

MIGRACIÓN EN LAS AMÉRICAS:

El Funcionamiento de la Esperanza Colectiva

31 marzo - 1 abril, 2022

Una conferencia virtual hemisférica para analizar el estado actual de las migraciones en las Américas.



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FIU

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The Multiple and Endless Challenges of Migrants, returnees and refugees

A Human Mobility, citizen security and development analysis

March 30, 2022



www.infosegura.org

Analysis Framework

MIGRANT

"someone who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year regardless of the causes of his transfer, voluntary or involuntary, or of the means used, legal or other" (common usage includes seasonal agricultural workers).

Forced displacement: It is an involuntary or forced movement of one or more people out of their home or region of origin. Forced displaced persons are considered to be:

Internally Displaced Person (IDP)

"Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or compelled to flee or flee their home or place of habitual residence, as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, human rights violations or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.**

Asylum seeker

A person who seeks to be safe from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under the relevant national and international instruments.

Refugee

A person who, "has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside his country of nationality and is unable, or unwilling, to avail himself of the protection of his country, or to return to it, for fear of persecution."



Source. Enfrentando los desafíos del desplazamiento forzado en Centroamérica y México: Marco Regional de Gobernabilidad Local PNUD-ACNUR 2021.

* (Art. 1(A)(2), Convención sobre el estatuto de los refugiados, Art. 1A (2), 1951 modificado por el Protocolo de 1967

**Principios rectores de los desplazamientos internos, UN Doc. E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2.

Analysis Framework

UNDP Regional Strategy on Human Mobility and Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Regional Framework for Local Governance. Facing the challenges of forced displacement in Central America and Mexico. UNDP and UNHCR (2021).

Planning Guide: Migrant Women and Livelihoods. UNDP (2021)

The global agenda on international migration, forced displacement and sustainable development

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (UN, 2018),
Global Compact on Refugees (UN, 2018)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN, 2015)

Impact analysis of COVID on the issues of citizen security, violence and migration.
Guiding principles based on Human Rights

Gender perspective and approach (Belem do Para, Beijing among others)

Analysis Framework

Human Mobility



- Innate condition of every human being, a right. Sometimes it is a forced or involuntary "choice".
- It includes refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, migrants for economic reasons, family reunification, domestic violence, insecurity, climate change, etc.

Citizen Security



- A public good, in democratic citizen order
- It implies effective protection of a part of the broad spectrum of human rights
- It eliminates threats of violence, allows safe and peaceful coexistence and calls attention to risk factors, vulnerabilities and development deficits that can trigger conflicts and affect public safety.

Development



- People as the center of development. It promotes increasing their opportunities to live the life they value.
- They are improvements in the quality of life and the creation of a social environment in which they respect human rights.

For Prevention:

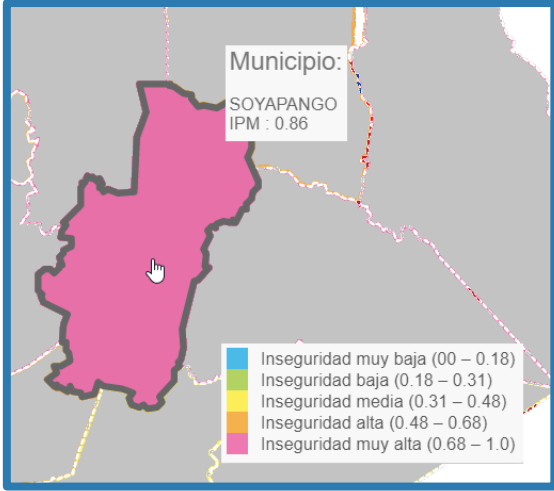
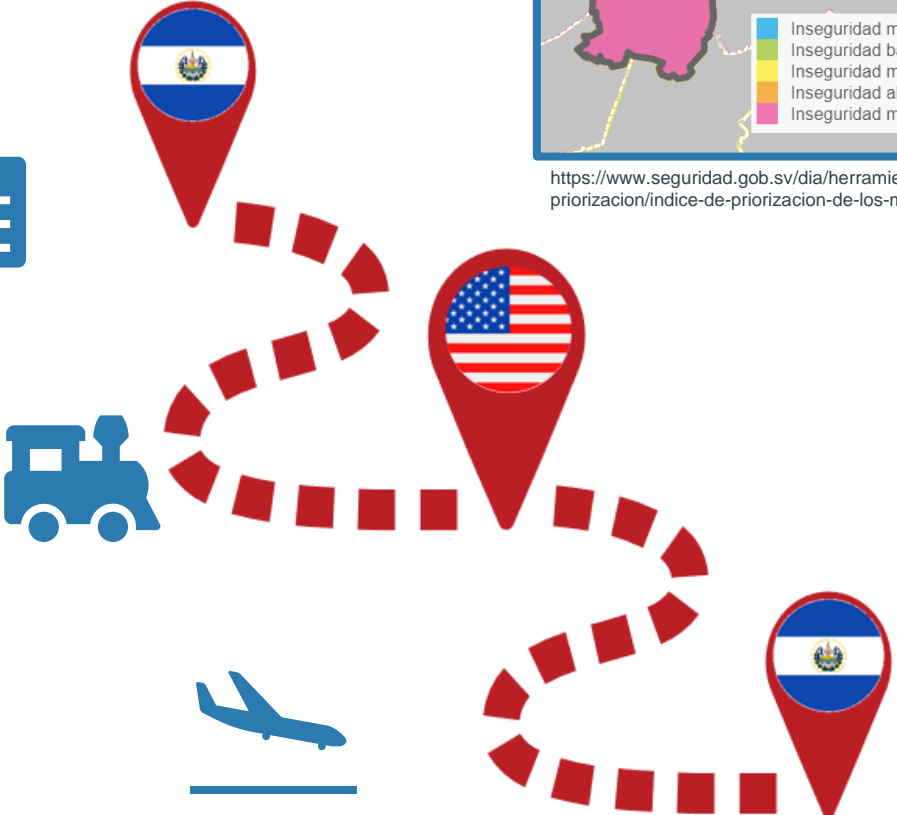
- Preventing human rights violations
- Prioritize early warning and action
- Integrated information
- Facilitate access to basic services
- Promoting social cohesion



Returnees generally return to contexts of high insecurity superimposed on other social & economic vulnerabilities.

Laura

19 years
Soyapango
SLV

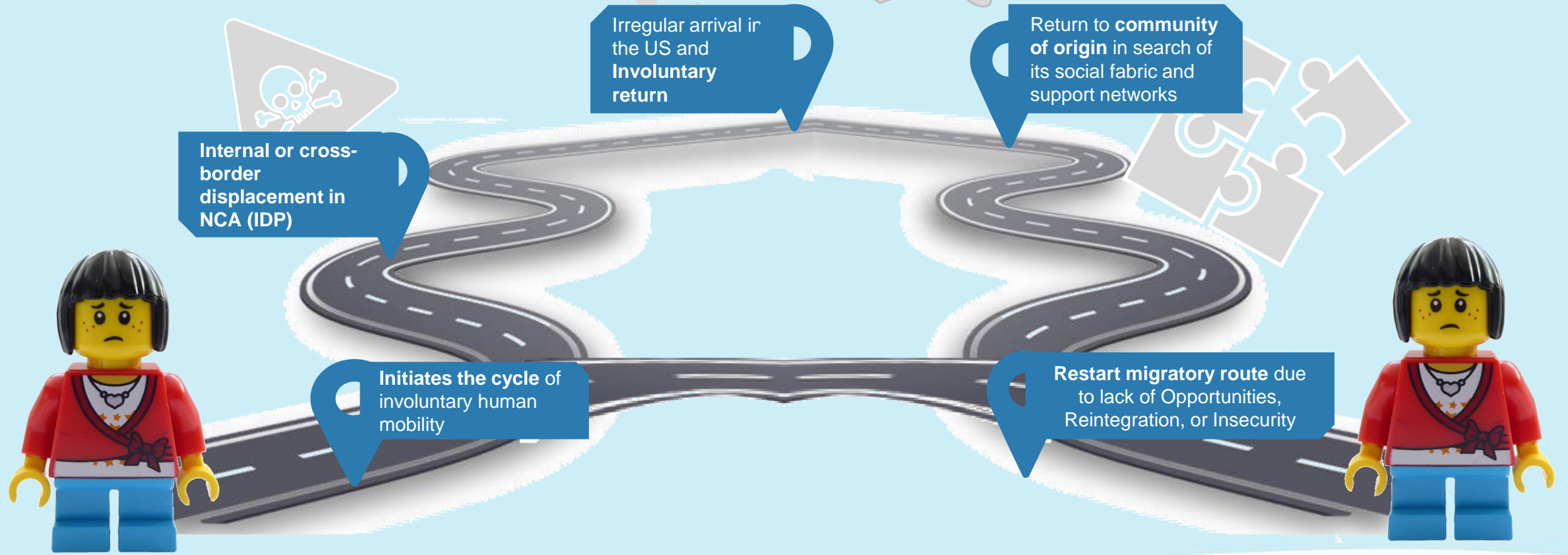


<https://www.seguridad.gob.sv/dia/herramientas-de-priorizacion/indice-de-priorizacion-de-los-municipios/>

TOTAL HOMICIDES	175
FEMICIDE	22
MISSING PERSONS	56
INJURIES	100
VIF	1
EXTORSION	55
ROBB	164
THEFT	173
VEH. ROBB	53
VEH. THEFT R/THEFT	79
MERCHANDISE VEHICLE	5
POP.DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY	1402
SCHOOL GANG THREAT	29
PRIOR. INDEX 2017	0.86

