent in other countries and territories ([ibid](#)).

• Displacement figures vary significantly by year, depending on the nature, severity, and location of natural hazards— for example, under 18,000 new internal displacements due to disasters were registered in 2014, compared with nearly two million in 2017 ([ibid](#)).

• Most disaster-related displacements in the eleven-year period under analysis were caused by storms (84%), floods (11%), earthquakes (5%), and a small proportion were caused by other types of hazards (<1%). Most internal displacements due to natural hazards in the Caribbean are weather-related – causing 95 per cent of all new disaster-related displacements recorded between 2012-2022. Just five per cent of new disaster-related displacements in this period were caused by geophysical natural hazards. Most new internal displacements were recorded between June and November, coinciding with the Caribbean tropical cyclone (hurricane) season ([ibid](#)).

• The number of new internal displacements recorded in Cuba alone in these eleven years was almost four times greater than the total number of new internal displacements recorded in all other Caribbean countries and territories combined in the same period ([ibid](#)).

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS CAUSED BY NATURAL HAZARDS IN THE CARIBBEAN, 2012-2022



Source: [IDMC](#), "Disaster events 2008-2022 (new displacement) per hazard type", (June 2023)

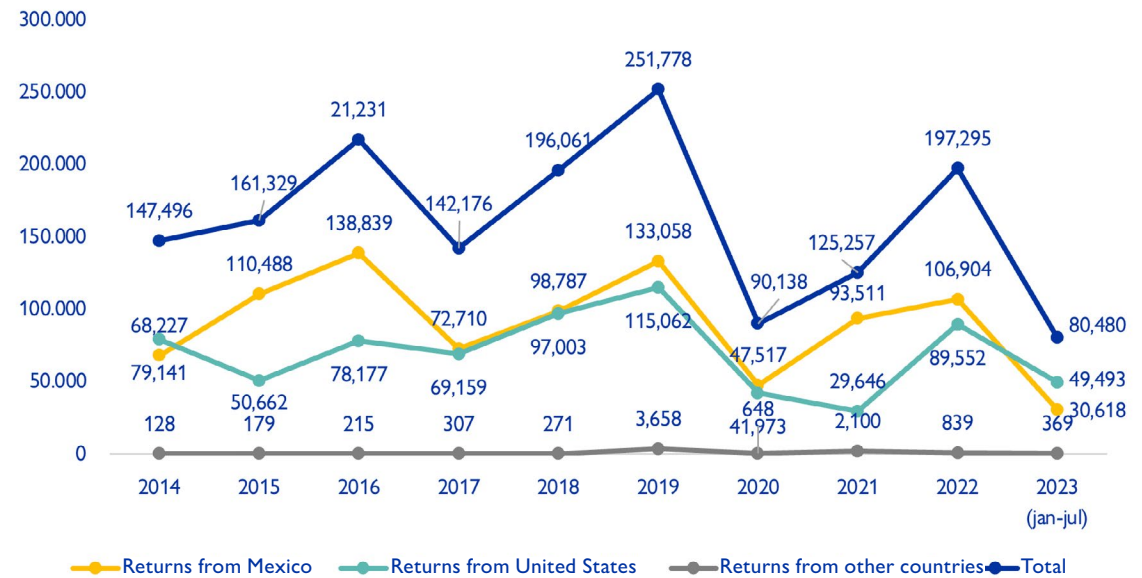
LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA

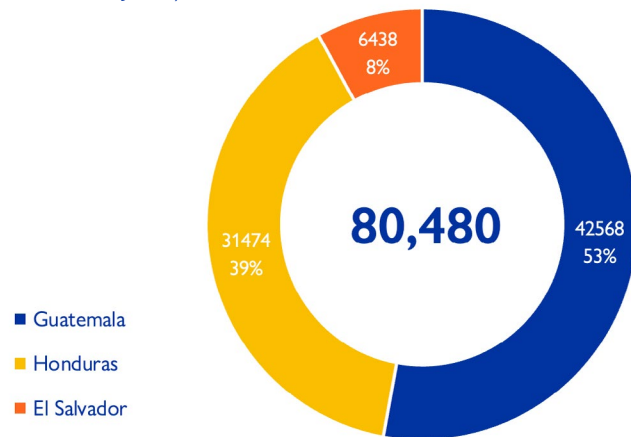
RETURNS FROM MEXICO, UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COUNTRIES 2014-2023 (JANUARY – JULY)

The returned migrants flow decreased in El Salvador (-32%), Honduras (-48%), and Guatemala (-31%) from January to July, compared to the same period in 2022 (El Salvador: 9,531; Honduras: 60,775; Guatemala: 68,681)

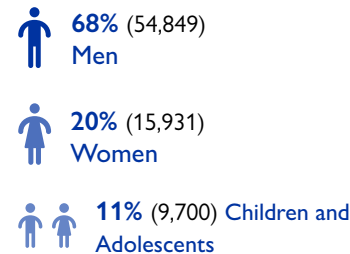
Source: OIM, [Unidad de Información para los países del norte de Centroamérica](#), [Norte de Centroamérica Dashboard](#), Junio 2023



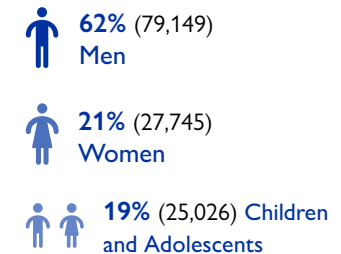
RETURNS BY COUNTRY OF NORTHERN CENTRAL AMERICA 2023 (JANUARY - JULY)



RETURNS 2023 (JAN - JUL)



RETURNS 2022 (JAN - JUL)

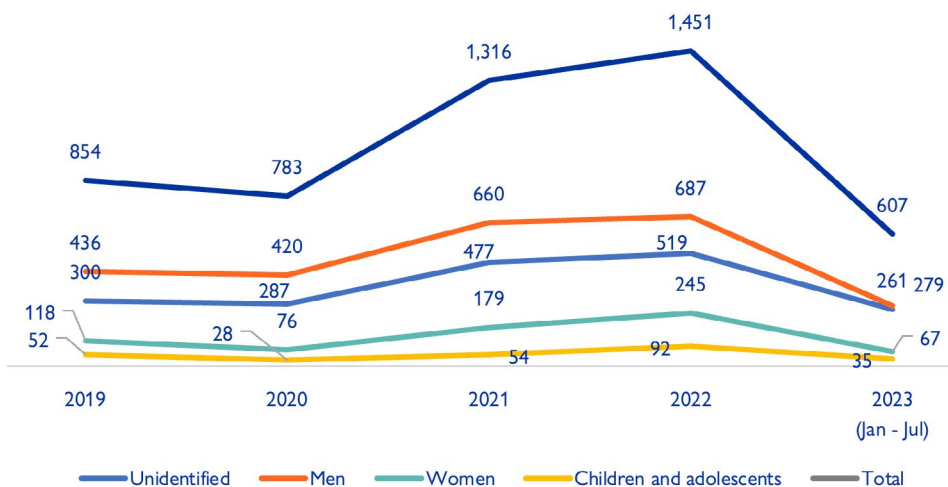


MISSING MIGRANTS

TOTAL OF MISSING AND DECEASED MIGRANTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, AND THE CARIBBEAN, 2019 – 2023 (JANUARY – JULY) BY SEX AND AGE

Since 2014, a total of 7,940 missing migrants have been reported in North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean.

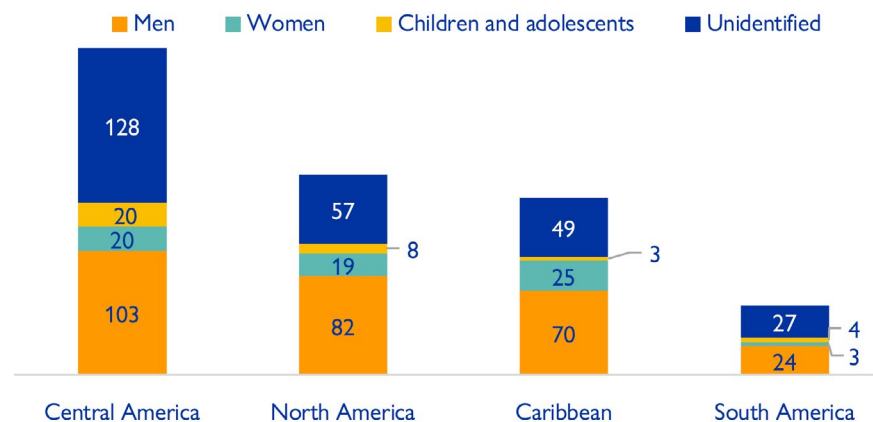
Source: IOM Missing Migrants Projects, [Migrantes desaparecidos registrados en las Américas 2023](#)



In 2023, from January to July, in North America, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America, there were 607 lives lost, corresponding to 67 females, 270 males, and 35 children and adolescents. In 261 cases were not possible to identify.



TOTAL INCIDENTS BY SUBREGION 2023 (JANUARY-JULY)



MAIN CAUSES OF INCIDENTS:

1. Drowning (234).
2. Vehicle accidents/deaths linked to dangerous transportation (165).
3. Extreme environmental conditions / Lack of appropriate shelter, water, and food (63)
4. Accidental deaths (49).
5. Mixed or unknown (44).
6. Violence (39).
7. Sickness/lack of access to adequate healthcare (9).

Source: IOM Missing Migrants Project, [Migrantes desaparecidos registrados en las Américas 2023](#).

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

MOVEMENTS OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES FROM
THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

As of May 2023, there was a total of 7.32 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants worldwide, 84 per cent living in Latin America and the Caribbean ([R4V, 2023](#)).

Based on data collected in border areas within **Venezuela**, it has been identified that, although emigration from the country continues to exceed returns, there has been an increase in the number of people returning. Approximately, for every two individuals leaving Venezuela, one decides to return.

The opening of official borders and vehicular crossings with **Colombia** has generated significant improvements in connectivity and economic activities in border areas. However, there is still a considerable percentage of migrants, approximately one in five, who choose to enter or leave the country through informal river and land crossings known as "trochas" (paths).

In **Brazil**, in the first quarter of 2023 levels of immigration were equivalent to those seen prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, indicating a resurgence in cross-border mobility and yielding significantly positive migration balances for Venezuelans. In addition, as of March 2023, 57 per cent of active residence registrations belonged to this nationality ([Federal Police, 2023](#)).

According to data collected in a survey conducted in the northern border of Peru (Tumbes) among Venezuelan migrants and refugees, 56 per cent expressed their desire to stay in **Peru**, while 40 per cent indicated their goal was to continue towards the crossing to Chile. Additionally, there has been an increase in the intention of Venezuelan refugees and migrants to follow the route to the United States. (DTM Round 19, 2023)

In **Argentina**, based on official administrative data, between January and March 2023 there were 90,650 movements of Venezuelan persons across Argentina's borders, of which 45,737 were entries and 44,914 were exits, resulting in a positive balance of 823 movements. The majority of these movements were concentrated in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, followed by the land crossing of the international Tancredo Neves bridge in Puerto Iguazú, on the border with Brazil. Of the entries, 51.40 per cent were women, 48.59 per cent were men, and 0.01 per cent were non-binary individuals. Movements were predominantly by Venezuelans of working age, with 63 per cent of the movements made by individuals between 22 and 42 years old (ibid.).

In **Uruguay**, during the first trimester of 2023, Venezuelan migration remained constant, similar to the levels observed between 2015 and 2019. In 2022, there was a net increase of around 10,000 Venezuelans, a trend that appears to continue in 2023. The majority of migrants are young women of working age, primarily entering through border points with Argentina and Brazil, as well as through Montevideo.

Regarding **Paraguay**, the number of Venezuelan nationals from 1 January to 14 May 2023 represents almost half of the total population of that nationality for the entire year of 2022, indicating a revitalization of Venezuelan mobility into the country. If this trend continues, the total for 2023 would surpass the values of 2021, which recorded the highest number of registered entries ([R4V, 2023](#)).

