



UN
DP

Migration in the Americas The south-south flows

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Key migration data at a glance



International
migrants^(a)

281 million international migrants globally in 2020, or 3.6 per cent of the world's population
 ↑ Up from **272 million** (or 3.5%) in 2019

Females^(a)	135 million international female migrants globally in 2020, or 3.5 per cent of the world's female population	↑ Up from 130 million (or 3.4%) in 2019
Males^(a)	146 million international male migrants globally in 2020, or 3.7 per cent of the world's male population	↑ Up from 141 million (or 3.6%) in 2019
Labour migrants^(b)	169 million migrant workers globally in 2019	↑ Up from 164 million globally in 2017
Missing migrants^(c)	Around 3,900 dead and missing globally in 2020	↓ Down from almost 5,400 in 2019

43 million
Latin American migrants

+ 15 million
migrants from LAC living in
another country of the
Region

3 million
extracontinental migrants
in LAC

+ 700.000
migrants in transit from
the Northern Triangle of
Central America to the
U.S.

+ 980.000
persons deported to the
Northern Triangle of Central
America (2016-2021)

5,9 million
LAC migrant workers

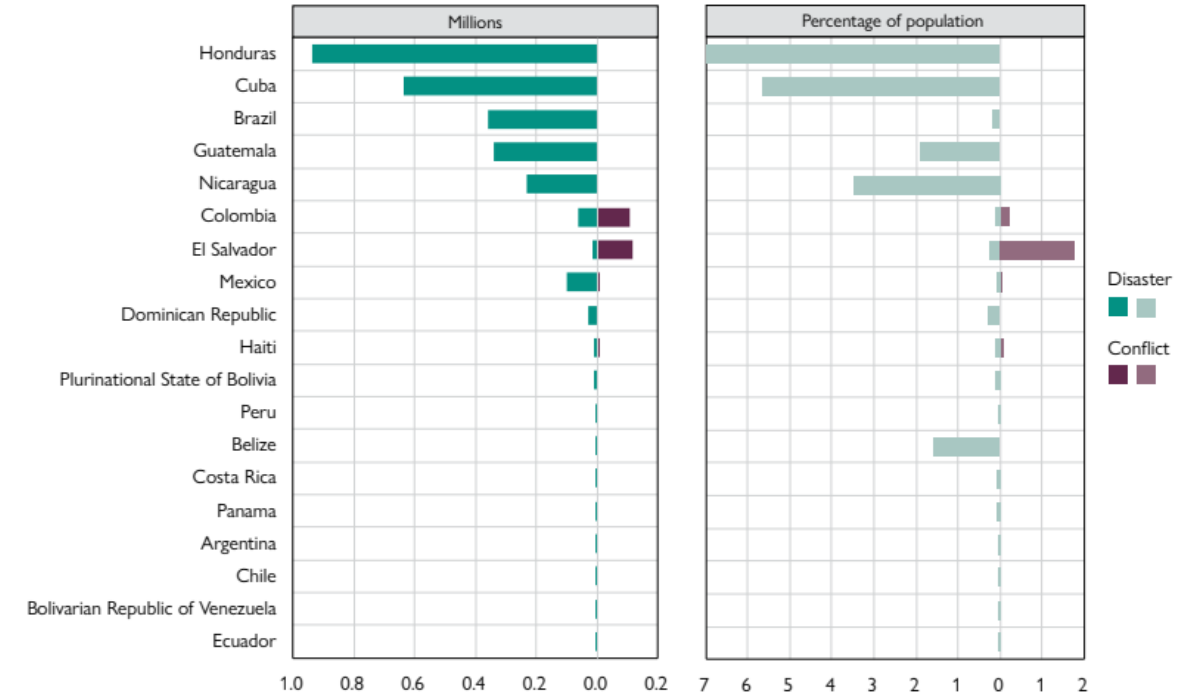


Displaced persons

89.4 million people were living in displacement globally at the end of 2020 (includes refugees, asylum seekers, displaced Venezuelans and IDPs) — Up from **84.8 million** in 2019

Refugees ^(e)	26.4 million refugees globally in 2020	↑ Up from 26 million in 2019
Asylum seekers ^(e)	4.1 million asylum seekers globally in 2020	↓ Down from 4.2 million in 2019
Displaced Venezuelans ^(e)	3.9 million Venezuelans displaced globally in 2020 (not including those who were refugees or asylum seekers)	↑ Up from 3.6 million in 2019
Internally displaced persons (IDPs) ^(f)	55 million IDPs globally in 2020: 48 million due to conflict and violence; 7 million due to disasters	↑ Up from 51 million in 2019

Figure 28. Top Latin and Caribbean countries by new internal displacements (disaster and conflict), 2020



Source: IDMC, n.d.; UN DESA, 2021.