Involuntary migration Cycle

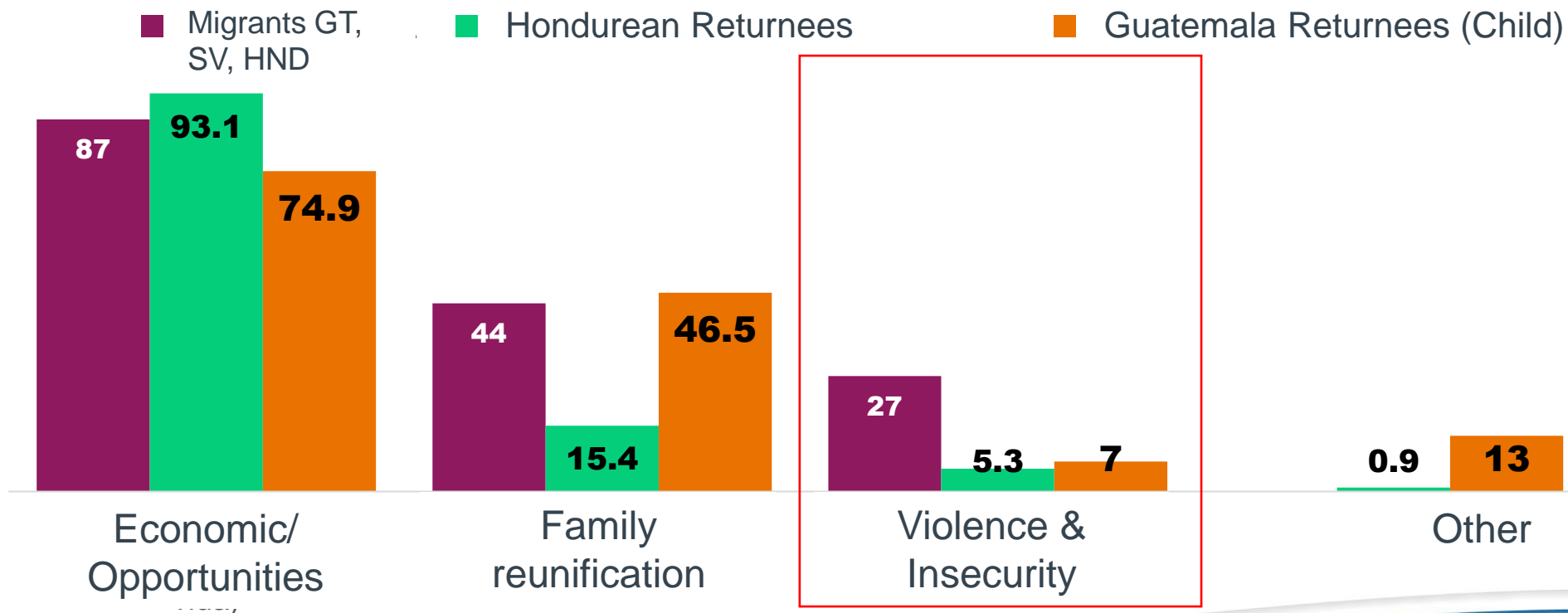
Involuntary human mobility (displacement, emigration, return) is **multicausal**, and is expressed **heterogeneously** in the territories. Structural needs of the region, together with **risk factors** for violence, socio-economic opportunities and family reintegration determine human mobility.



Laura`s expulsion and reintegration depends on the confluence of vulnerabilities and threats.

Information from diverse sources shows a multiplicity of reasons that lead to the decision to migrate, and violence is one of them.

Percentage composition of reasons to migrate



Sources: PNUD a través de Infosegura con base en

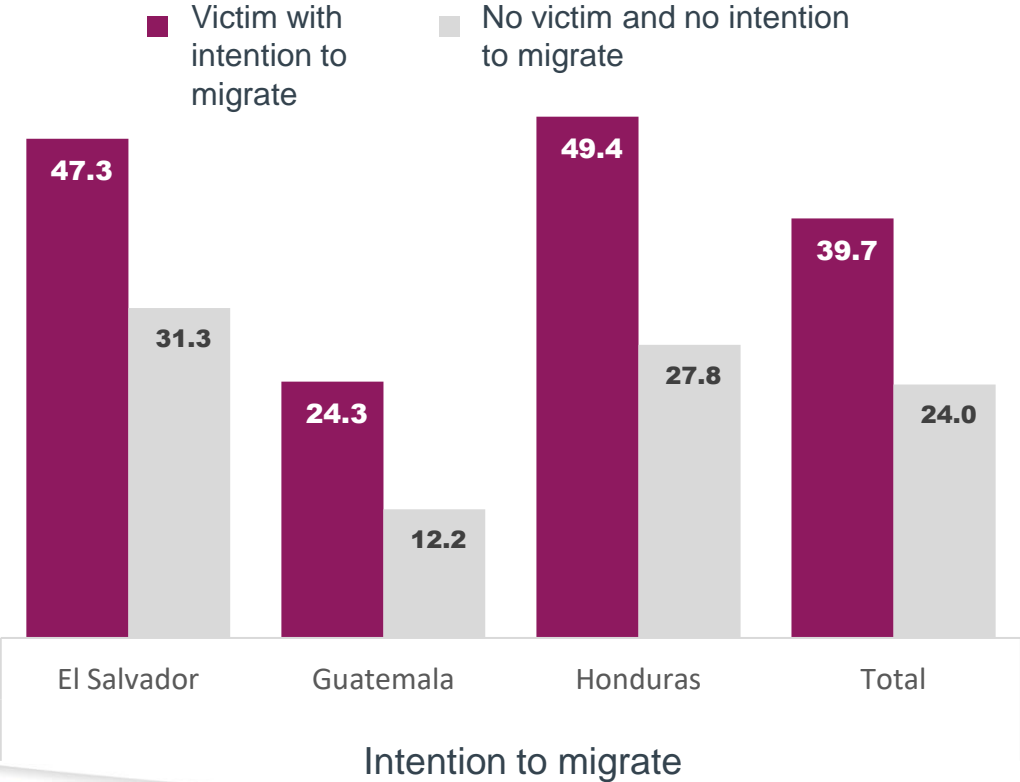
1- BID, Encuesta a migrantes del Triángulo Norte 2018.

2- Centro Nacional de Información del Sector Social 2016-2019

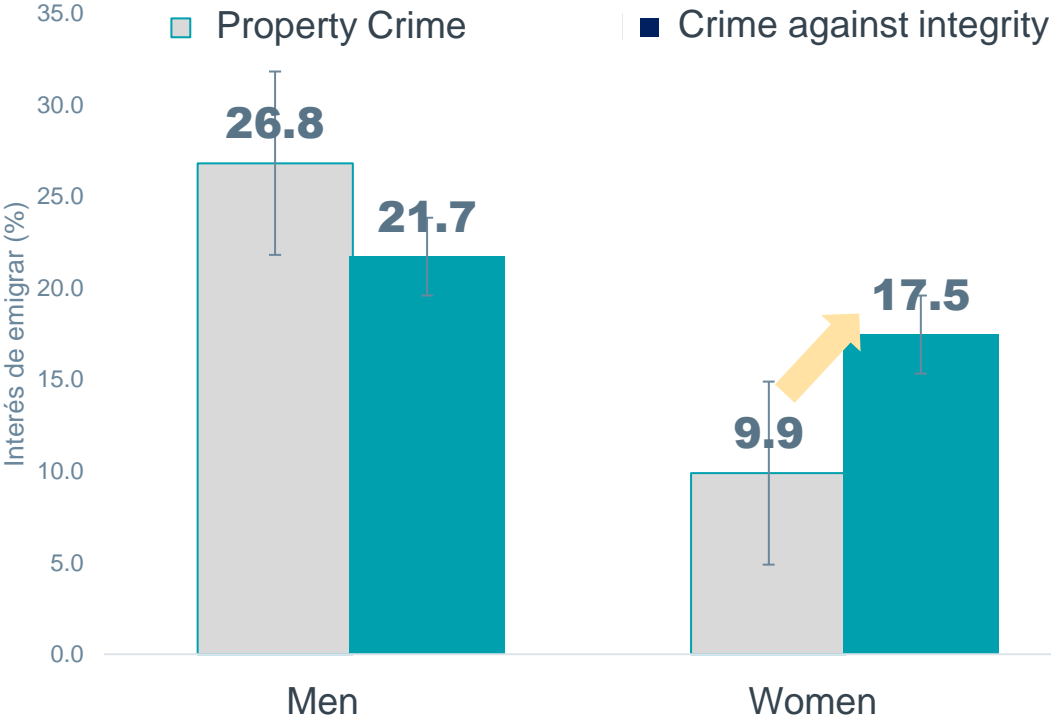
3- Migración y trabajo Infantil Guatemala 2017-Organismo de las Naciones Unidas para la Migración –OIM-

Being a victim of a crime almost doubles the intention to migrate. Women victims of crimes against their integrity show greater intention to migrate.