In the Darien Province, **Panama**, as of June 2023, Venezuela remains the main country of origin for migrants registered by national authorities, representing 49 per cent in 2023 compared to 51 percent from the previous year ([SNM, 2023](#)).

In **Mexico**, as of May 2023, the Venezuelan nationality accounts for 25 per cent of presentations and referrals, compared to the same period of the previous year.

Furthermore, in the **United States**, Venezuela represents one of the main countries of origin for encounters between January and May 2023.

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

MIGRANT AND REFUGEE MOVEMENTS FROM THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Migrant and Refugee flows across LAC, 28 May - 10 June 2023

of migrants and refugees from Venezuela

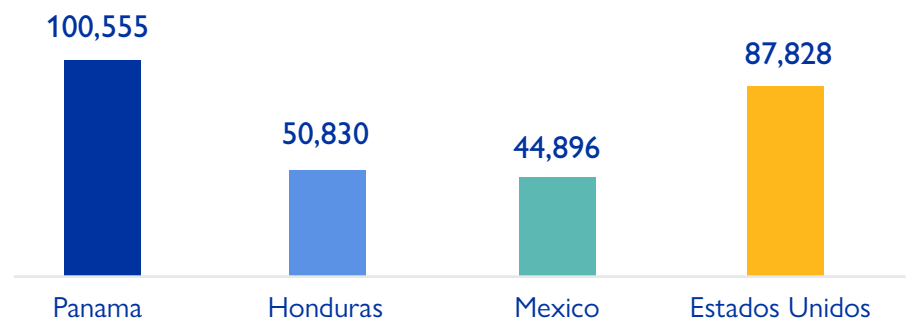


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Despite a significant decrease in irregular entries into Panama from Colombia at the end of 2022, there was an increase in irregular migration from Venezuelans to Panama at the start of 2023, peaking in April with more than 25,000 entries, representing 62 per cent of the total ([SNM, 2023](#)).

According to the DTM conducted in Darien in the early months of 2023, 96 per cent of individuals planned to reach the USA, with the drivers for migration being economic hardship and high levels of insecurity ([DTM Darién, 2023](#)). Over half cited violence and insecurity as the main cause, and 79 per cent pointed to limited access to employment. Regarding new entry requirements to the USA, 63 per cent of surveyed Cubans, Haitians, and Venezuelans were aware of them, while 35 per cent had no knowledge of them ([R4V, 2023](#)).

Irregular migration flow of the Venezuelan population according to administrative records of each country 2023 (January - June)



As of June, Venezuelans in an irregular migratory situation have been identified on the southern land border of Panama, Honduras, Mexico, and the United States. Venezuelans are the first irregular migrant nationality in transit, in all countries except the United States where they are second.

Sources: Servicio Nacional de Migración de Panamá, [Irregulares en tránsito por la Frontera Colombia-Panamá, Junio 2023](#).

Instituto Nacional de Migración, [Estadísticas Dashboard flujo migratorio irregular](#). (Junio 2023).

Unidad de Política migratoria (UPM), [Boletín estadístico](#) (Junio, 2023).

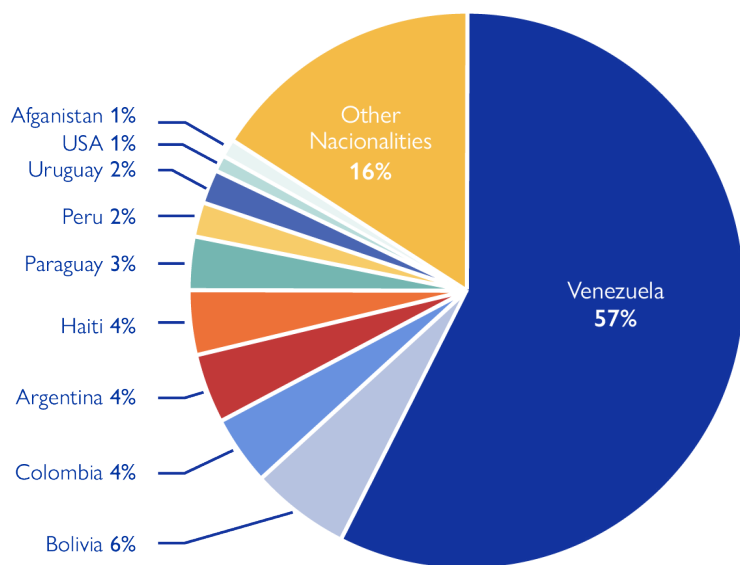
U.S. Customs and Border Protection, [Southwest Land Border Encounters](#), (Junio, 2023)

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

BRAZIL

ACTIVE RESIDENCE RECORDS OF ALL NATIONALITIES FROM JANUARY TO MARCH 2023.

From January to March 2023, more than 53 thousand residence registrations of different nationalities were made.

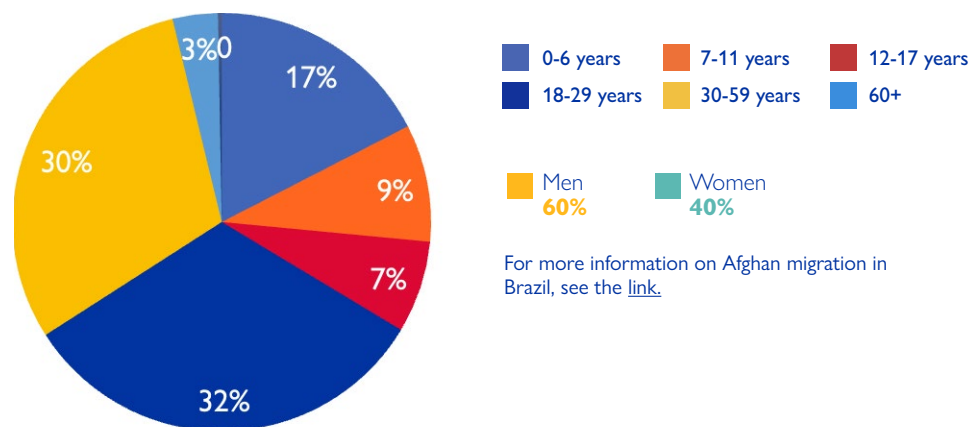


Source: Active residence records by nationality from January to March 2023. Federal Police, 2023.

AFGHAN MIGRATION:

- Between September 2021 and February 2023, 5,904 Afghan nationals entered Brazil, while 514 departures have been recorded in the same period ([OIM Brazil, 2023](#)).
- 9,889 humanitarian visas were authorized from 3 September 2021 to 14 March 2023 ([Idem](#)).
- 2,403 residence permits were granted from September 2021 to February 2022 ([Idem](#)).
- In addition, a total of 564 Afghan refugees were recognized ([Idem](#)).

PROFILE OF AFGHANS WITH MIGRATORY REGULARIZATION ACCORDING TO GENDER AND AGE



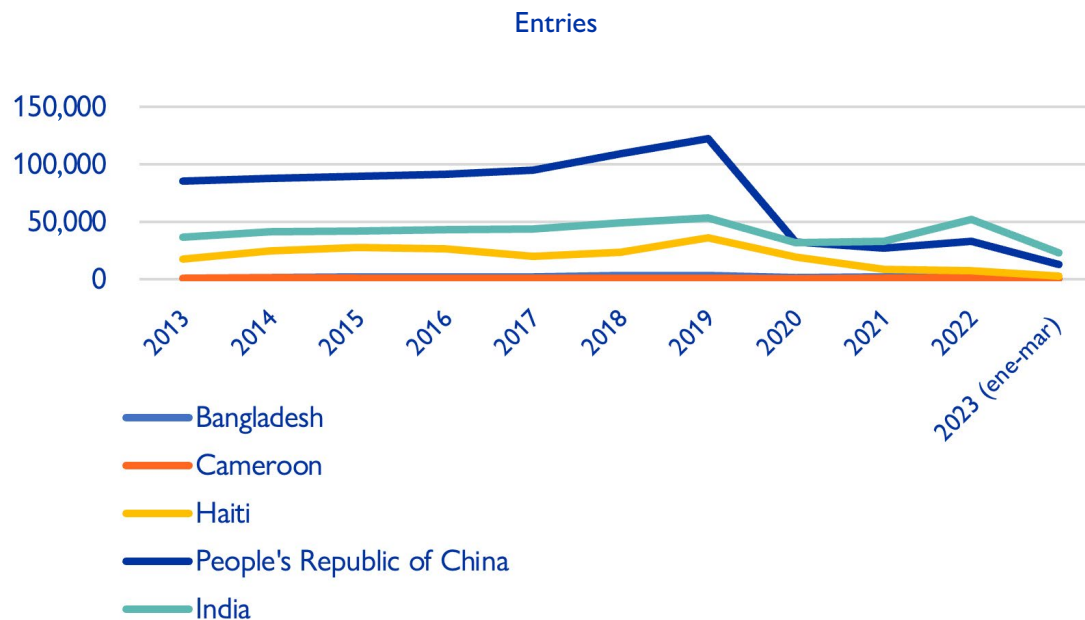
For more information on Afghan migration in Brazil, see the [link](#).

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

BRAZIL

OTHER NATIONALITIES

– ENTRIES: 2013 TO 2023 (JAN-MAR)



ENTRIES AND EXITS (JANUARY TO MARCH 2023)

Nationality	Entries	Exits	Balance
Bangladesh	630	917	-287
Cameroon	274	159	115
People's Republic of China	12,564	12,943	-379
Haiti	2,468	834	1,634
India	23,060	22,395	665

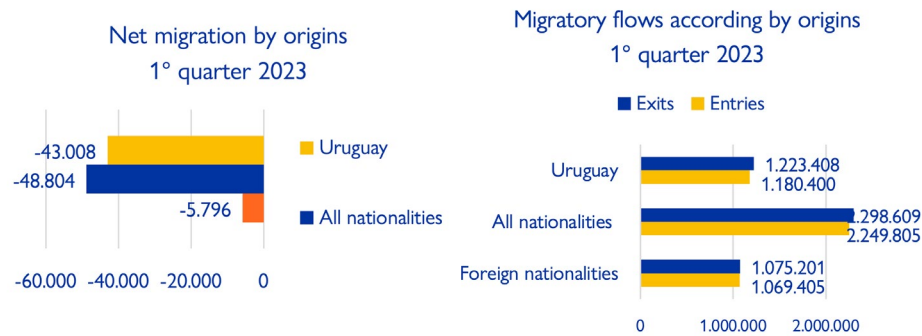
• In the first quarter of 2023, the migratory balance of Bangladeshi and Chinese nationals in Brazil is negative, which implies that there were more people who left the country than entered.

• In 2022, entries into Brazil of people from India, Bangladesh and Cameroon returned to pre-pandemic levels.

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

URUGUAY

MIGRATORY FLOWS FIRST QUARTER 2023



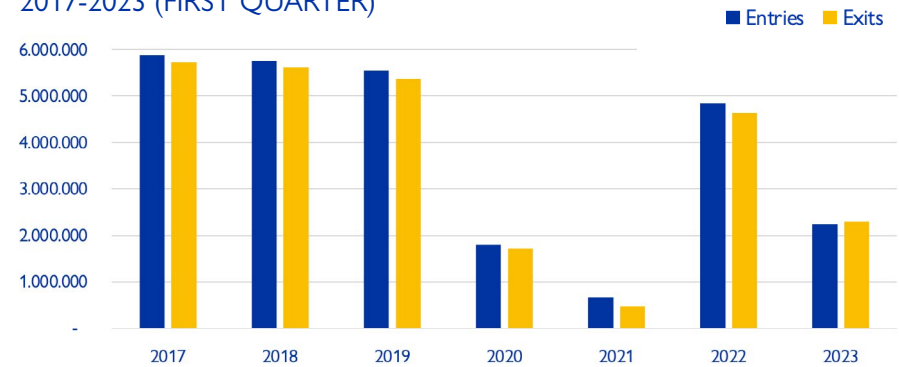
Source: Data produced by IOM Uruguay with information from the National Directorate of Migration - Ministry of the Interior Uruguay (May 2023)

- Based on administrative records, during the first quarter of 2023 there were more departures from than arrivals to Uruguay. Although, during this first part of the year, in general, more people left the country rather than stayed, this can be attributed to the summer vacation season in the country during January, February and part of March. Even with dynamic flows and a negative migratory balance of all origins in this first quarter, the trend of growth of nationalities of interest that maintain higher inflows than outflows persists.