18,3 million

IDPs in LAC

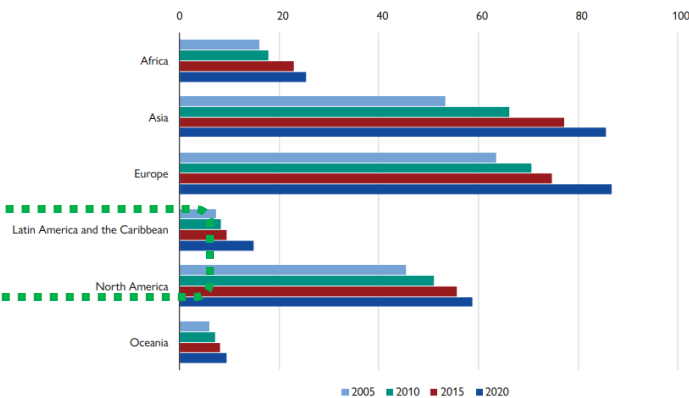
~ 1 million

Refugees from LAC

+ 116.000

New asylum applications in Mexico

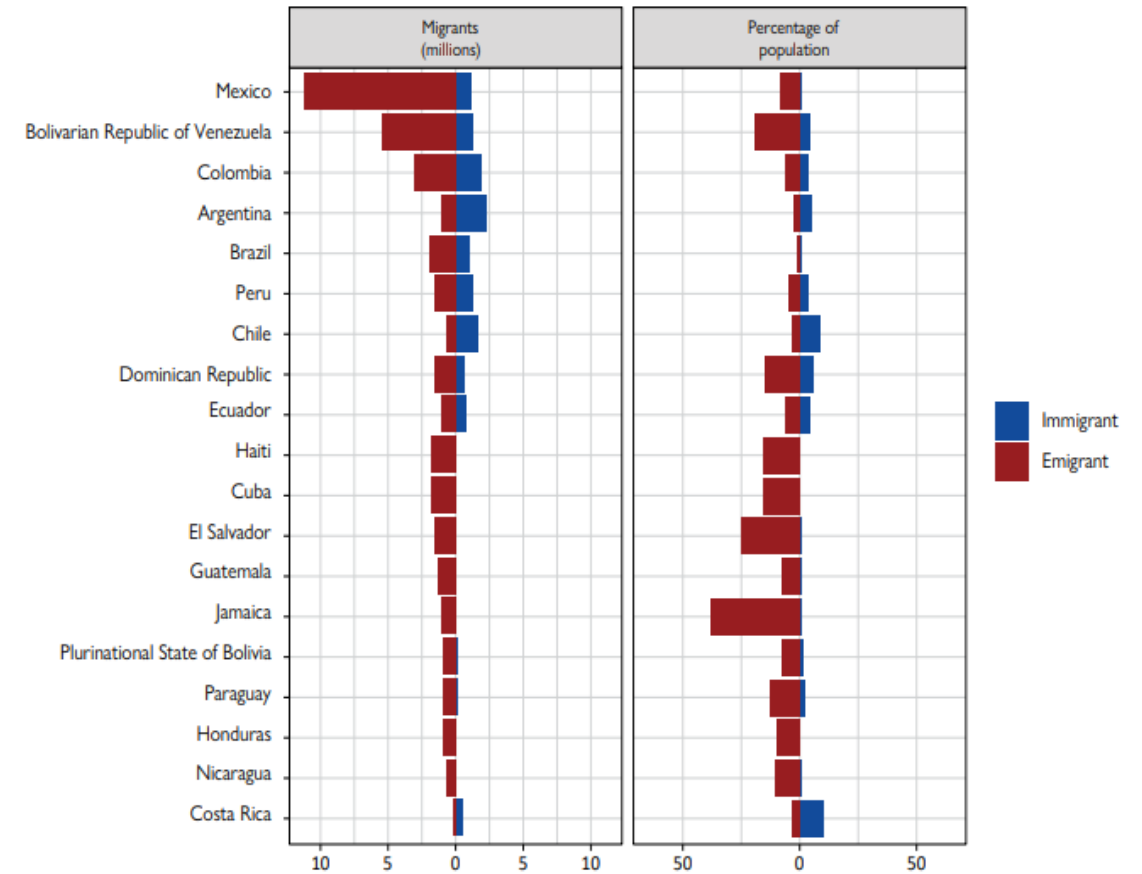
Figure 1. International migrants, by major region of residence, 2005–2020 (millions)



Source: UN DESA, 2021.