- 3 out of 10 inhabitants of the countries of Northern Central America have thought of living in another country*

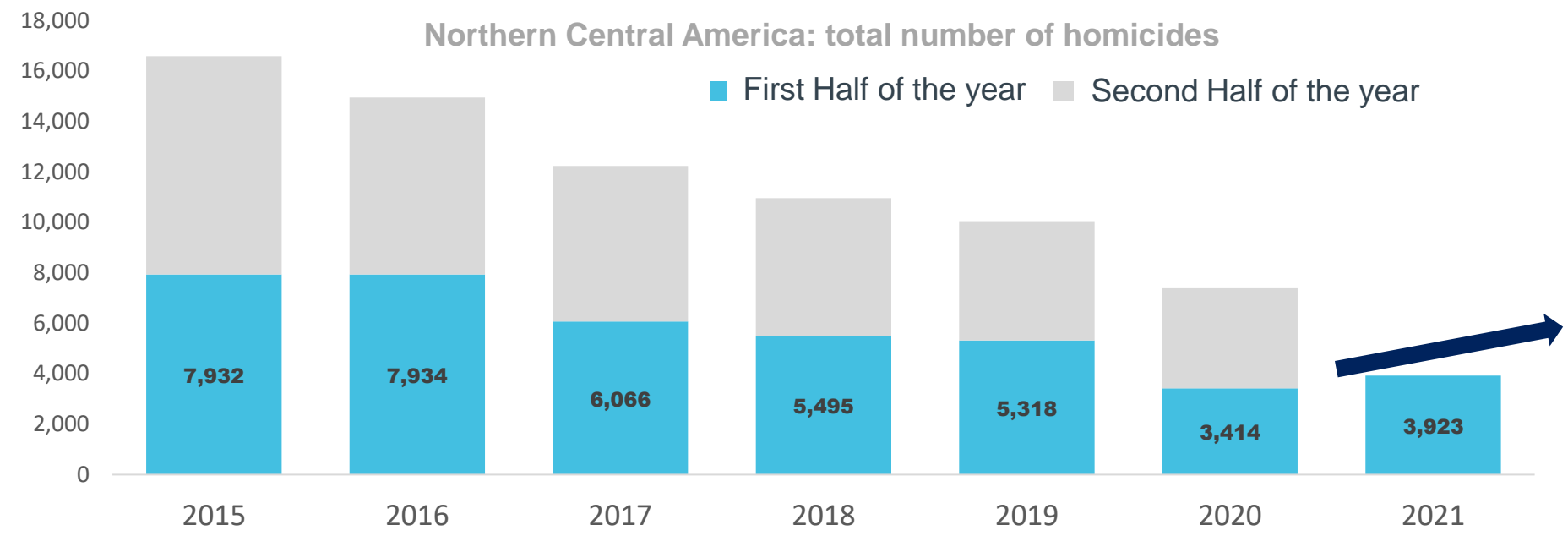
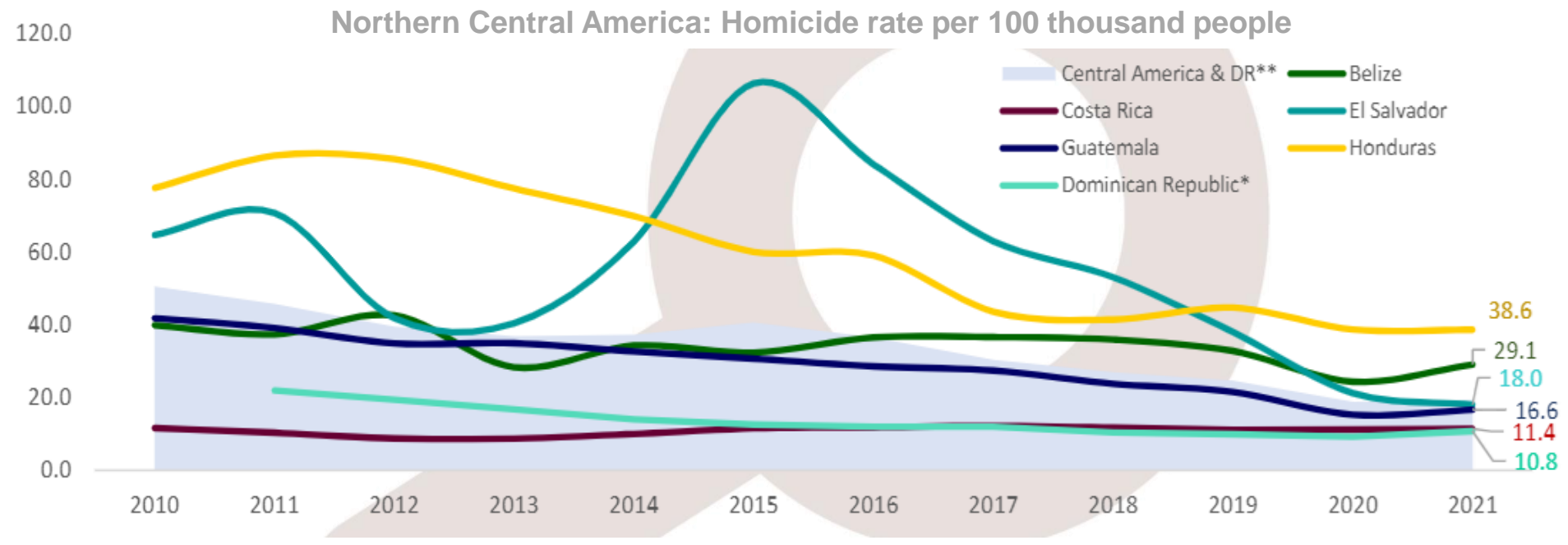


- In El Salvador, recent evidence was found to suggest that when women face risks to their integrity, they show greater interest in emigrating**.



Source: * According to Latinobarometer of the Americas 2020.
 **UNDP through Infosegura, based on the Culture of Peace Survey, 2020.

Despite the homicide regional reduction since 2015, there has been in 2021 an increase compared to the first half of 2020, an atypical year due to the COVID-19 crisis

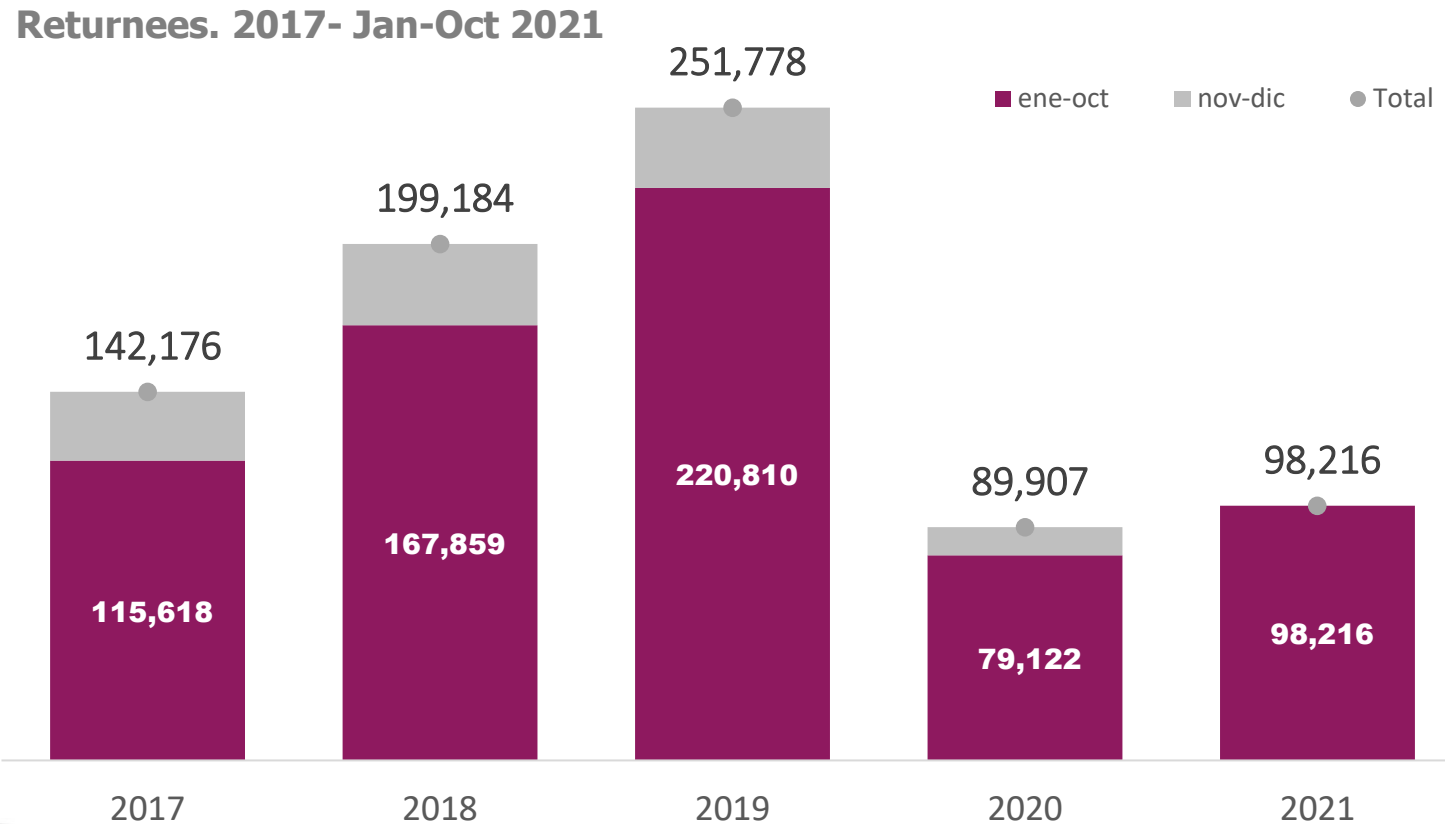


Source: Data from El Salvador, PNC and MJSP (2014-2021); Guatemala, INE (2011-2020) and PNC in the process of validation by the INE (2021); Honduras, Technical Unit for Inter-Institutional Coordination/Undersecretariat of Security (2014-2019) and preliminary data from the Technical Table on Violent Deaths (2020-2021).

Restrictions and border closures due to the COVID 19 pandemic became more complex and intensified the risks to migrants, who have been particularly impacted by this crisis.

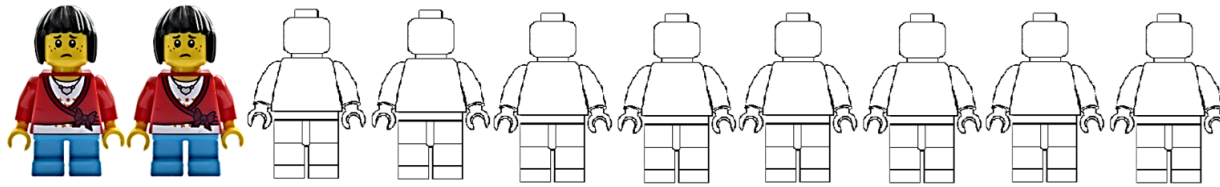


Almost 1 million people have been involuntarily returned (2016-2021) to the countries of northern Central America, some of these people undertake the route more than once.