MIGRATORY FLOWS FIRST QUARTER 2023

- Despite the trend of higher departures than entries so far in 2023, in the last seven years, positive migratory balances were generally observed, describing Uruguay as a destination country for mostly Latin American nationalities. Thus, Uruguay's migratory flows are aligned with the dynamics of other countries in the Americas, experiencing the same pattern of intraregional migration and mixed flows.

EVOLUTION OF MIGRATORY MOVEMENT IN URUGUAY 2017-2023 (FIRST QUARTER)



Source: Data produced by IOM Uruguay with information from the National Directorate of Migration - Ministry of the Interior Uruguay (May 2023)

- When examining in detail the movements of nationalities that have been considered new migratory flows in Uruguay in recent years, we observe other flows in addition to the traditional ones from neighboring countries such as Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay, including flows from Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Cuba, Bolivia, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic.
- As of February 2023, [the residency procedure for nationals of Mercosur and associated countries is subject to a fee](#), and the agency granting these residencies shifted from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay to the National Directorate of Migration. There are exceptions to the payment of the fee for nationals from Brazil and Paraguay, and in [cases where the person is in a socioeconomic vulnerable situation](#). In the same month, under [Decree N°55/023](#), it was reported that having health coverage or medical insurance is a requirement for entering Uruguay, except for certain exceptions, which are enumerated: a) international protection cases and b) duly justified situations of family reunification.

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

PARAGUAY

ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNERS FROM THE COUNTRY THROUGH OFFICIAL CROSSINGS

- Between January 1st and May 21st, 2023, 1,201,356 foreigners (residents and non-residents) entered Paraguay, while 857,455 departed, with non-resident foreigners accounting for 71 per cent of the total foreign movements.
- As of May 21st, 2023, the main declared destinations for departing foreigners (residents and non-residents) were Argentina and Brazil, highlighting the significance of cross-border and sub-regional mobility.

Departures from the country/main declared destinations (January 1st to May 21st, 2023)			
Destination	Resident Foreigners	Destination	Non- Resident Foreigners
Argentina	1,025,729	Argentina	685,750
Brazil	113,751	Brazil	89,932
Spain	19,106	Not specified	35,978
USA	10,240	USA	9,908
Not specified	9,933	Spain	7,221
Mexico	6,792	Mexico	6,890
Chile	4,117	Bolivia	6,801
Bolivia	4,037	Chile	5,772
Dominican Republic	3,934	Colombia	5,252
Uruguay	3,717	Uruguay	3,951
Total	1,201,356	Total	857,455

Source: Information provided by the National Migration Bureau of Paraguay, 2023.

CHILE

FOREIGN POPULATION RESIDING IN CHILE

- In 2021, the foreign population residing in Chile reached 1,482,390 people, showing an increase of 1.5 per cent compared to 2020 and 14.1 per cent compared to 2018 ([INE, 2022a](#)).
- According to statistics from the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the National Migration Service (SERMIG), and other government entities, the majority of migrants come from Venezuela, Peru, Haiti, Colombia, and Bolivia.
- Among the total number of migrants, there is an almost equal number of men and women, with a higher concentration of people between 25 and 39 years old.
- The Metropolitan Region of Chile hosts the largest number of foreign individuals with 61 per cent of the total, followed by the regions of Antofagasta and Valparaiso. Between 2020 and 2021, the regions with the highest growth were Arica and Parinacota, Ñuble, and Tarapacá ([ibid](#)).

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS

- According to data from the National Institute of Statistics, in 2021, there was a negative monthly net migration in 8 out of the 12 months, as the number of people leaving the country exceeded those entering. December had the highest number of departures, while August recorded the lowest net balance of the year ([INE, 2022b](#)).
- Regarding foreign tourists, December 2021 had the highest number of both departures and arrivals ([ibid](#)).
- The report also provides a long-term perspective, showing that entry movements exceeded exit movements from 2014 to 2018. However, starting from 2019, there has been a decline in the annual growth of the net balance, accentuated by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, resulting in a negative net balance in 2021 ([ibid](#)).

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

PERU

• Peru is the second destination country for refugees and migrants from Venezuela. According to the National Superintendency of Migration, in 2022 Peru hosted 1.51 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela ([R4V, 2023](#)), 86.6 per cent of whom resided in Lima and Callao ([ENPOVE, 2022](#)).

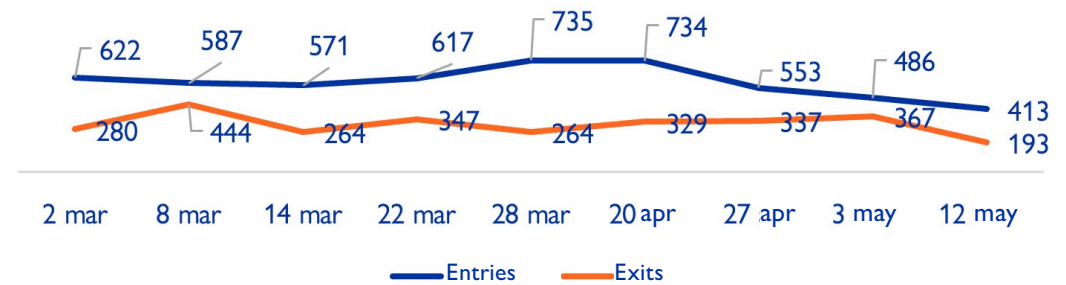
• According to the Survey Directed at the Venezuelan Population (ENPOVE), 50.6 per cent of the Venezuelan population in Peru are women and 49.4 per cent are men. Also, 28.3 per cent of the Venezuelan population living in Peru is between 0 to 14 years old, between the ages of 15-49 are 63.8 per cent, and 50 or older is 7.7 per cent. Households with children and adolescents stand out, representing 58.7 per cent.

• Similarly, ENPOVE indicates that 73 per cent of the Venezuelan population does not have any type of health insurance, and 55.8 per cent state that access to health is their main unmet need. Regarding the education level of the Venezuelan population, we highlight: Early Education (88.7%); Primary Education (95.0%) and Secondary Education (93.8%). However, only 8.3 per cent of the refugee and migrant population from Venezuela in Peru who have completed higher studies state that they have validated their degree in Peru..

• Among the relevant findings, it is possible to observe that Peru and Chile continue to be the main destinations for the Venezuelan population entering the country, with 56 and 40 per cent respectively. Furthermore, there has been an increase in the intention of refugees and migrants who wish to continue the route to the United States, 9 per cent of those surveyed who leave Peru mentioned this country as their final destination, an increase of eight percent compared to the results analyzed in November and December 2022 (DTM Round 19, 2023).

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS AT BORDER POINTS TUMBES: NORTHERN BORDER WITH ECUADOR

Total Entries and Exits of Refugees and Migrants through Tumbes



Source: [DTM Peru, 2023](#).

- The graphic is generated from the data collected through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of flow counts under flow monitoring.
- The northern border in Tumbes, between Peru and Ecuador, is the border with the greatest flow in Peru, both for entry flows and exit flows.
- Between the months of March and May 2023, entries were always higher than exits, this trend has been observed since the DTM was implemented in 2021, indicating Peru as an important destination for these flows.
- A proportional sample of migrants and refugees is regularly consulted for their nationality. For both flows, the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population represents more than 95 percent of those in human mobility. The second highest percentage is represented by Colombian migrants and refugees in the flow into Peru.
- To complement the DTM counts (FMR) IOM Peru also applies the DTM surveys (FMS) to a representative sample of refugees and migrants in transit with the aim of characterizing the population. Those entering the country mention that their final destination is Peru (63%), followed by Chile (34%). In addition to this, the main needs identified on the route were: food, safe transport, and accommodation. For the outflow, what was mentioned by refugees and migrants was that the main destination of their journey would be Venezuela (53%) and the main needs of food and safe transport were identified.

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS AT BORDER POINTS TACNA: SOUTHERN BORDER WITH CHILE

Total Entries and Exits of Refugees and Migrants through Tacna

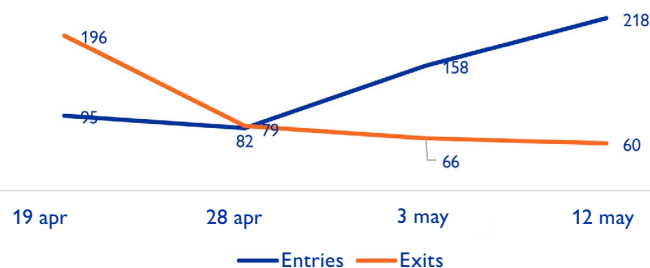


Source: DTM Peru, 2023.

- Regarding the data on flows based on observations (DTM Registry) during the analyzed period, on March 8, 2023, the highest number of entries of refugees and migrants was recorded at the southern border of Peru (Tacna). Since March 28, 2023, a decrease in both entry and exit flows was observed, with the difference between both flows becoming smaller. (DTM Peru, 2023).
- Regarding the identified nationalities, based on the proportional sample from the DTM Registry, 80 percent of the entry flow consisted of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, followed by 19 percent from Haiti, and 1 percent from Colombian and Ecuadorian nationalities. As for the exit flow, 95 percent were migrants from Venezuela and 3 percent from Haiti.
- Through the DTM FMS in Tacna, it was possible to identify that during this period, the biggest share of people entering through Peru's southern border intended to stay in this country (42%), followed by Venezuela, and to a lesser extent, Colombia and Ecuador. For those exiting the country, Chile was the main destination. Additionally, the main needs on the route were identified for both flows, including water and food, route information, and transportation.

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS AT BORDER POINTS WITH BOLIVIA

Total Entries and Exits of Refugees and Migrants through Desaguadero



Source: DTM Peru, 2023.

- It is important to mention that due to the social protests that were recorded in the Puno region at the beginning of the year, IOM Peru could not carry out the DTM in March and could only resume the exercise on 19 April 2023. (DTM Peru, 2023).
- The department of Puno has been characterized, in 2023, by the exercise of social protests, which has had repercussions on the possibilities of moving around the area and even effects on the safeguarding of the general population, including refugee and migrant population in transit.
- In Desaguadero, bordering the Plurinational State of Bolivia, more entries than exits were observed, on average. This trend was the opposite to that of 2022.
- The peak of entries occurred on 12 May, where the observed exits almost tripled the entries (218 vs 60).
- Regarding the identification of nationalities, for the exits, the flow is almost entirely made up of Venezuelan refugees and migrants. For the exits, approximately 27 per cent of Haitian migrants were observed.

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

ECUADOR

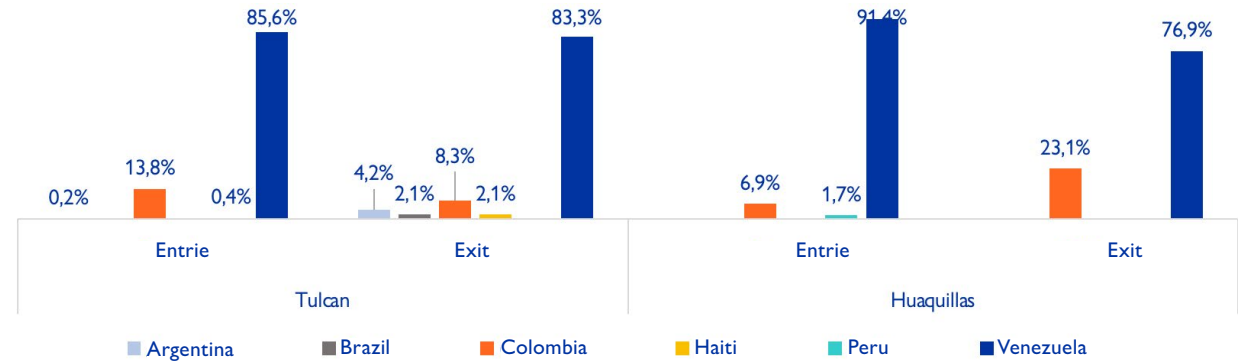
• From March 6th to June 29th, through monitoring of flows using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), diverse trends were observed in the incoming and outgoing movements at established monitoring points in the cities of Tulcán (northern border) and Huaquillas (southern border).