↑
100%
2005 - 2020

Figure 23. Top Latin America and Caribbean migrant countries, 2020



Source: UN DESA, 2021.

Emigration but now
Immigration too



International remittances^(d)

USD **702 billion** in international remittances globally in 2020. Although international remittances declined due to COVID-19, the actual decline (2.4%) was much less than initially projected (20%)

Down from USD **719 billion** in 2019

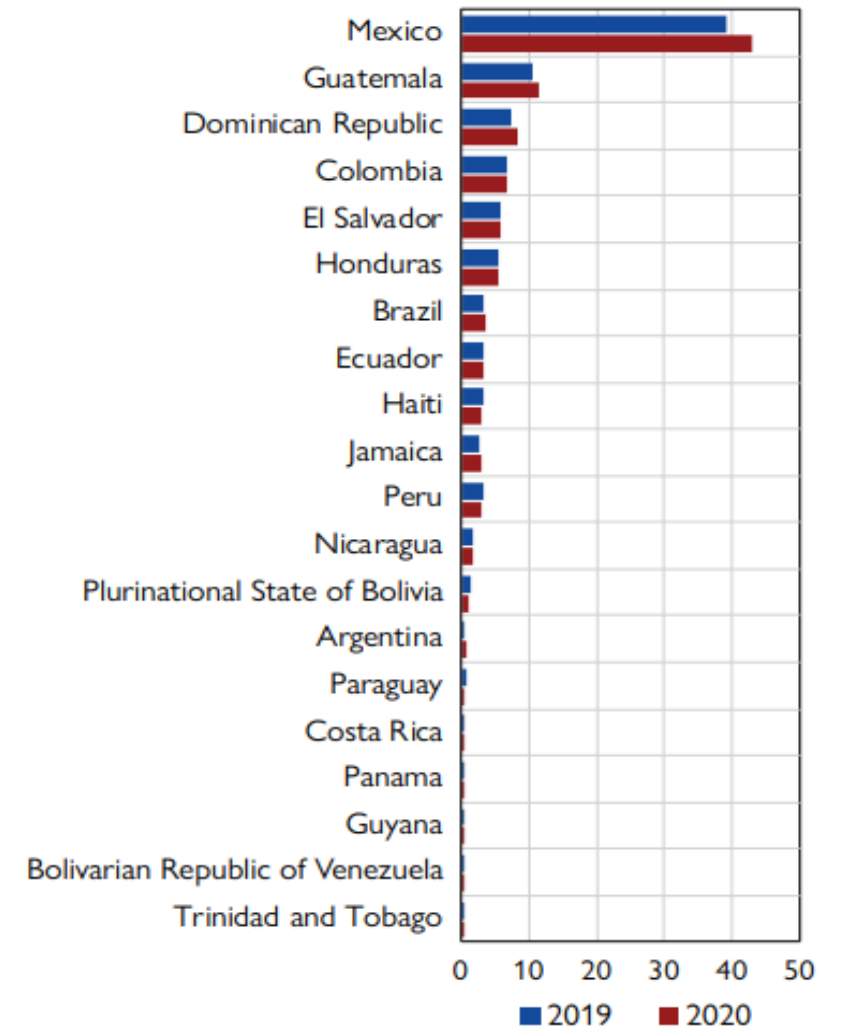
Low- and middle-income countries^(d)

USD **540 billion** in international remittances was received by low- and middle-income countries in 2020

Down from USD **548 billion** in 2019

- In 2021, remittance flows increased by **21.6%** in Latin America and the Caribbean: **USD 126.000 million**
- Mexico was the main recipient of remittances in the region, with **42%** (**USD 52.700 million**).
- The value of remittances as a percentage of GDP exceeds 20% in several of the region's economies: **Honduras (26.6%)**, **El Salvador (26.2%)**, **Jamaica (23.6%)** and **Guatemala (18%)**.