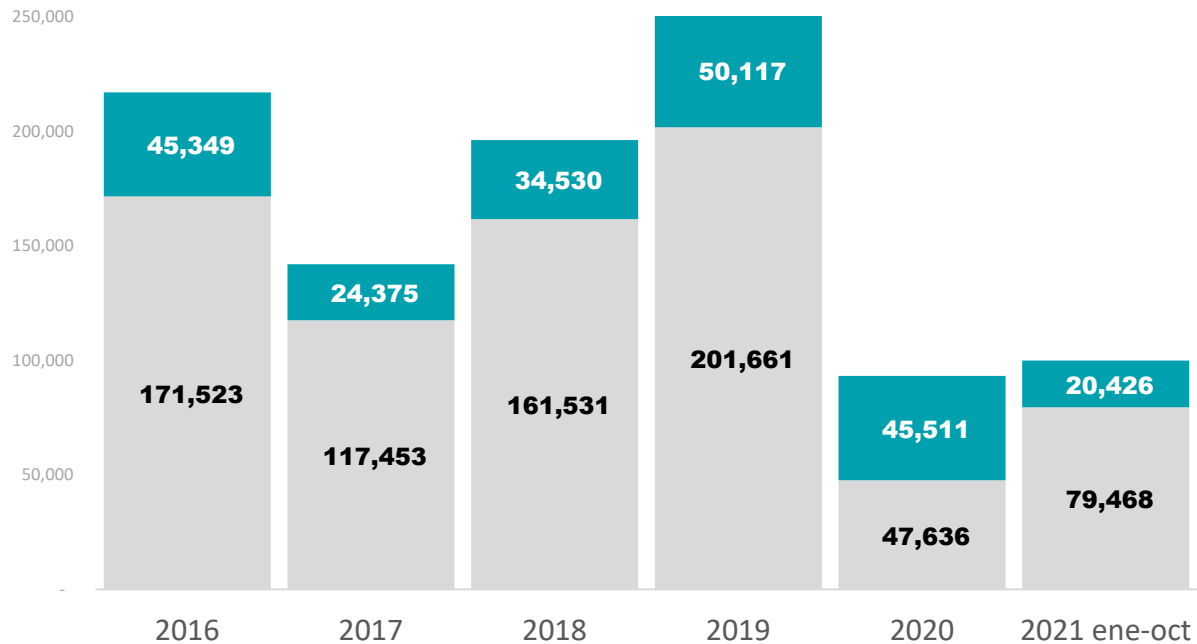


- 46% of the people returned to northern Central America are from Guatemala; 38% from Honduras and 16% from El Salvador.

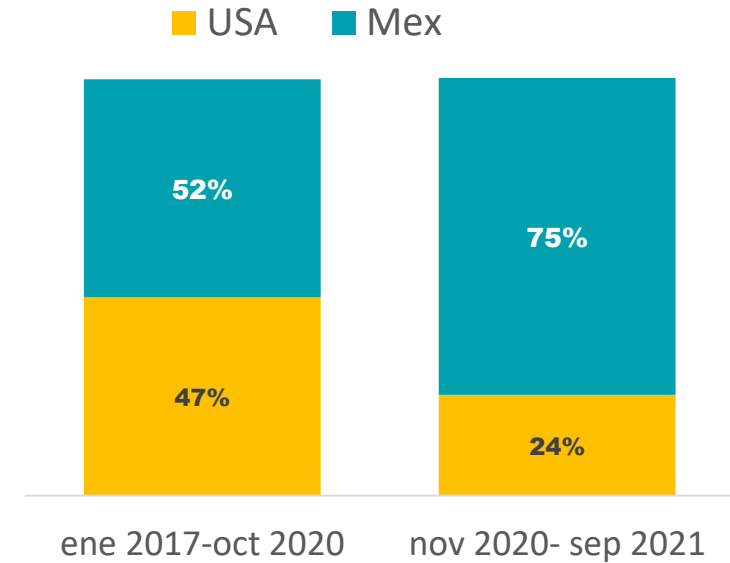
Like Laura, 2 in every 10 returnees are Women.



■ Men & Child ■ Women



Returnees, per sex per year. 2016-2021

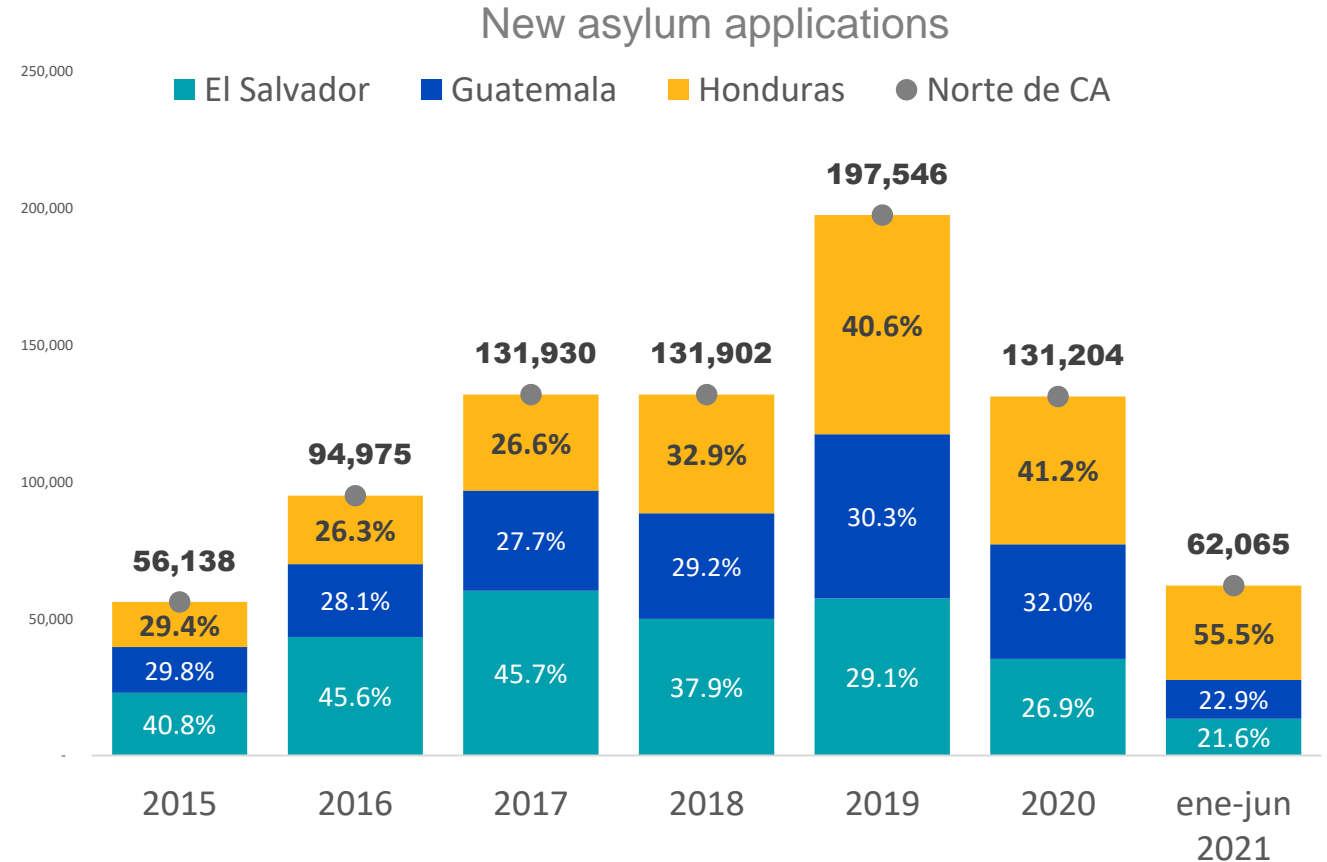


Before 2020, returnees from Mexico accounted for 52% of the total. The entry restriction measures to request asylum implemented by the United States since the end of 2019 and the restrictions on cross-border mobility due to the pandemic affected an increase in the percentage of returnees from Mexico

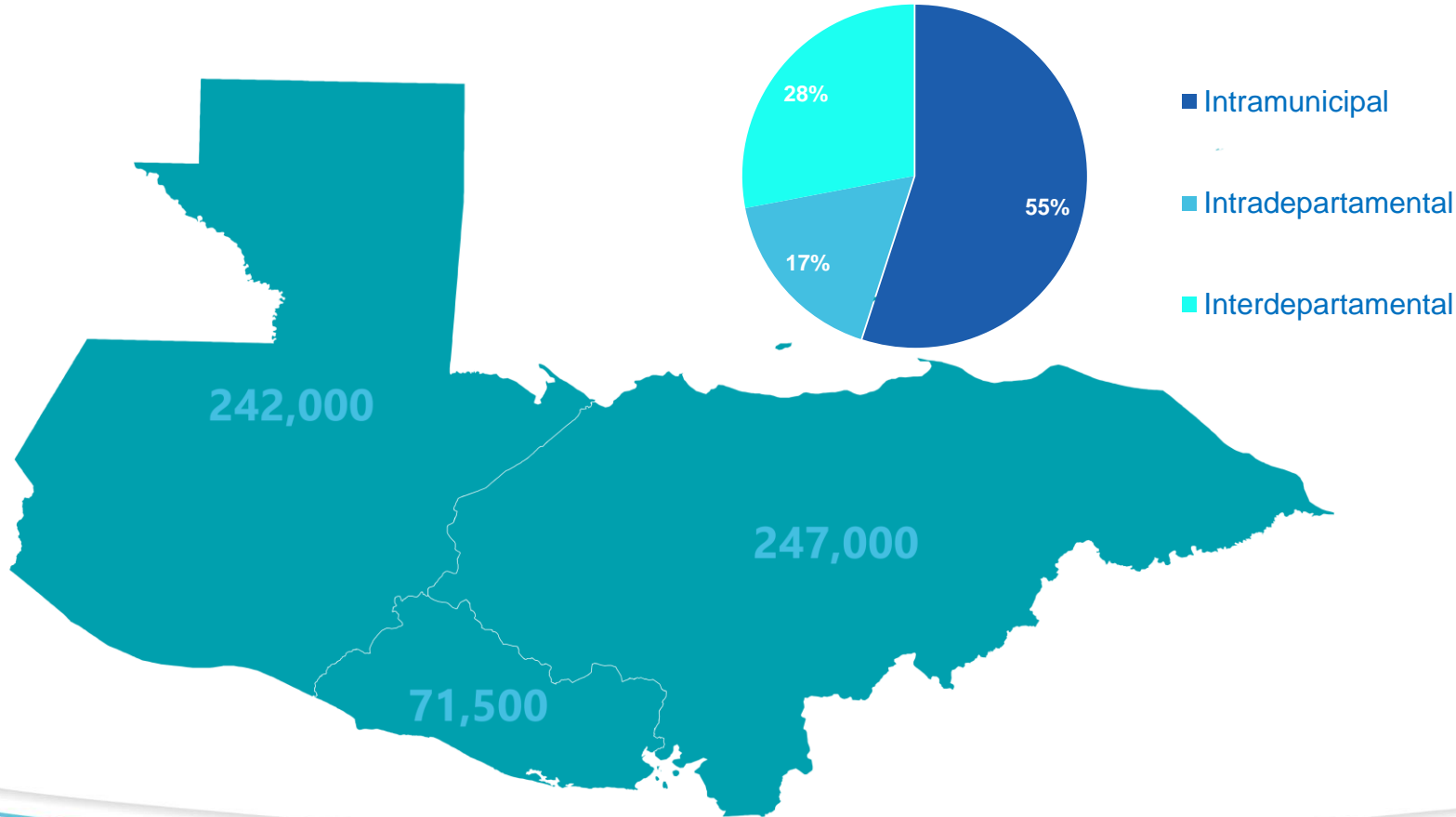
Source: UNDP development through Infosegura based on official country data and IOM's Human Mobility Information Management Initiative in the Northern Triangle – NTMI. <https://mic.iom.int/webntmi/>