• At both borders, a predominantly Venezuelan influx of people was observed. The flows entering through the north, in the city of Tulcán, consist mostly of people in family groups (64.2%).

• In Tulcán, there was a decreasing trend in the inflow of people from March to June, with the highest daily average of 94 people on foot recorded during the week of March 27th to 30th, and daily lows of fewer than 30 people during the weeks of April 24th to 25th, May 16th to 17th, and May 22nd to 25th.

• In Huaquillas, there was a growing trend in incoming movements from the week of March 20th to 22nd until the week of May 15th to 17th. Unlike Tulcán, there were not such wide differences between incoming and outgoing flows.

MIGRANT FLOW NATIONALITY COMPOSITION



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Registry. IOM Ecuador, March 6 –June 29, 2023

MIGRANT FLOW DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Flow monitoring point	Type of movement	Average age	Travelling in family groups	Family group averages	
Tulcan	Entries	29.3 years	64.2%	3.8 members	1.7 children
	Exits	28.4 years	52.8%	3.6 members	1.5 children
Huaquillas	Entries	29.8 years	59.2%	3.3 members	1.4 children
	Exits	31.8 years	56.1%	3.1 members	1.2 children

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

ECUADOR

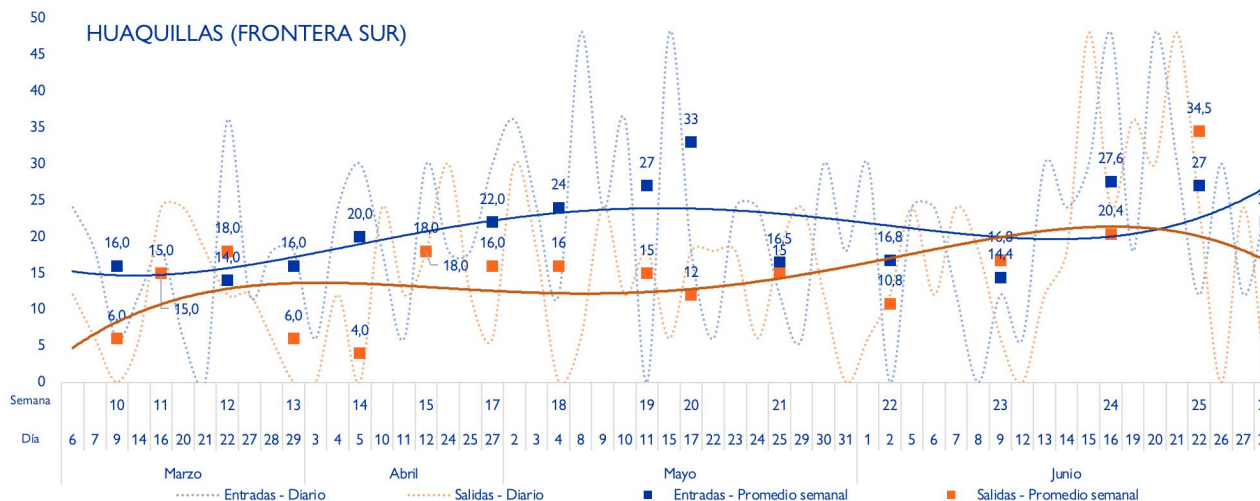
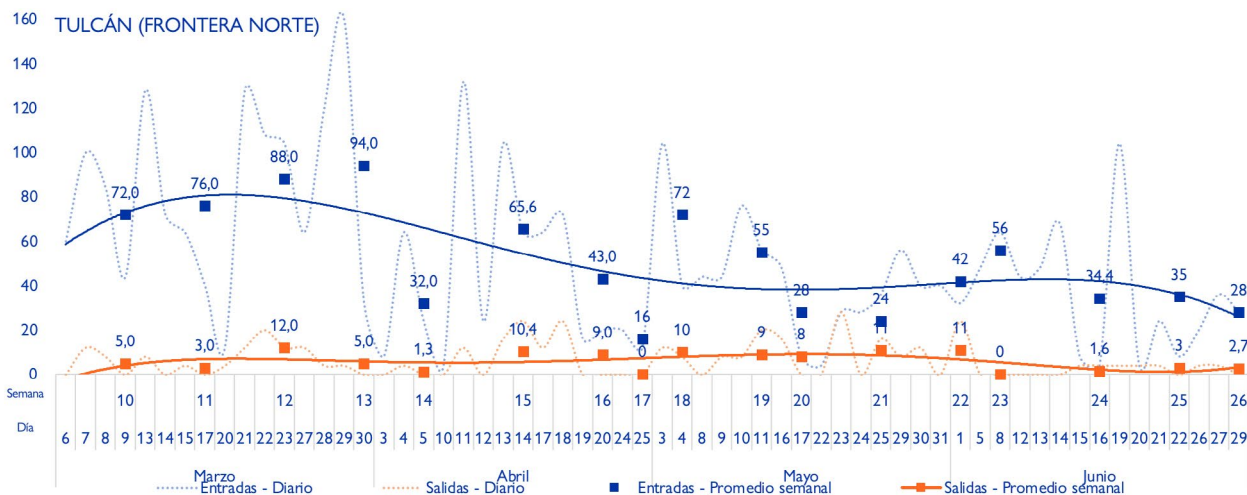
INTENDED COUNTRY OF DESTINATION PERCENTAGE BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT AND FLOW MONITORING POINT²

• From March 6th to June 29th, at the northern border, the majority of outgoing migrants were heading to Colombia (41.5%), Venezuela (32.1%), and the United States (14.2%). Regarding the incoming flow through the town of Tulcán, the largest proportion declared their intentions to reach Peru as their final destination (39.0%), stay in Ecuador (38.9%), and go to Chile (17.1%).

• As for the southern border, in the city of Huaquillas, the majority of incoming flows stated Ecuador as their final destination (30.9%), followed by Venezuela (29.8%), Colombia (23.65%), and the United States (11.0%). Among the migrants leaving Ecuador through this southern border, 56.8 percent were heading to Peru, 24.5 percent to Chile, and 10.1 percent intended to return to Ecuador subsequently.

¹ Projected migrant flow (F) is the sample of surveys collected at monitoring points (n) weighted by the selection count factor (f) plus the value of the unit: $F=(n)(f+1)$

PROYECTED ON-FOOT MIGRANT FLOWS¹



¹ Projected migrant flow (F) is the sample of surveys collected at monitoring points (n) weighted by the selection count factor (f) plus the value of the unit: $F=(n)(f+1)$

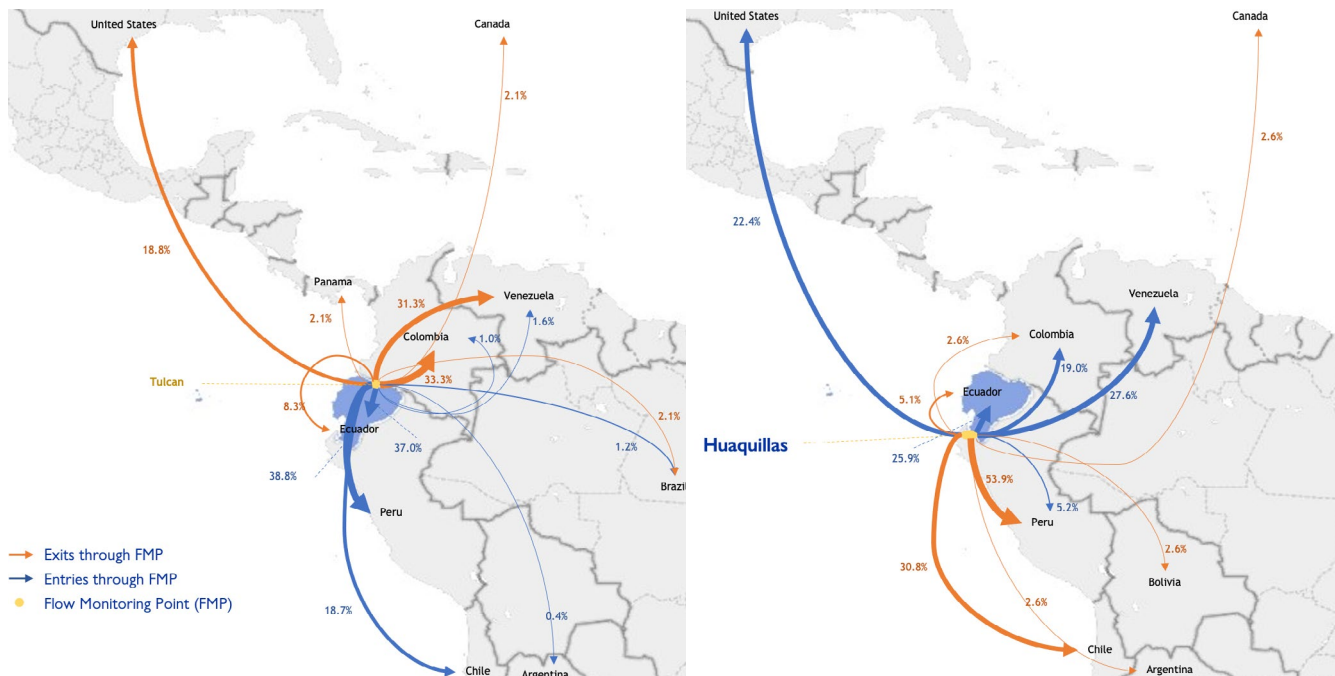
Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Registry, IOM Ecuador, March 6 – June 29, 2023.

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

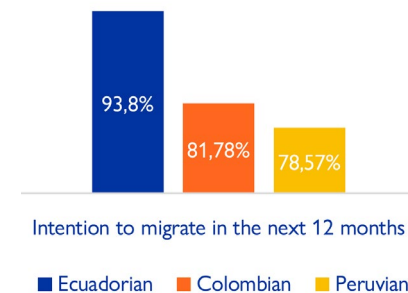
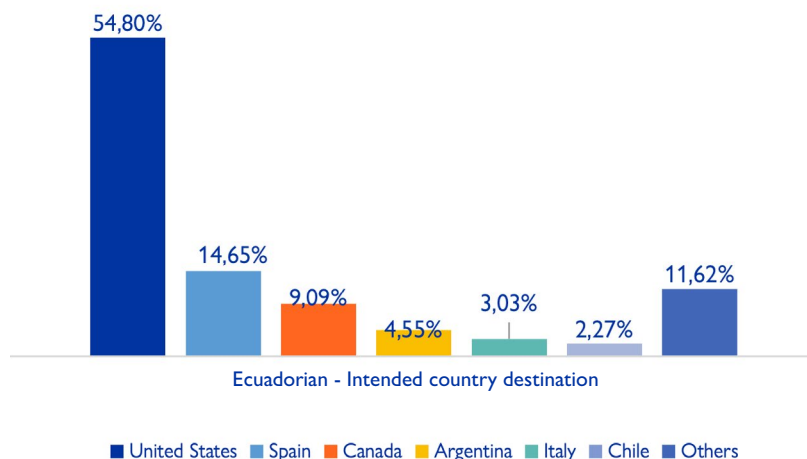
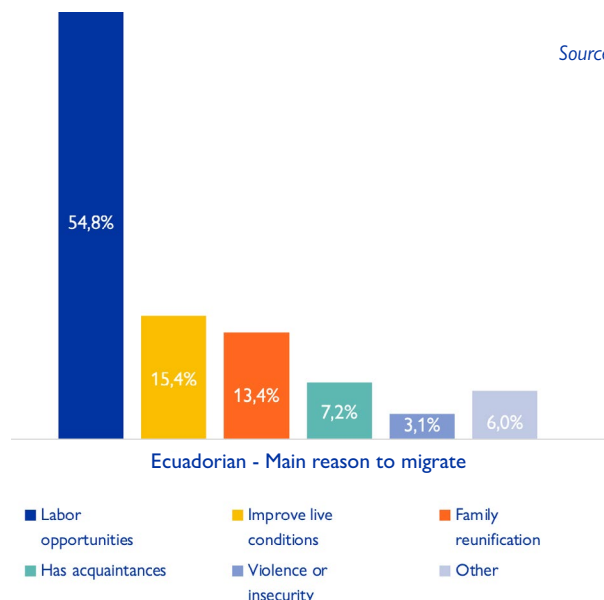
ECUADORIAN INTENTION TO MIGRATE

- Based on the Ecuadorian Government, between March and May, a total of 6,677 Ecuadorians were deported from different countries.
- According to an experimental module of the DTM, it was identified that in the month of April, the intention to migrate among the Ecuadorian population was 93.8 per cent, with the main destination being the United States (54.8%), and the primary reason being the search for job opportunities (54.8%).