Total in USD billion (inflows)



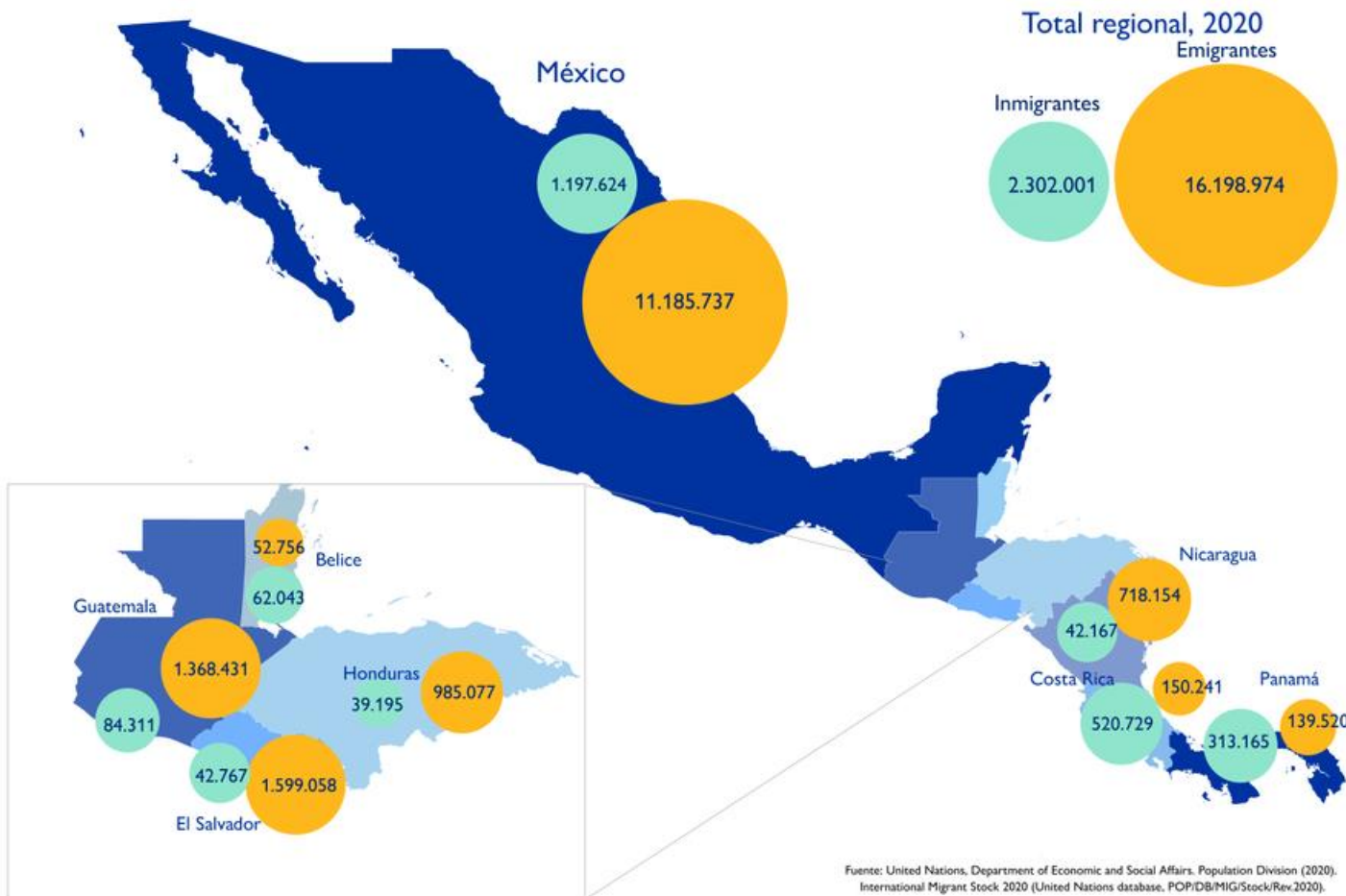
Source: World Bank, 2021.