Migration involves a quest to expand well-being and opportunities, but sometimes becomes a forced choice, due to violence and other vulnerabilities, and seeking for asylum in other countries

- Between 2015 and 2020, **there were 687,547 new asylum applications** from people in northern Central America. The total number of asylum applications in 2020 was similar to 2018 and 2017.
- In 2019, 2020 and the first half of 2021, asylum seekers from Honduras came to represent the largest proportion of the three countries.



Internal Displacement as first step to involuntary migration: By the end of 2020, there were 560 thousand Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) due to conflict and violence in GT/HND/SLV, most of them looking for better conditions of security.



"We are here as if nothing has happened in the country, we are scrubbed, we have requested help and we have not received it," he explained in anguish.

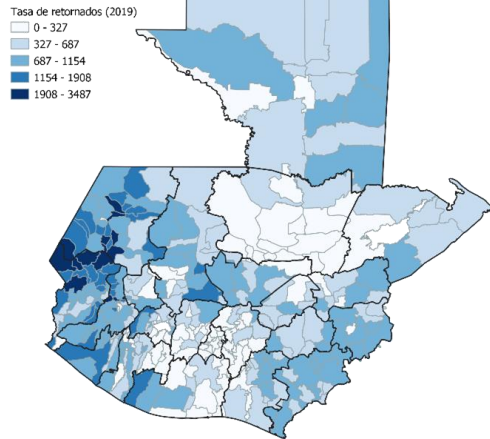
Geronimo says he will leave for the United States because it is the only way out he has. (Salvadoran extorted, failing to gather the money was forced to move and plans his trip to the United States)

"Families flee because they can't pay \$5,000 to the gang. <https://www.laprensagrafica.com/>

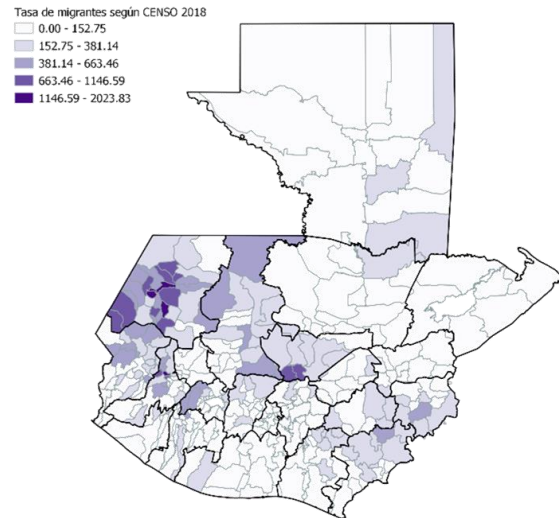
Back “Home”: What returnees face at the local and municipal level

Returned migrants return to their municipality of origin for their family, support and integration network, or in search of work; however, the vulnerabilities that drove them to leave the municipality still persist and hinder their reintegration.

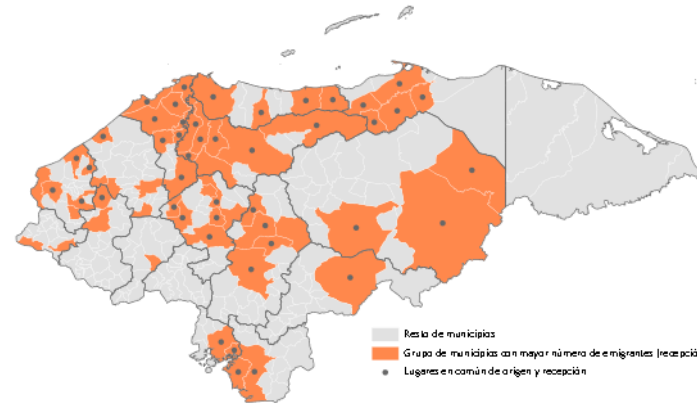
Rate of returnees
2019



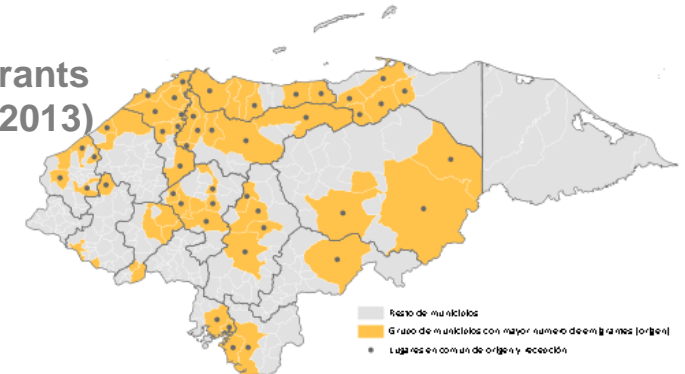
Migrant rate
CENSUS 2018



Highest number of
returnees (2019)



Higher number of emigrants
according to CENSUS (2013)

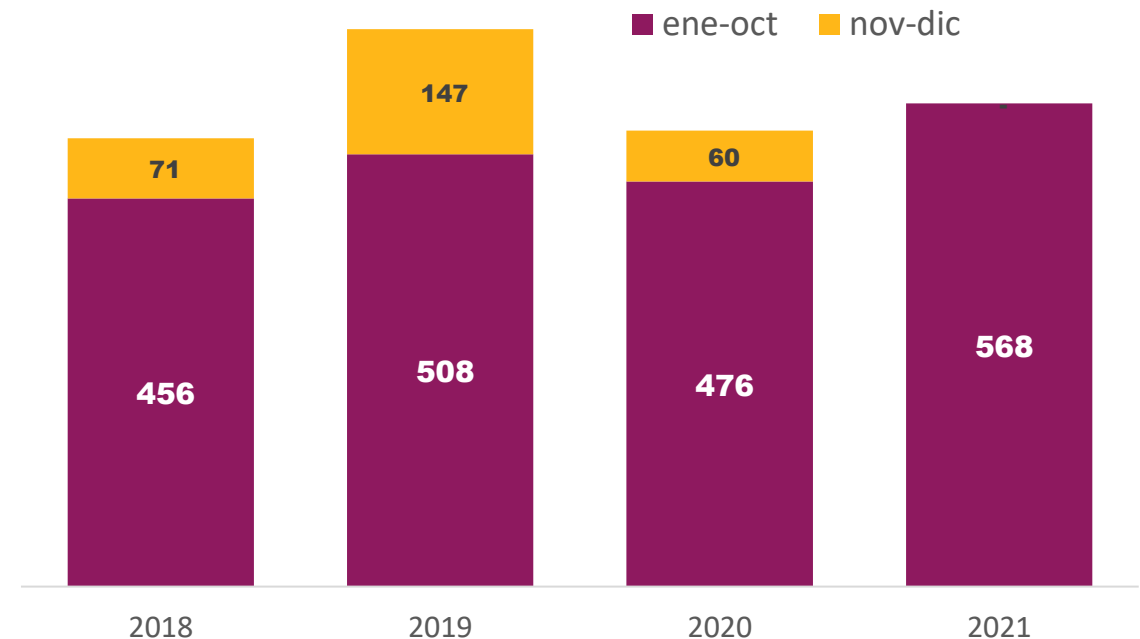


Sources: UNDP through Infosegura based on
1- Rate of returnees: General Directorate of Migration, Rate of migrants: CENSO 2018
2- National Institute of Statistics and National Center of the Social Sector.

Returnees also face dangers that can lead to death & disappearances along the migration route.