2 The percentages for each destination country correspond to the percentage distribution (100%) by type of movement (entry or exit). In some cases, only the destination countries with the highest percentage are shown.



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Registry. IOM Ecuador, March 6th - June 29th, 2023.



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Survey – Cities Round 16 – Experimental module. IOM Ecuador, April 2023.

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

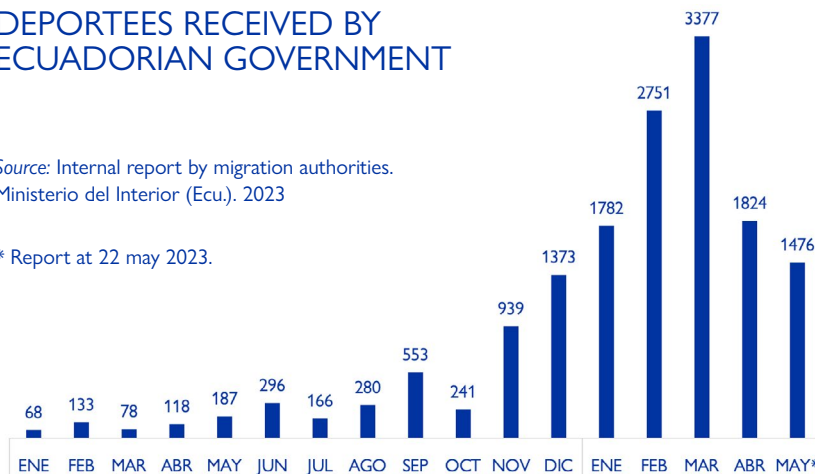
ECUADORIAN MIGRATION TRENDS

- Since the last part of 2022 it has been observed an important increase in Ecuadorian outflows either through official exits or irregularly.
- Ecuadorian irregular migration flows could be observed through indirect sources such as registers of deportees received by the Ecuadorian Government from different countries and reported events by migration authorities from the United States and Mexico.
- Considering deportees received by Ecuadorian authorities, it is noticed an increasing trend from November 2022 to March 2023, with a peak of 3 377 deportees received.
- Apprehensions by United States authorities increased drastically between September and December 2022; as well as a similar trend during the same period reported by the Mexican immigration authority.
- The increase in events reported by US authorities around August 2021 and Mexico's status as one of the main destinations for official departures until 2021 coincide with the conclusion of the suspension of tourist visas for Ecuadorians by the Mexican government in August 2021 (this visa had been suspended since August 2018). After that period, other visa-free destinations such as Nicaragua and Panama have become more prominent.

DEPORTEES RECEIVED BY ECUADORIAN GOVERNMENT

Source: Internal report by migration authorities. Ministerio del Interior (Ecu). 2023

* Report at 22 may 2023.

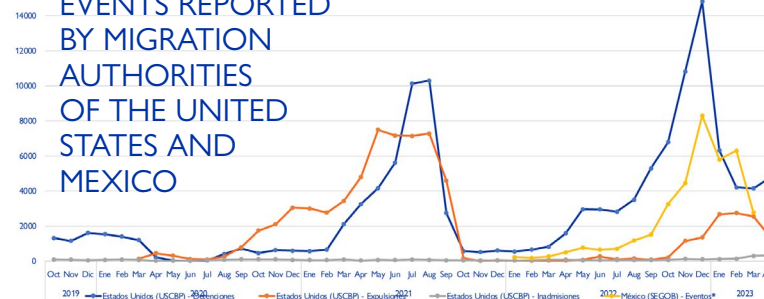


DESTINATION COUNTRY AND EXITS THROUGH OFFICIAL POINTS BY YEAR

Top	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	United States	United States	United States	United States	United States	United States
	519,719	530,942	528,246	218,251	484,486	445,896
2	Peru	Peru	Peru	Peru	Mexico	Colombia
	304,001	326,760	358,595	85,463	127,134	265,282
3	Colombia	Colombia	Colombia	Mexico	Colombia	Peru
	169,542	158,008	153,017	53,802	52,739	206,459
4	Spain	Spain	Mexico	Colombia	Spain	Spain
	99,641	94,815	119,268	36,853	48,602	78,517
5	Panama	Panama	España	España	Peru	Panama
	64,834	60,881	97,808	30,222	40,373	56,084
6	Mexico	Mexico	Panama	Chile	Panama	México
	40,038	51,585	56,833	13,995	22,092	42,535
7	Chile	Chile	Chile	Panamá	Chile	Nicaragua
	34,234	34,374	38,535	12,711	14,381	40,200
8	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Italy	Chile
	29,558	31,083	32,953	8,619	11,764	33,312
9	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
	23,179	21,796	21,989	8,547	10,897	32,812
10	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Argentina
	17,810	19,902	21,722	6,948	8,268	28,859

Source : Entries and exits registry. Ministerio del Interior (Ecu). 2017-2023

EVENTS REPORTED BY MIGRATION AUTHORITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO



Source: CBP Public Data Portal

- Regarding regular migration flows, there was an increase in the number of departures to Peru, Panama, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic in 2022. Meanwhile, another destination like Mexico, which had even reached the second position in the list of destination countries in 2021 – the year when the visa suspension for Ecuadorians was lifted – had dropped to the sixth position in this ranking.



LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

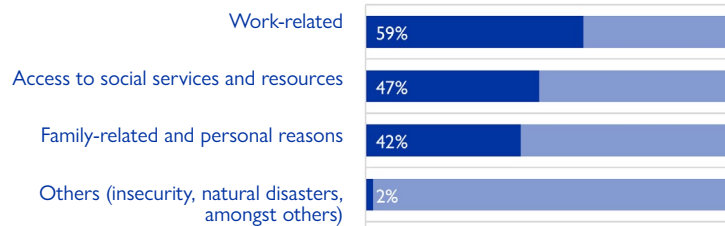
Key trends for the first half of 2023



Source: IOM, DTM 2023

EMIGRATION (OUTFOWS) Main motivations to migrate (multiple choice):

The response percentages can add up to more than 100%



Better employment opportunities remains the primary reason for mobility, while factors such as improved access to goods and/or services, and family reunification, continue to be significant in 2023.

CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND:



Children left behind: One in four migrant adults with children had to leave at least one child behind in Venezuela (Source: IOM-DTM, 2023).

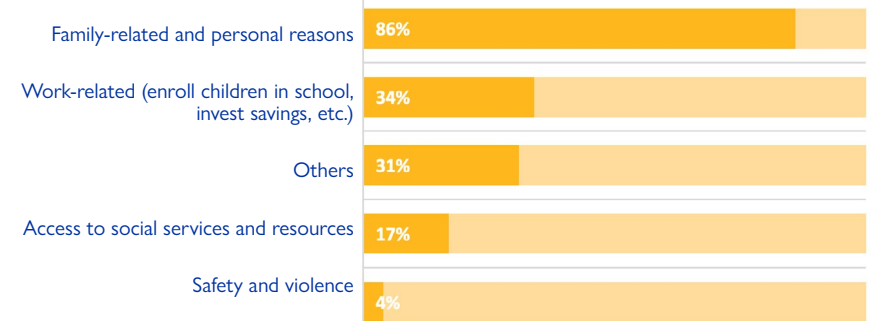


Caregivers of children left behind: 73 per cent of mothers leave the children under the care of the child's grandparents, whereas 79 per cent of men report leaving them under the care of their partners or spouses (Source: IOM-DTM, 2023).

RETURNS (INFOWS)

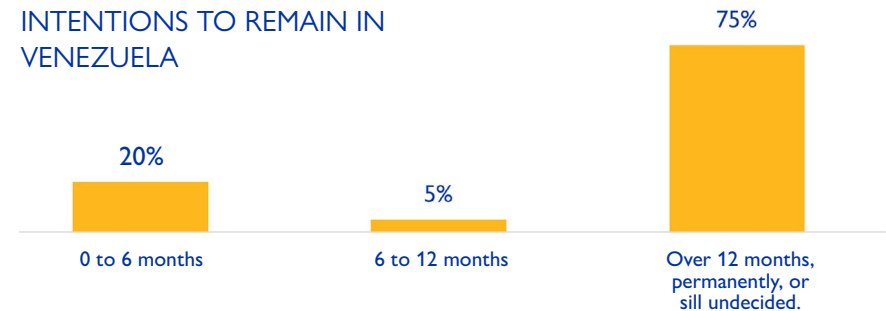
Main motivations to return (multiple choice):

The response percentages can add up to more than 100%.



Family-related and personal reasons includes "To live with my family", "Physical and psychological exhaustion", "Visiting family for the season", "Accumulation of debts", amongst others. Particularly, psychological exhaustion suggests significant needs for mental health programmes.

INTENTIONS TO REMAIN IN VENEZUELA

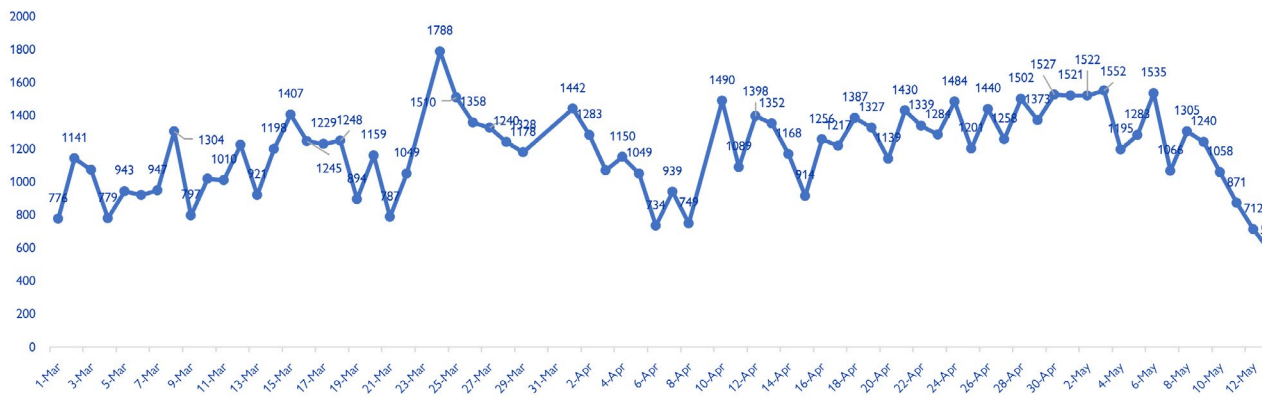


75 per cent of the returning individuals express intentions to stay in Venezuela for more than one year. This represents a 31 percentage points increase compared to the previous year (Source: IOM-DTM, 2023).