Subregional approaches:
Central America

Key reflections

Población total de inmigrantes y emigrantes en Centroamérica y México, 2020



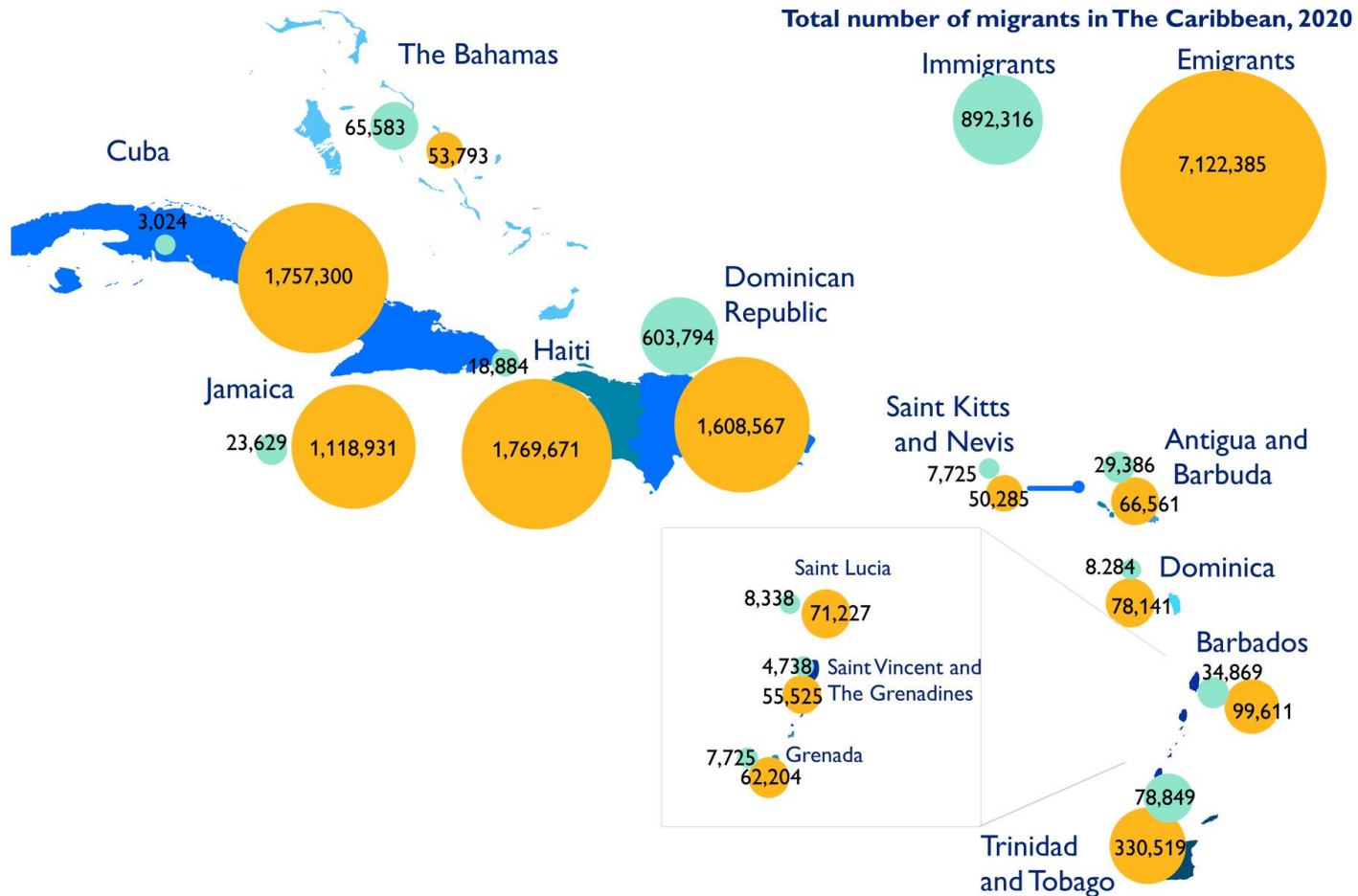
- The **COVID-19** pandemic impacted migration and mobility in Central America and the Caribbean, while also exacerbating existing **vulnerabilities** among migrants, including those in transit.
- Migration northward remains a **significant trend**, with mixed migration from the northern region of Central America.
- **Environmental change and disasters** are influencing human movement and displacement in the subregion.



Subregional approaches:
The Caribbean

Key reflections

Total population of immigrants and emigrants, official UN member countries in the Caribbean, 2020