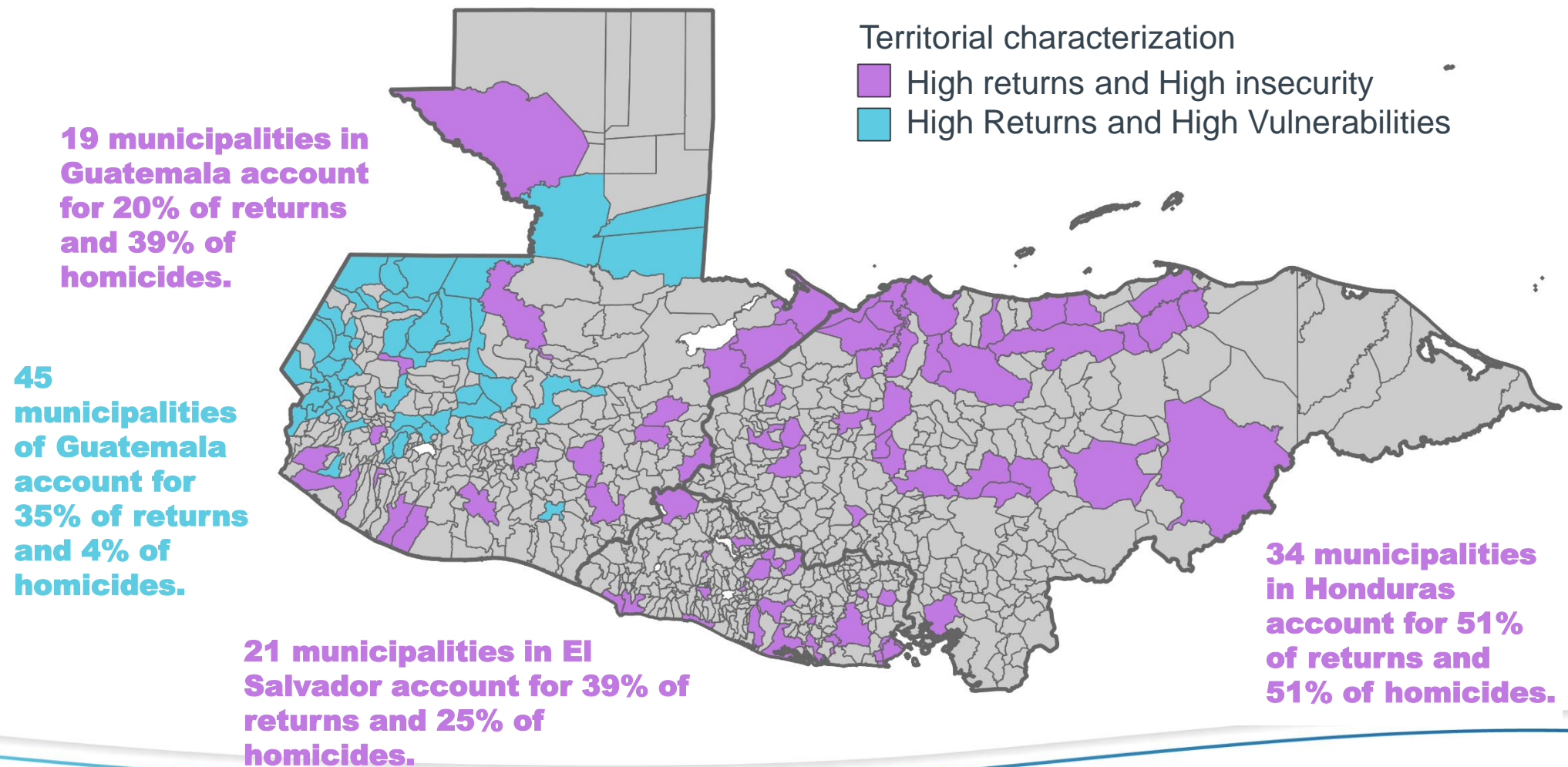
- In the first 10 months of 2021, IOM recorded **568 migrants killed or missing in Central And North America**, the highest number since records began.
- 58% of the people killed or disappeared between 2018 and 2021 were men, 13% were women, 4% were boys and girls and **25% were not able to determine sex**.
- The causes of death differ according to the sex of the migrant. The leading cause of death for migrant women is **transport-related accidents**, followed by lack of shelter or adverse environmental conditions.

Number of migrants killed or missing, 2018-2021



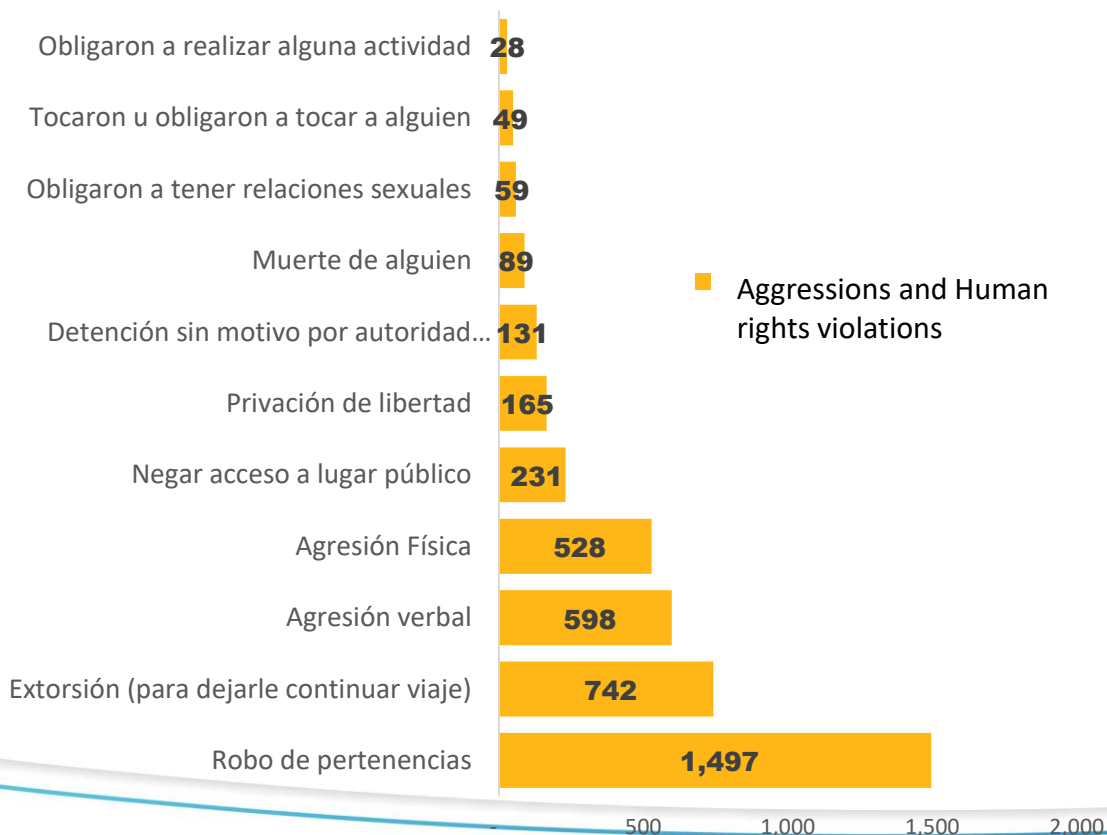
The Missing Migrants Project tracks the deaths and/or disappearances of migrants. The data represent minimal estimates, as many deaths during migration are not recorded.

The territories to which migrants return or settle are characterized by insecurity and other vulnerabilities.

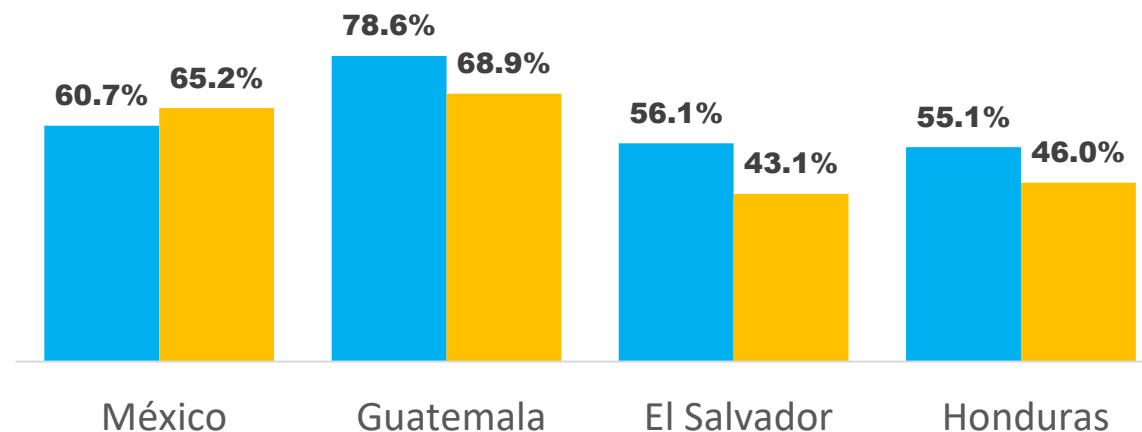


Laura is back at Soyapango, but she face stigma and discrimination, aggression and non respect of her human rights.

- In the host territories they perceive that their arrival harms them and that they cause an increase in crime.