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

COLOMBIA

IRREGULAR EXITS FROM NECOCLÍ (COLOMBIA) TO PANAMÁ



Source: R4V, 2023.

Daily flows of all nationalities recorded by maritime companies in Necoclí 2023, (1 March– 13 May 2023)

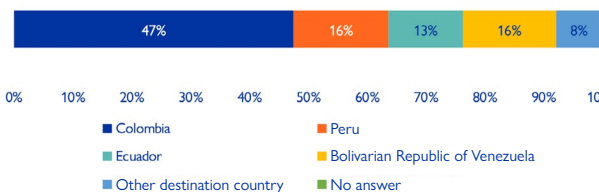
The weekly average of departures during the last 13 days for the reported period (May 1-13) was 1187, slightly higher than the daily value recorded between April 1-13, with 1145. Venezuelans, Haitians, and Ecuadorians are the most important nationalities using maritime companies to cross into Panama.

Between December 2022 and May 13, 2023, there were 145,321 departures recorded.

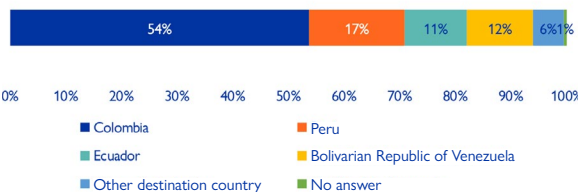
DESTINATION COUNTRIES FOR VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

Data obtained from Venezuelans surveyed in shelters: 6,310 Venezuelans in 33 shelters. in March 2022. 9,838 Venezuelans in 20 shelters in March 2023.

DESTINATION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2023)



DESTINATION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2022)



Source: Entry records of beneficiaries of 18 accommodations located in Colombia, IOM Colombia, 2023.

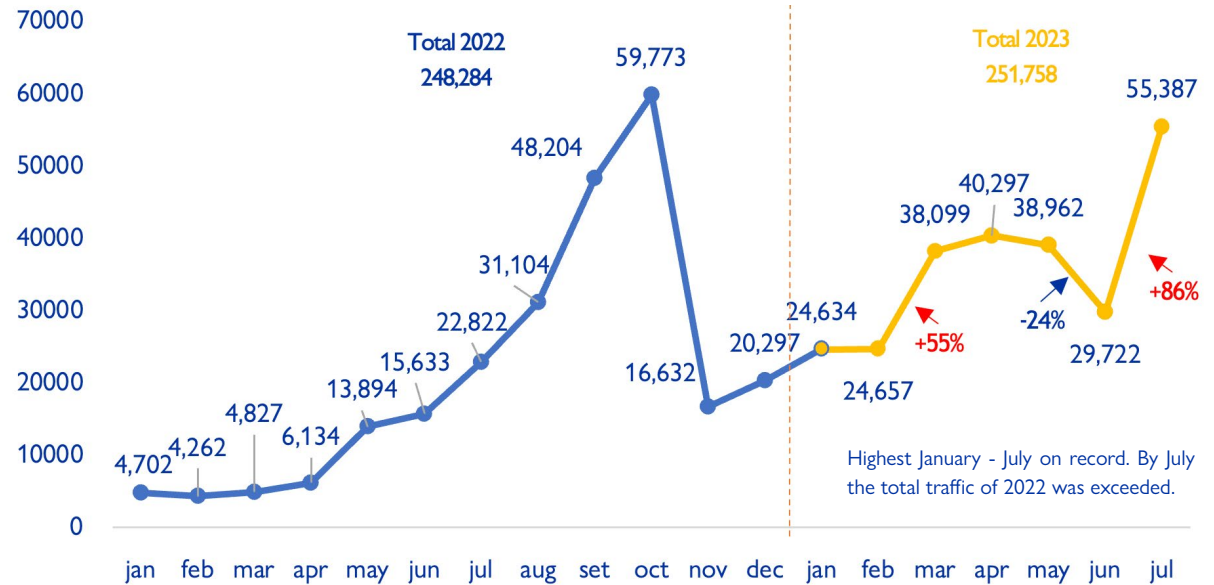
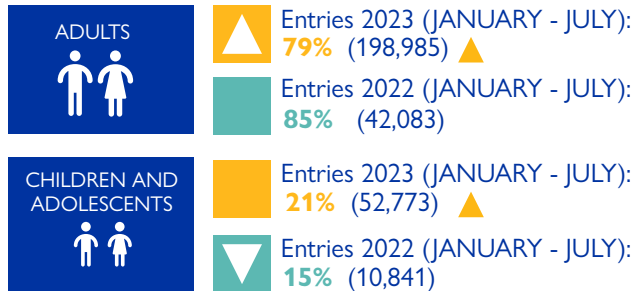
Based in surveys conducted among Venezuelan refugees and migrants staying in shelters in Colombia, in March 2022 and March 2023, the intention to stay in Colombia has decreased by 7 per cent. Peru was cited less frequently among interviewees in 2023 than in 2022.

On the contrary, the intention to return to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has increased by 4 per cent, from 12 in 2022 to 16 per cent in 2023.

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

PANAMA

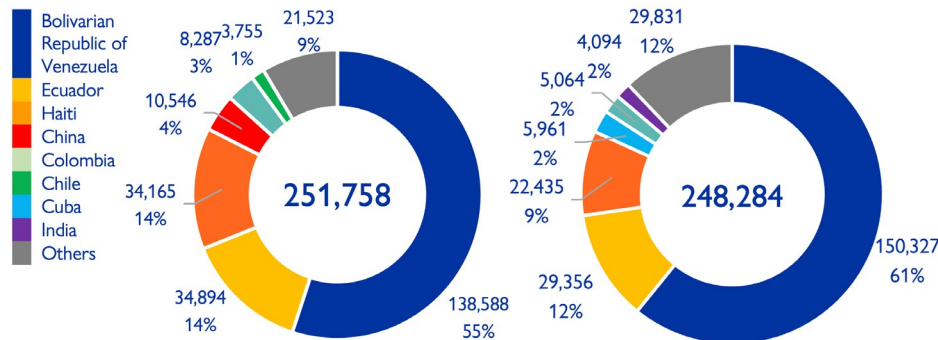
IRREGULAR ENTRIES THROUGH THE BORDER WITH COLOMBIA 2022 (JANUARY - JULY) AND 2023 (JANUARY - JULY)



MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN 2023 (JANUARY - JUNE) AND 2022 (JANUARY - JULY)

Main countries of origin in 2023

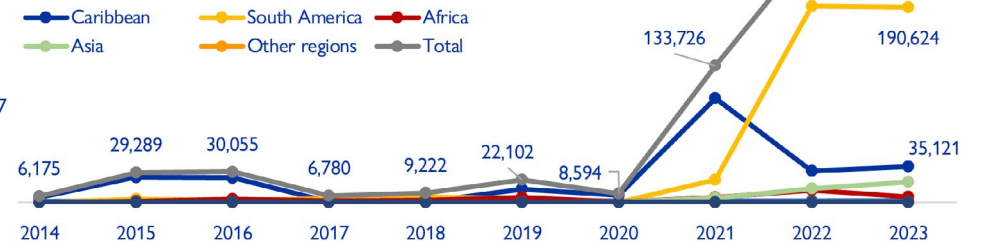
Main countries of origin in 2022



By July, Ecuadorians reached 19% and Haitians 52% of their totals for the same period in 2022 (29,356 and 22,435 respectively).

IRREGULAR ENTRIES THROUGH THE BORDER WITH COLOMBIA, BY REGION OF ORIGIN, 2014 – 2023 (JANUARY – JULY)
July 2023 presents an increase of 143% with respect to July 2022

According to **Panamanian authorities** from the beginning of the year, to July 31, through the Darien Province 251,758 irregular migrants have crossed (138,588 Venezuelans, 34,984 Ecuadorians, 34,165 Haitians, 10,546 Chinese, 8,287 Colombians, 3,755 Chileans.). In June only so far it has been 55,387.



Source: Servicio Nacional de Migración de Panamá, Irregulares en tránsito por la Frontera Colombia-Panamá, July 2023

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

HONDURAS

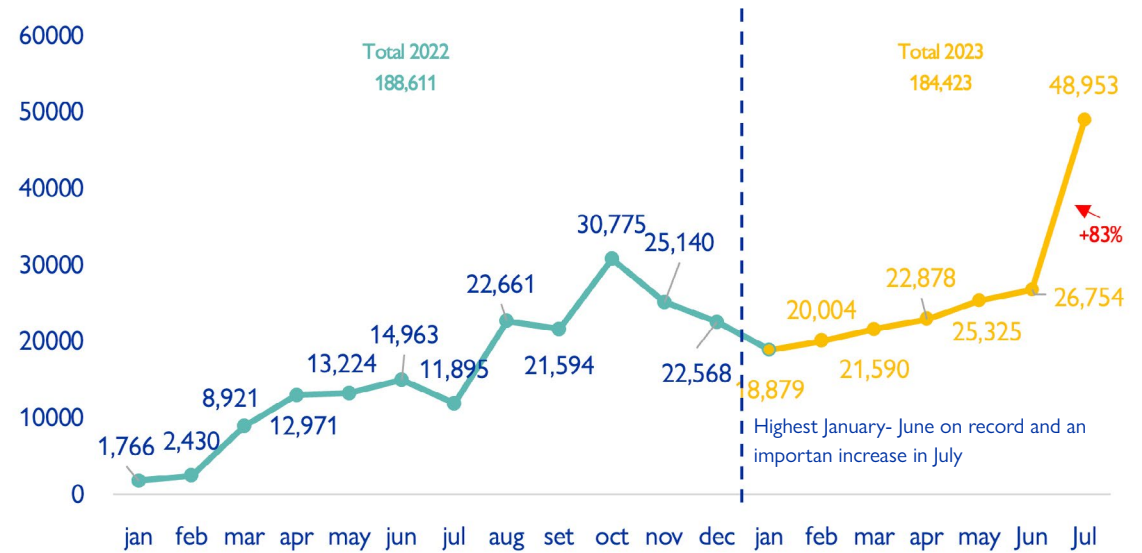
IRREGULAR ENTRIES TO HONDURAS FROM NICARAGUA 2022 (JANUARY - JULY) AND 2023 (JANUARY - JULY)



Entries 2023 (JANUARY - JULY): **81%** (153,122) ▲
Entries 2022 (JANUARY - JULY): **84%** (55,510)

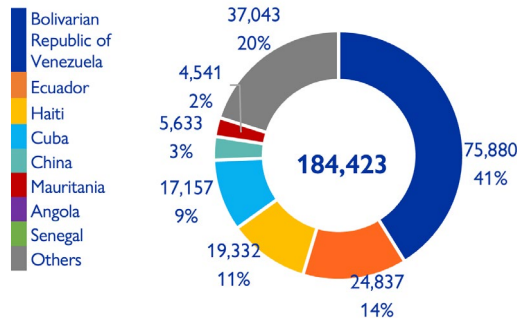


Entries 2023 (JANUARY - JULY): **19%** (31,324) ▲
Entries 2022 (JANUARY - JULY): **16%** (10,660)

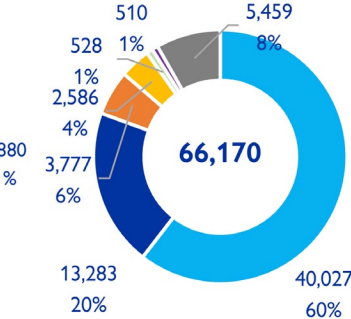


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN 2023 (JANUARY - JULY) AND 2022 (JANUARY - JULY)

Main countries of origin in 2023

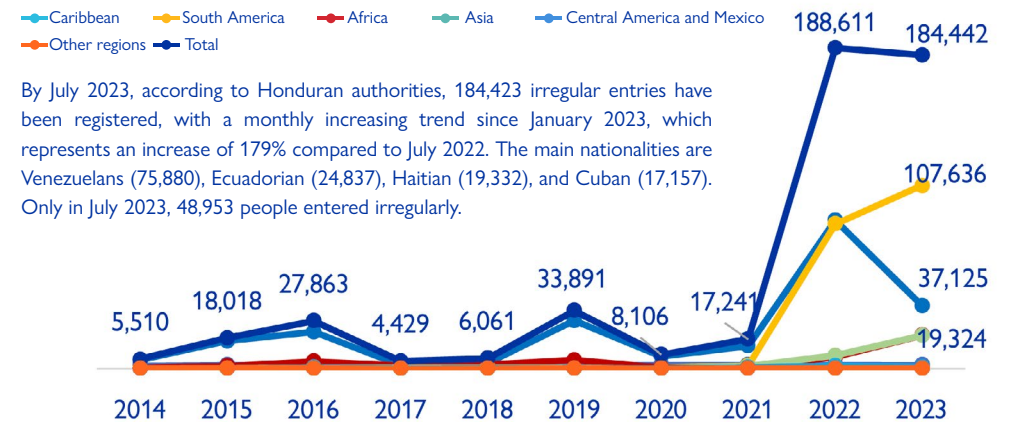


Main countries of origin in 2022



By July, all the nationalities have increased their migration flow in comparison to 2022, except Cubans which decreases 57% of their total in that period. Mauritians have increased their immigration flow in the lasted months.