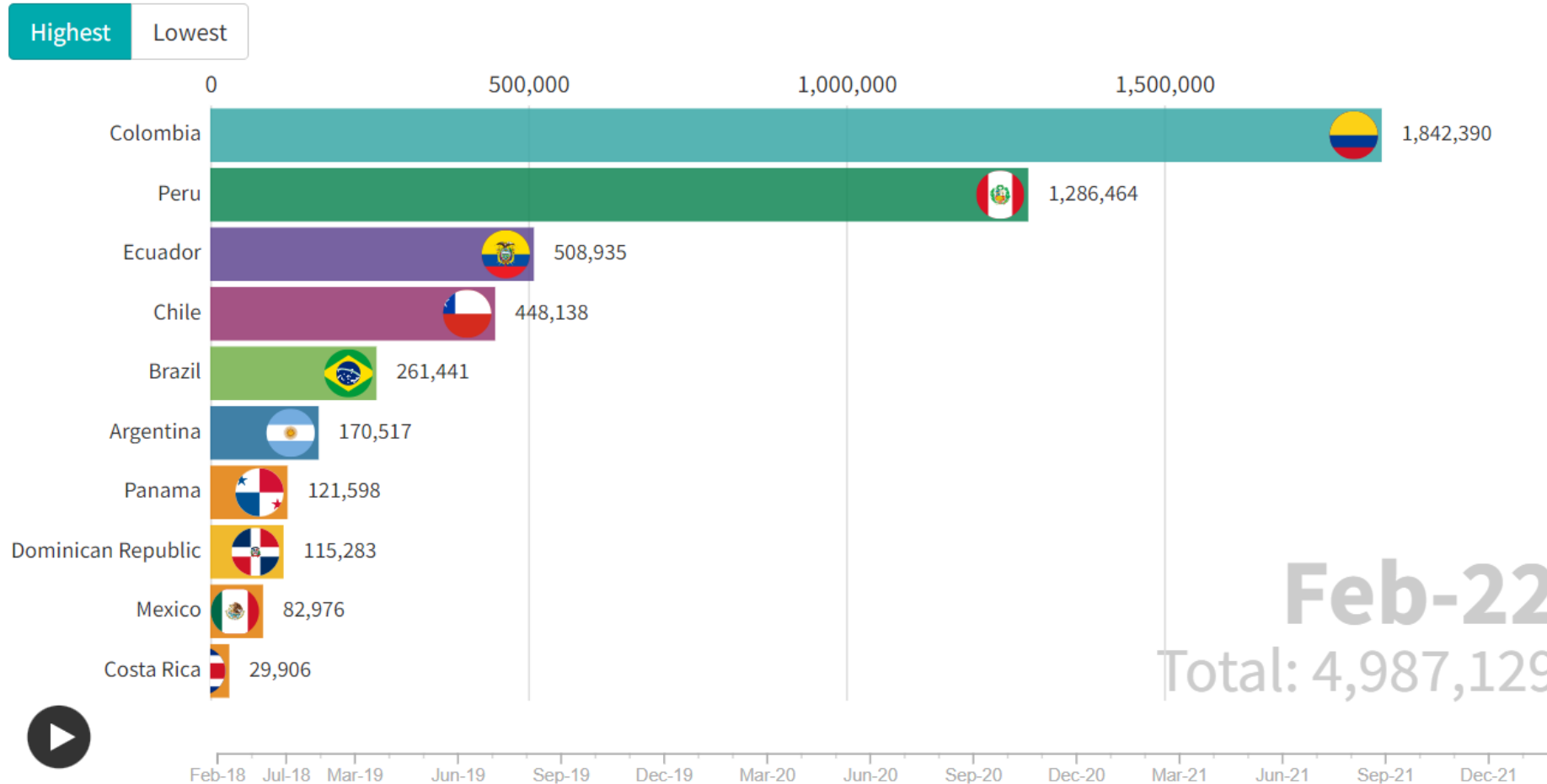


- Migration dynamics in the Caribbean remain largely characterized by emigration, although the recent arrival of **Venezuelan refugees and migrants** has added to the complexities in the subregion.
- **Trafficking in persons** trends in the sub-region continue to rise with many victims remaining unidentified or inadequately assisted.



Subregional approaches:
South America

EVOLUTION OF THE FIGURES IN THE R4V 17 COUNTRIES



Source: R4V Venezuelan population registered by the R4V. Reporting dates and frequency vary from country to country.

+ 6 million
Venezuelan migrants



85%
Venezuelan migrants
in LAC



33%
Venezuelan migrants
In Colombia

Key reflections

- The global pandemic disrupted migration in South America, impacting **return migration and displacement**.
- Regularizing displaced Venezuelans remains a **challenge** for countries in South America as the region confronts one of the largest humanitarian crises in its recent history.
- Intraregional migration has grown at a fast rate in South America, with **women migrants** contributing to this increase.



Final considerations

- In LAC region, human mobility and displacement flows have a **medium- and long-term perspective**.
- It is important to promote the **localization** of migration management in the region under the framework of the **triple nexus** humanitarian-development-peace.
- As societies, we face a fundamental challenge: working to reduce **discrimination** and **xenophobia** and to maintain **social cohesion**.



Thank you