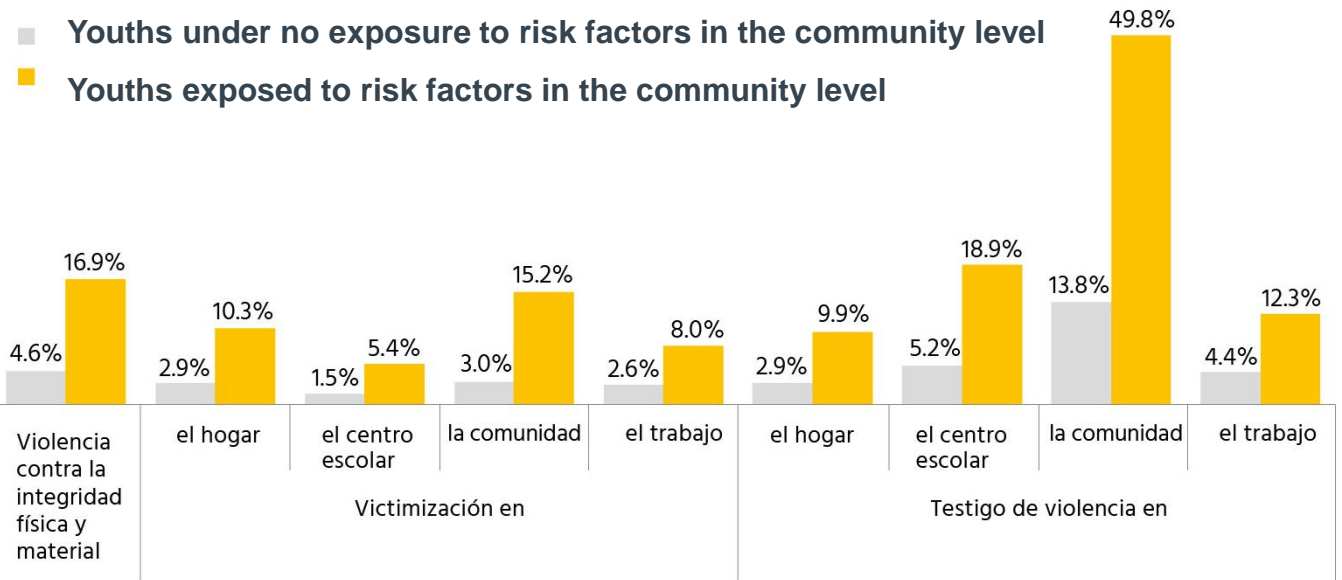
- The arrival of migrants ¿does it harms you) -Yes
- The arrival of migrants ¿does it harms you) -No



- The most frequent aggression is **theft of belongings and extortion** to let them continue their business.
- Aggressors are also **in many cases state agents**.

Laura is back at Soyapango: she faces several risk factors

- In the host territories youths face risk factors at community levels, witnessing violence, but also being victims



Witness of violence		Personal Experience (victim of)				
		Violencia contra la integridad física y material	Víctima de violencia en el hogar	Víctima de violencia en el centro escolar	Víctima de violencia en la comunidad	Víctima de violencia en el trabajo
At Home	No	11.5	4.7	3.4	9.6	5.4
	Si	27.8	46.5	13.3	29.8	15.6
At School	No	11.1	6.7	1.6	9.7	5.9
	Si	22.6	14.5	19.2	19.7	7.8
In their Community	No	6.3	4.6	2.4	3.9	4.2
	Si	23.4	13.0	7.0	23.0	9.4
At Work	No	11.5	6.8	3.7	9.7	2.8
	Si	24.3	16.8	7.8	24.6	37.5

- 6 out of 10 urban youth are exposed to violent events, being a victim of an act of violence negatively impacts the ability to generate resilient responses, mostly at home and in the community

Laura is back at Soyapango: she faces even risk factors at home

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Families in conflict situations due to violence.

Single-parent families headed by women

Families headed by young people with dependent children

Families headed by young people with dependent children, residing in households where more than one family lives (extended families)

Households without the presence of a parent, in which young people live with another relative, guardian or guardian

15.3% of young people live in families where violence is exerted on a 3rd party or on themselves. Violence affects young women to a greater extent.

36.4% of households whose female heads of household are over 30 years of age or older

46.9% of households

46.1% of households

36.1% of households



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Laura also is facing other vulnerabilities: Food insecurity affects 2 out of 10 inhabitants of northern Central America in 2021.

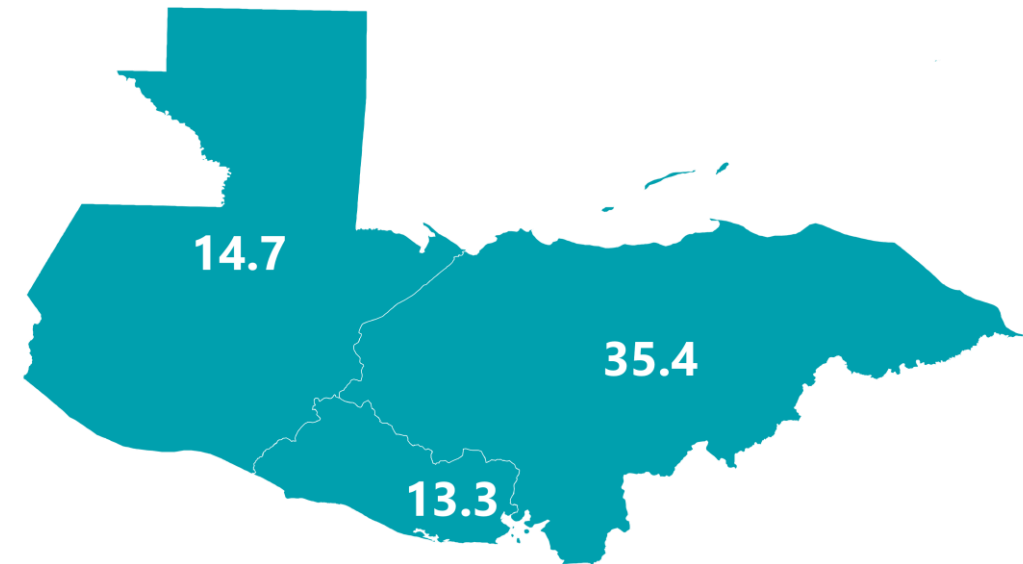
Other associated and overlapping vulnerabilities:

- Heavy losses from hurricanes Eta and Iota in November 2020, which destroyed homes and livelihoods.
- Loss of income due to mobility and transport restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Decline in employment:

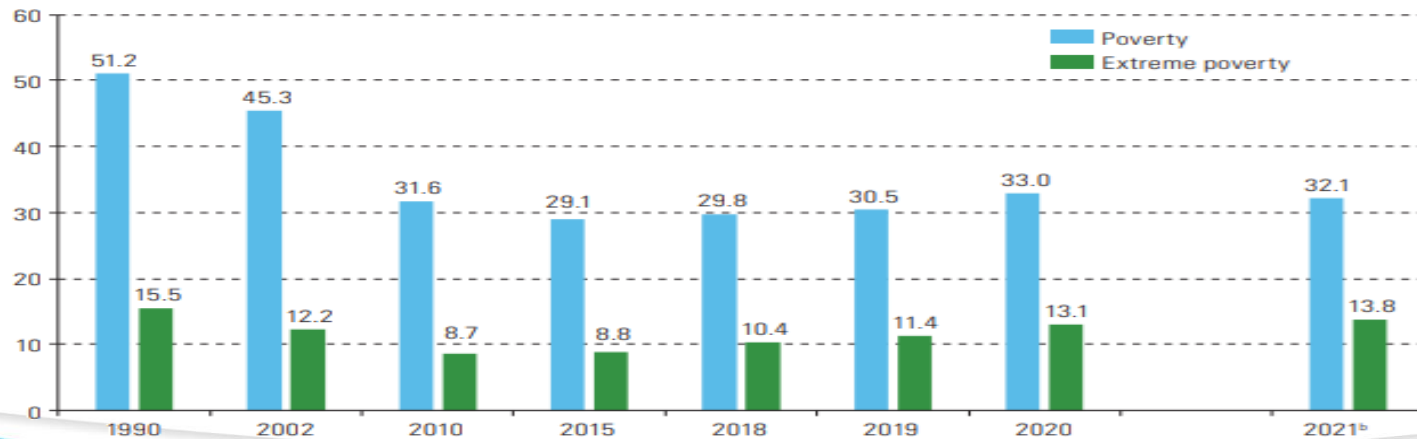
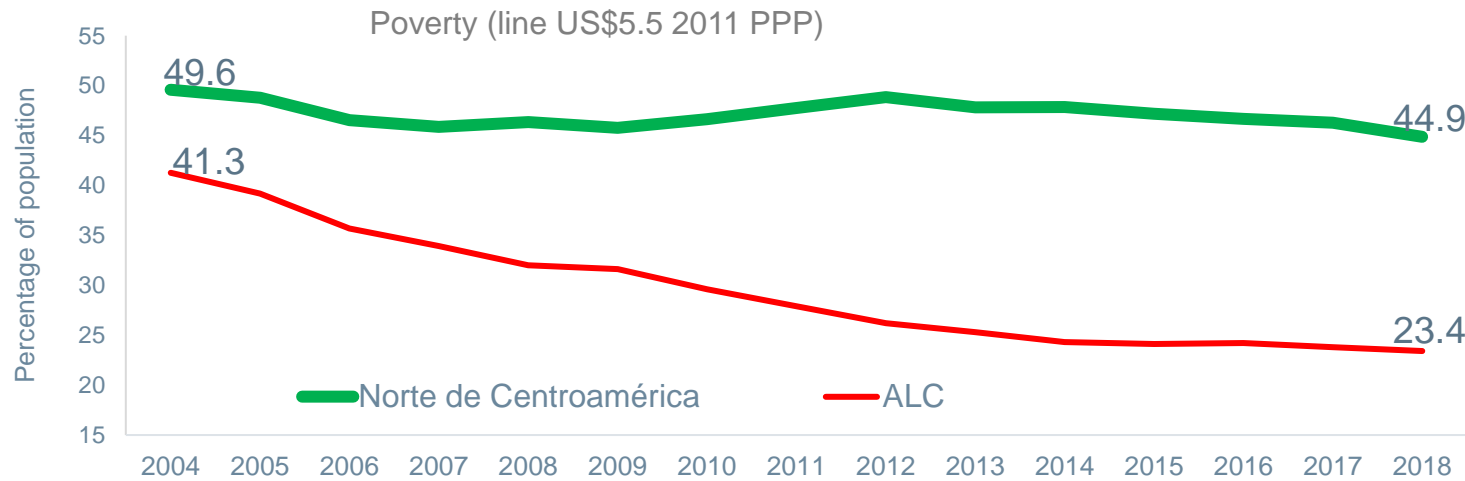
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- In Honduras during 2020 the unemployment rate almost doubled, and jobs suffered precariousness (increase in underemployment)
- In El Salvador, unemployment was the indicator that increased the most (10.4%) in multidimensional poverty, followed by exposure to environmental risks and food insecurity.