IRREGULAR ENTRIES TO HONDURAS FROM NICARAGUA, BY REGION OF ORIGIN, 2014 – 2023 (JANUARY-JULY)



By July 2023, according to Honduran authorities, 184,423 irregular entries have been registered, with a monthly increasing trend since January 2023, which represents an increase of 179% compared to July 2022. The main nationalities are Venezuelans (75,880), Ecuadorian (24,837), Haitian (19,332), and Cuban (17,157). Only in July 2023, 48,953 people entered irregularly.

Source: National Institute for Migration, [Estadísticas Dashboard flujo migratorio irregular](#), (July, 2023).
[Global Internal Displacement Database](#)

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

MEXICO

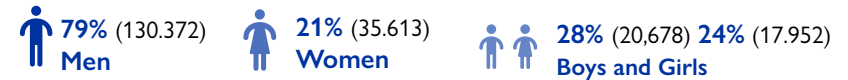
TOTAL OF PRESENTATIONS AND REFERRALS, 2023 (JANUARY - JUNE): **240,185**

Presentations: events of adult migrants who entered the National Migration Institute (INM) migration stations under the administrative procedure of “presentation” for not providing supporting proof of their migration status.

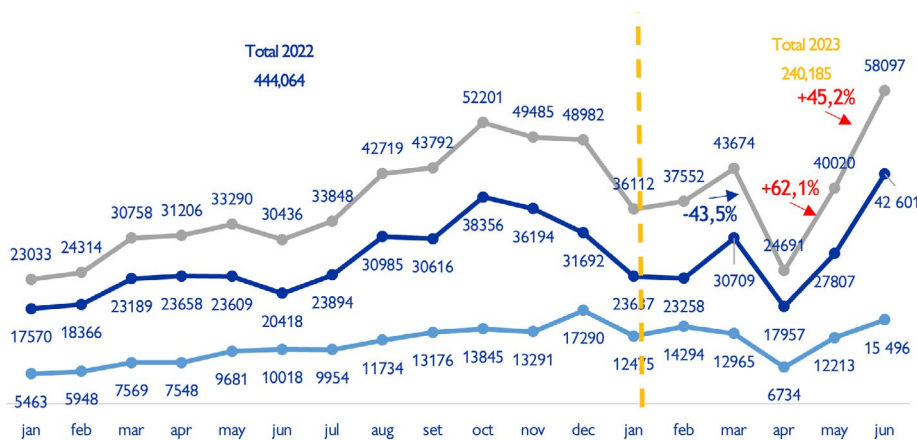


TOTAL OF PRESENTATIONS AND REFERRALS, 2022 (JANUARY - JUNE): **173 037**

Referrals: events of migrants referred by the National Migration Institute to shelters of the Network for the Comprehensive Family Development (DIF), for whom an administrative procedure was initiated as they did not have proof of their migratory status. Events involving minors or persons with specific protection concerns.

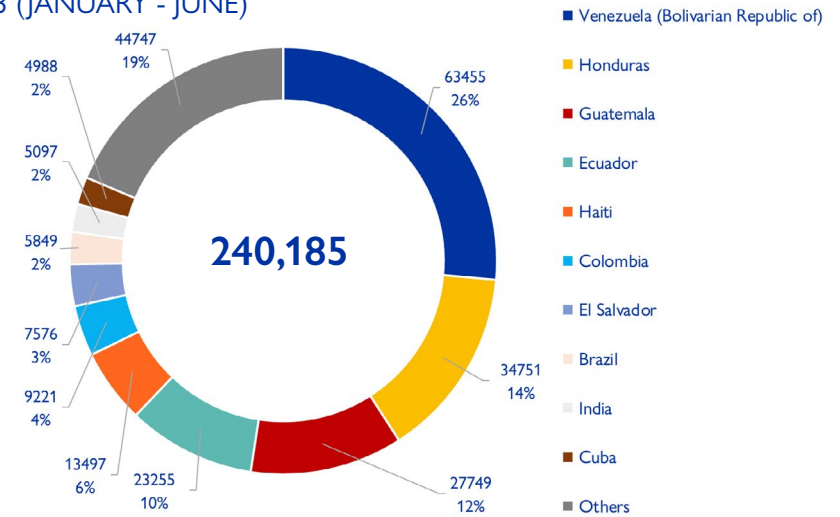


TOTAL EVENTS OF MIGRANTS WITH IRREGULAR SITUATION 2022-2023 (JANUARY – JUNE)



Strong increase in presentations and references, doubling in one month, from April to May and with an upward trend even in June 2023.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF PRESENTATIONS AND REFERRALS, 2023 (JANUARY - JUNE)



By June 2023, the main nationalities that have increased their migratory flow compared to June 2022 are Haitians (8,722%), Ecuadorians (5,185%), Venezuelans (3,349%), Brazilians (574%), and Colombians (202%). % compared to the total for the same period for 2022 (153, 440, 1,840, 740 and 3,051 respectively). The rest of the main nationalities have also exceeded the amount of flow registered in the same period in 2022.

Source: Immigration Policy Unit (IPU), [Statistics Report](#) (July 2023).

LARGE MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS

UNITED STATES:

ENCOUNTERS AT SOUTHWEST BORDER

• Encounter data includes US Border Patrol (USBP) Title 8 Apprehensions, Office of Field Operations (OFO) Title 8 Inadmissions, and Title 42 Expulsions. Since March 21st, 2020, expulsions under Title 42 began to be applied, meaning that migrants in irregular status detected by the immigration authorities were deported to the last country of immediate transit or their country of origin due to public health considerations. Title 42 expired on May 11th, 2023.

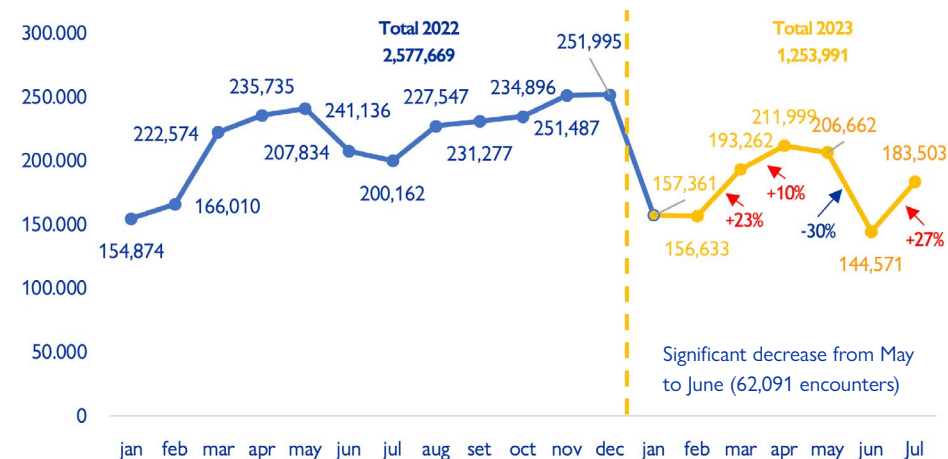
The total number of encounters up to June 2023 (1,253,991) is 12 per cent below that of July 2022. Family encounters have increased by 9 percentage points, which is equivalent to 64,238 additional meetings for this population.

30 % average monthly decrease between May and June of 2023

29% (358,037) occurred under Title 42 since January

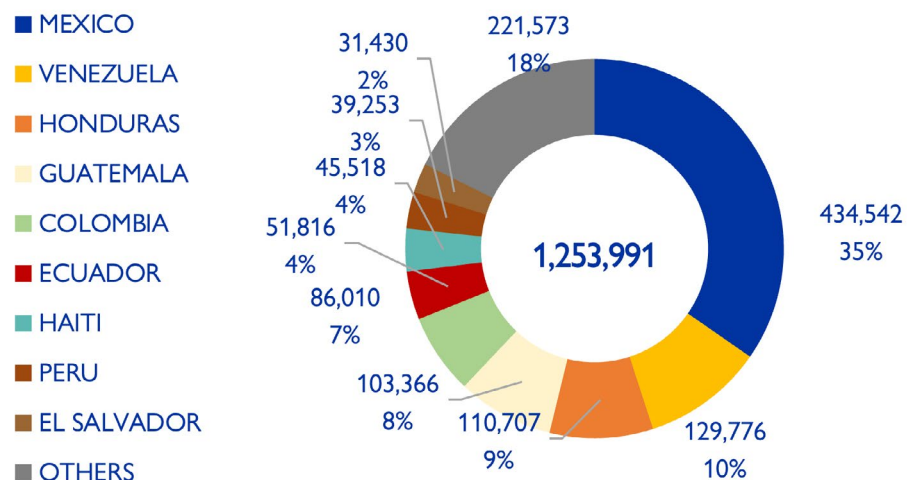
71%(95,954) occurred under Title 8 since January,

UNITED STATES SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER ENCOUNTERS, 2022-2023 (JANUARY - JULY)

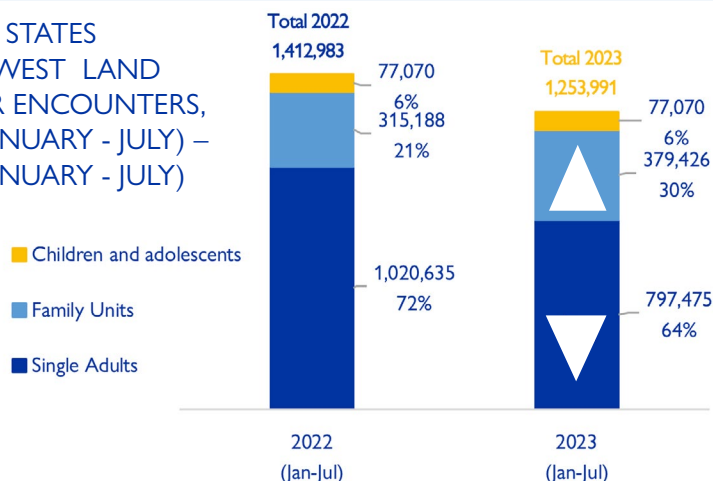


Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Southwest Land Border Encounters, (August 2023)

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN IN UNITED STATES SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER ENCOUNTERS IN 2023 (JANUARY - JULY)



UNITED STATES SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER ENCOUNTERS, 2022 (JANUARY - JULY) – 2023 (JANUARY - JULY)



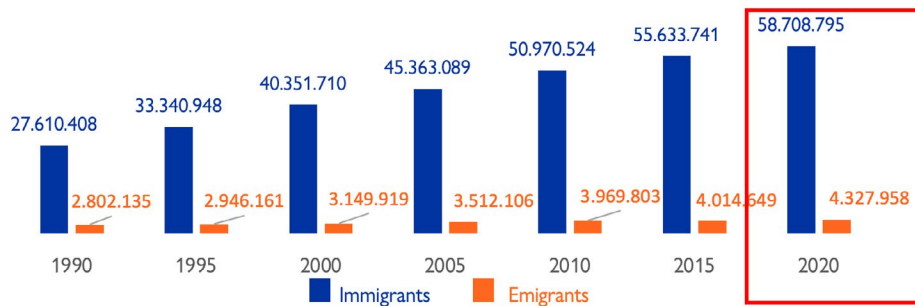
ANNEX: HEMISPHERIC CONTEXT

- In 2020, a total of **280,958,644 migrants were registered in the world**, which constitutes **3.7% of the world population**.
- **26%** of the world's migrant population – **73,503,418 million** – lived in the **Americas** – which means that **migrants made up 7% of the region's total population** this year.
- **8** out of 10 migrants in the Americas were in North America.
- The movements of Venezuelan refugees and migrants have been the most significant in the last 5 years, with more than 6 million in the Americas and 7 million in the world.

Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), [International Migrant Stock](#), 2020.

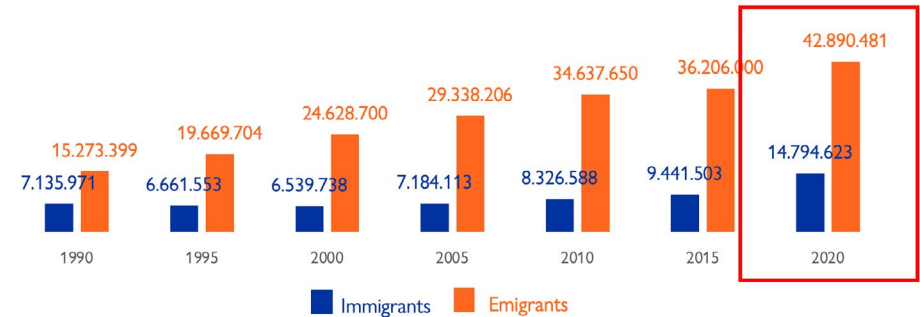
- Significant growth in migration between 1990 and 2020:
- doubling of the immigrant population in North America
- almost tripling of the emigrant population of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Main destinations in Latin America (in millions): Argentina (2.3), Colombia (1.9), Chile (1.6), Venezuela (1.3), Peru and Mexico (1.2) and Brazil (1 ,1).
- 80% of migration in the South American region was intraregional.
- The migratory movements of Venezuelan refugees and migrants have been the most significant in the last 5 years

MIGRANT POPULATION, NORTH AMERICA, 1990 - 2020



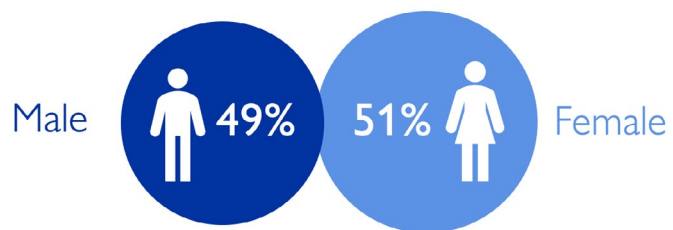
Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), [International Migrant Stock](#), 2020.

MIGRANT POPULATION, LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 1990 - 2020

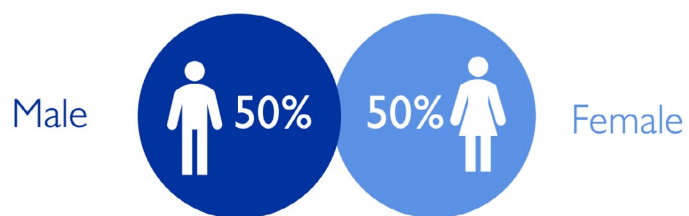


ANNEX: HEMISPHERIC CONTEXT

IMMIGRANT POPULATION, BY GENDER, 2020

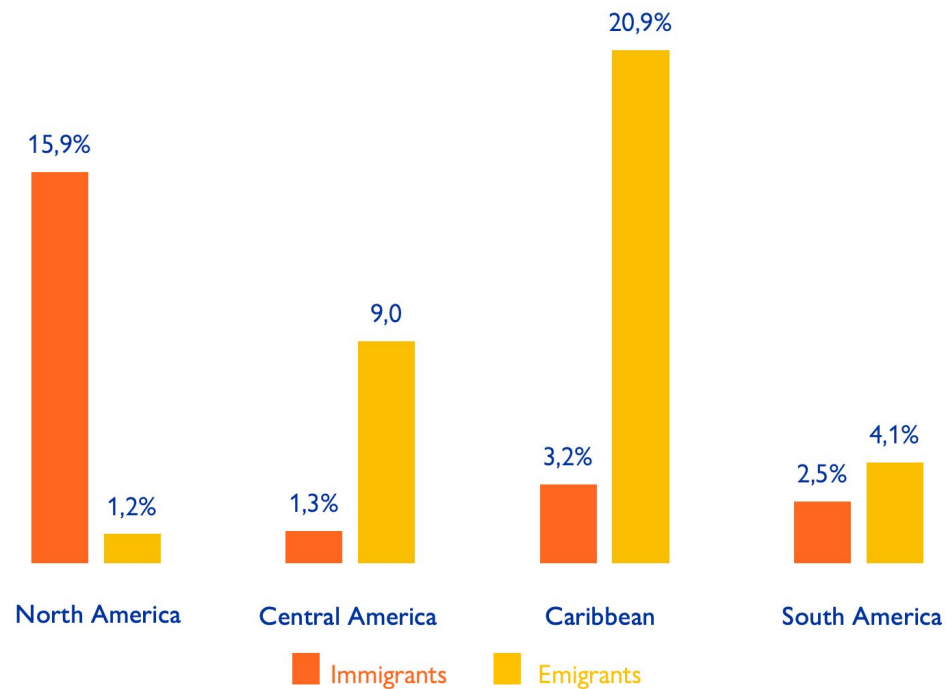


EMIGRANT POPULATION, BY GENDER, 2020



Parity in both the immigrant and emigrant population

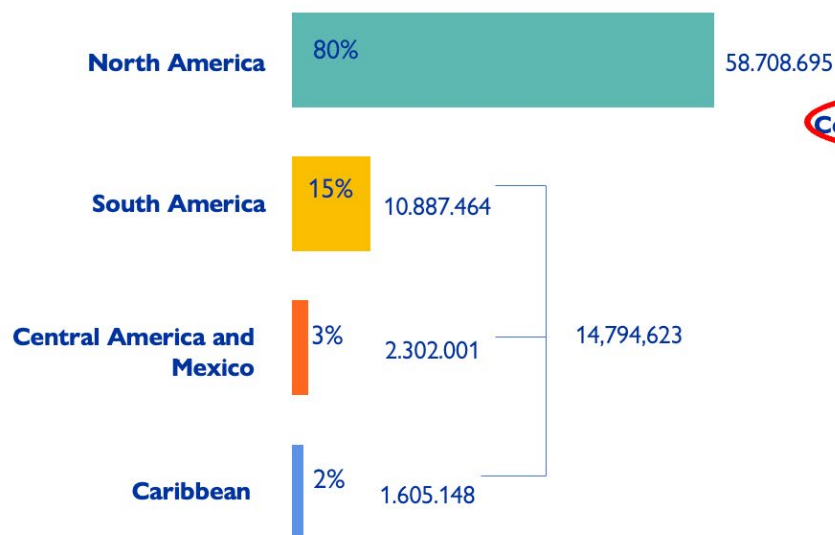
MIGRANT POPULATION AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY SUBREGION, 2020



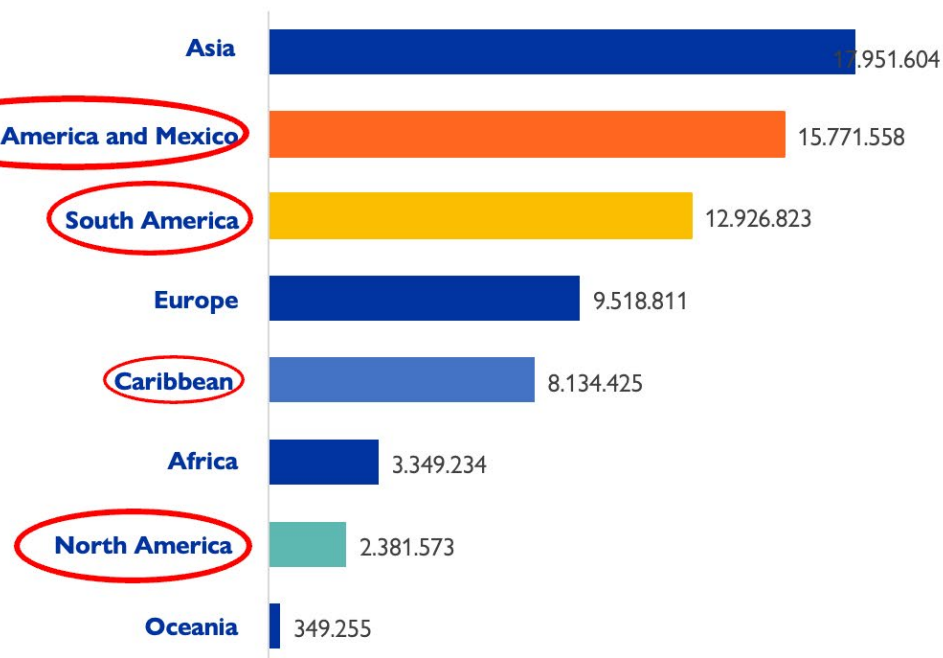
North America is a region of immigration. Emigration is more important in the other regions, especially in the Caribbean and Central America (including Mexico), which are important countries of origin for migrants.

73.5 MILLION MIGRANTS IN THE AMERICAS IN 2020

Population of migrants in the Americas, by subregion of destination, 2020



Population of migrants in the Americas, by region/subregion of origin, 2020*



Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), [International Migrant Stock](#), 2020.

*4% (3.12 million) of migrants in the Americas with region of origin classified as "other" are not included.

MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE AMERICAS

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA
IOM REGIONAL OFFICE IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE REGIONAL
RESPONSE TO THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

MARCH-JUNE 2023

ABOUT IOM REGIONAL DATA HUBS

The RDH was established in September 2020 in IOM's Regional Office for Central America, North America and the Caribbean, with the purpose of operationalizing and implementing IOM's institutional [Migration Data Strategy](#) in the region.

The RDH provides support to IOM Country Offices, as well as to Member States, civil society organizations and other key stakeholders in the region in order to build activities related to migration data and information management.

The three main objectives of the Data Hub, aligned with the Migration Data Strategy, are the following::

Objective 1 Strengthen the global evidence based on migration.

Objective 2 Develop the capacities of States and other relevant partners to enhance the national, regional and global migration.

Objective 3 Ensure more evidence-based IOM- and United Nations system-wide programming, operations, policy advice and communications.

The RDH activities are aligned with the commitments made in various international frameworks, including the [Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration \(GCM\)](#), in particular its Objective 1: "Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies", as well as the goals and indicators of the [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#), including, for example, Target 10.7: "facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration and mobility of persons, including by way of the implementation of well-planned and managed migration policies) and Target 17.18: "... increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status..."

CONTACT

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Regional Data Hub (RDH)

Email: rosanjosermdu@iom.int

Website: <https://rosanjose.iom.int/es/datos-y-recursos>

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Regional Office for South America Buenos Aires, Argentina

Regional Data Team (RDH, in Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Email: smelde@iom.int

Website: <https://robuenosaires.iom.int/es/datos-y-recursos>

Office of the Special Envoy for the Regional Response to the Situation in Venezuela (OSE) Panama City, Panama
Website: <https://respuestavenezolanos.iom.int/>