Percentage of the population with acute food insecurity



Con tecnología de Bing
© GeoNames, Microsoft, TomTom

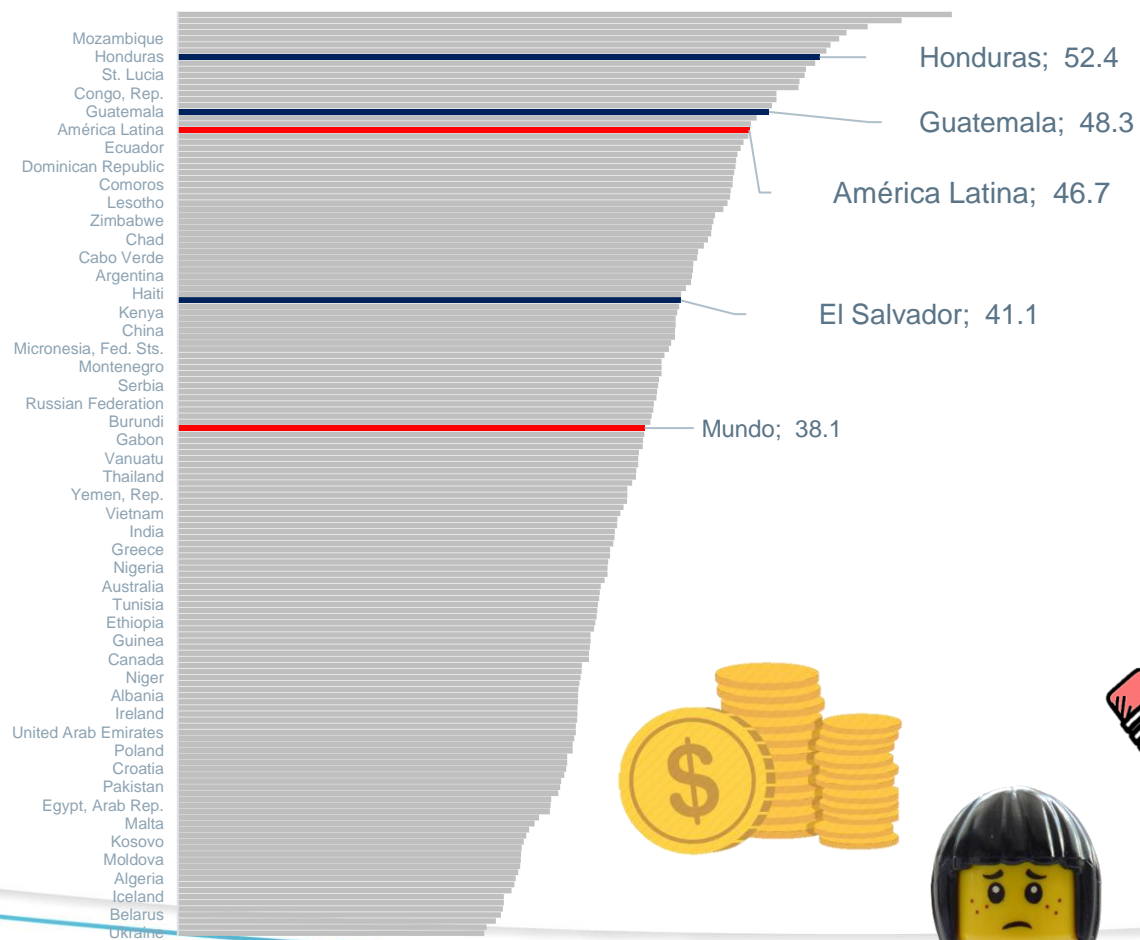
Laura also is facing other vulnerabilities: Poverty reduction in the subregion has been slower than in the rest of Latin America.



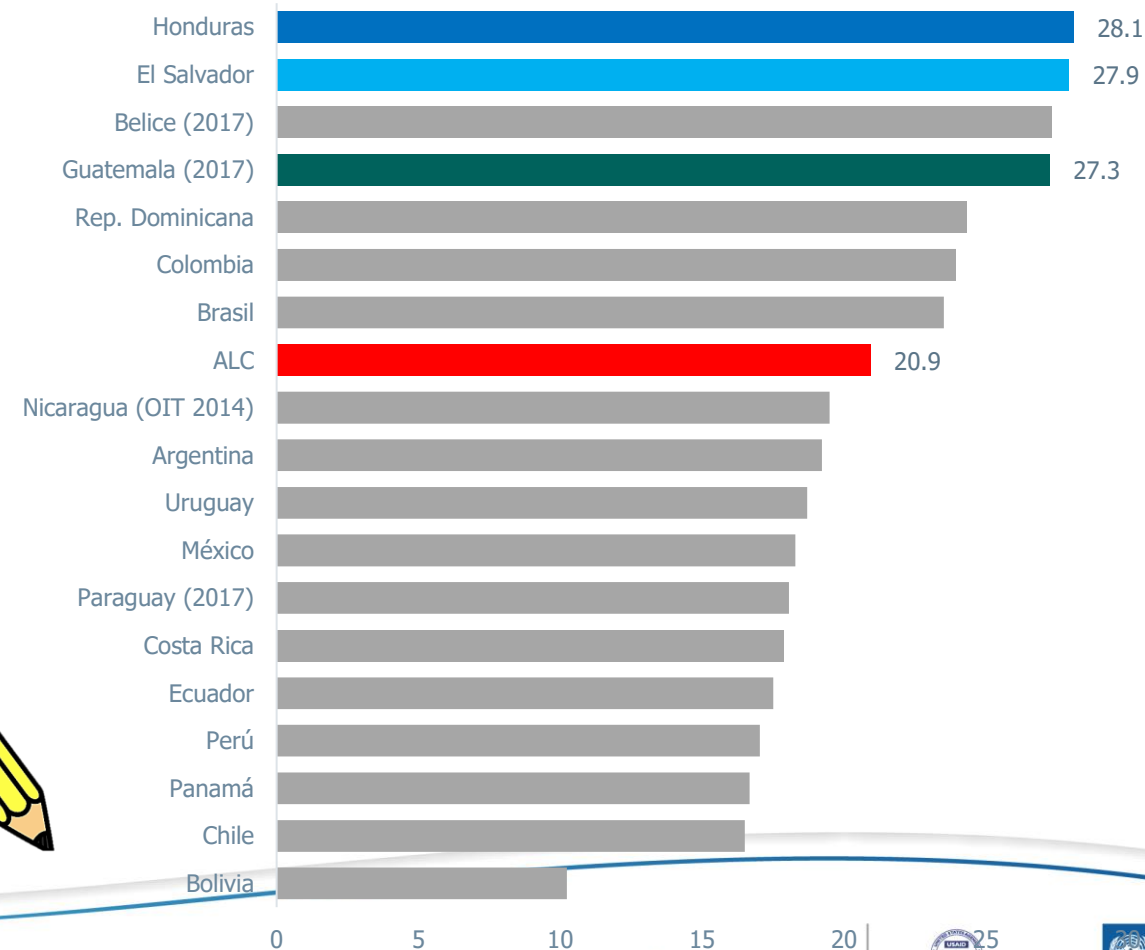
- With COVID 19 LAC **lost 20 years in the battle against poverty** and inequality. extreme poverty rate in Latin America is seen having risen from 13.1% of the population in 2020 to 13.8% in 2021
- Prospects for growth and increased unemployment will translate into a **further deterioration of the poverty situation**, which will reach more than 51% of the population of the subregion and more than 1.2 million people in the three countries will fall into extreme poverty (which will reach 6.7 million people).ECLAC 2020.

The economic crisis, unemployment, food insecurity, extreme weather, violence and political instability are among the possible causes of the increase in the flow of migrants. The subregion presents high threats and vulnerabilities

Gini Index (simple average 2010-2018)



Proportion of young people without education, employment or training. 2019



Some reflections and considerations

1. Socio-economic instability, **conflict and violence prevent people from expanding their life choices** and human development. When these threats and vulnerabilities occur simultaneously or overlap, they drive displacement, seeking protection or asylum, and unsafe migration.
2. The countries of northern Central America have made progress towards achieving SDG 16. Addressing the factors behind conflict, violence and insecurity remains critical to building and maintaining peaceful and stable societies, which in turn **discourage eventual internal or cross-border forced displacement**.
3. COVID-19 imposed new governance, social and economic challenges, particularly the loss of jobs and livelihoods that can intensify food insecurity in the countries of northern Central America. It is necessary to address these challenges by **integrating a citizen security perspective to avoid possible conflicts and violence that drives an irregular migration** decision.
4. **Local governments have an important role to play in responding** to the challenges and vulnerabilities at the host communities:
 - Host territories impose significant challenges for municipalities in **identifying programming and responding** to the needs of displaced persons
 - Other marginalized residents of the host population are non confident on **spotted beneficiary programs** (some stigmatization)
 - It is needed **a local comprehensive care** approach.
 - Guides to support local governments in the **integration and multidimensional response** to face of these challenges.

Some reflections and considerations



Negative Drivers (Risks factors)

Lack of planning to integrate migration and IDPs

Lack of capacities at local levels to cope, recover and sustain Development

Absense to achieve sustainable community based reintegration

Internal displacement-sensitive development policies, increased national accountability, multi-stakeholder participation in development and humanitarian programmes and monitoring frameworks that include data on internal displacement can help reduce the scale and intensity of the phenomenon. Partnership among humanitarian, development and peace building partners is important.

Conflicts and violence caused over 41 million IDPs. Access to land, justice, security and Rule of Law is important. Displaced populations can place more pressure on service delivery systems.

The unsustainable use of natural resources, environmental degradation and climate change have already started to push millions of people away from their homes. Slow-onset natural disasters and the human impact on the environment will likely cause increasing numbers of IDPs in the coming years.

The sudden and unplanned arrival of IDPs in cities can lead to the establishment of slums. Urban displacement is a key issue in many countries.

IDPs should enjoy the same rights and opportunities as their compatriots, yet in practice they commonly suffer from inequalities and discrimination.



Foster Resilience-based development

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