

MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE AMERICAS

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE AMERICAS

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL - JUNE 2024

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SUMMARY

This reports presents recent data and information on three aspects of human mobility in the Americas on the second quarter of 2024: the commitment to save lives, delivering solutions, and regular pathways for migration. These aspects correspond to the three objectives of the new IOM Global Strategic Plan 2024-2028 available to inform solutions, policies, and decisions.

Remittances sent to Latin America and the Caribbean are estimated at \$136 billion for the year 2024, which is double the amount identified in 2017 ([World Bank, KNOMAD, 2024](#)). These figures reflect the efforts of migrant workers to financially support their families in their countries of origin, as well as the importance of remittances to the economies of these countries.

Between January and June 2024, 580 migrants have been reported missing or deceased ([MMP, 2024](#)), with drowning standing out as one of the most frequent causes of these tragedies. This data demonstrates the inherent dangers of migratory journeys and the need for safer routes.

In Canada, a decreasing trend in permits issued has been observed ([IRCC, 2024](#)). On the other hand, the United States has shown an 18 per cent increase in green cards issued compared to the last four fiscal years ([US Department of State, 2024](#)). Panama has granted more than 200,000 permanent and temporary residence visas to citizens of the Americas ([SNM, 2024](#)).

Honduras has faced an 83 percent increase in the arrival of foreigners in the first half of 2024 compared to the same period last year, with a notable increase in the proportion of children entering irregularly ([INM, 2024](#)).

In Argentina, most of the migratory movements and residencies granted have been to migrants from neighboring countries, with Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay being the main countries of origin. The Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereinafter Bolivia), Paraguay, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereinafter Venezuela) are the main countries of origin of nationals receiving the most temporary and permanent residences, highlighting the importance of regional mobility and subregional integration (National Directorate of Migration, 2024). Brazil has continued its policy of welcoming Venezuelan migrants, based on specific legislation that facilitates migratory regularization and provides emergency assistance, demonstrating a commitment to the protection and support of migrants.

Chile has a net migrant inflow, with nearly 192,000 more entries than exits in the first quarter of 2024. However, this number decreased to 81,000 in the second quarter, which may indicate a seasonal variation or a change in migration trends (Chilean Immigration Police, 2024).

Ecuador has recorded an increase in the movement of people, especially at the Tulcán border, and has implemented a new counting method to obtain more accurate data.



SUMMARY

Peru has maintained a trend of more entries than exits in movements from March to June 2024. Most migrants are Venezuelan, followed by Colombians, Haitians, Ecuadorians, and some of African nationalities ([DTM, Flow Monitoring, 2024](#)). Flow monitoring has determined that the destinations of those heading north and south have experienced slight changes, with a decrease in migration to Venezuela and an increase to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil.

In Venezuela, migratory flows decreased during the second quarter of 2024, with 59 percent of departures and 41 percent of returns. This indicates that although departures still outnumber returns, there is an increase in the number of people deciding to return during the same period ([World Migration Report, 2024](#)).

This overview provides a comprehensive view of the migration situation in the region, highlighting the challenges, opportunities, and policies implemented by countries to manage migration, which remains a central issue in the development and social cohesion of Latin America and the Caribbean.



Nicola Graviano, IOM Chief of Mission in El Salvador and Honduras visiting the shelter's construction site for migrants in transit. IOM 2023 / Ismael Cruceta. © IOM 2023



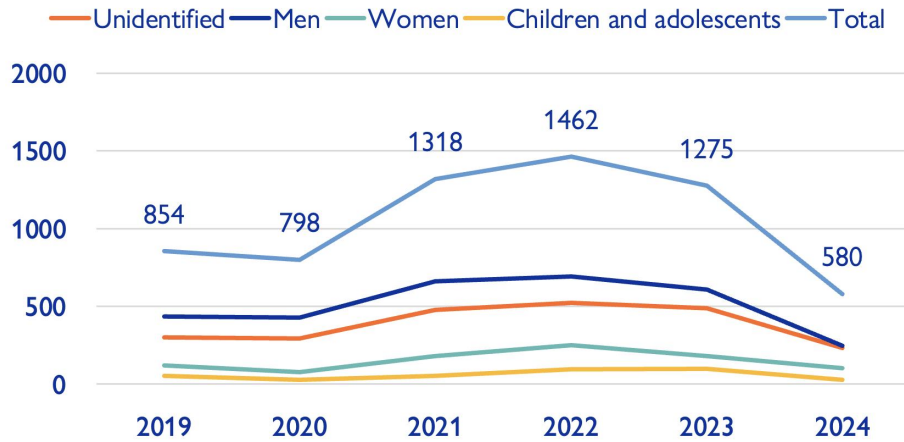
RECENT EVENTS IN HUMAN MOBILITY POLICIES

- Canada plans [to limit the number of temporary residents](#), including international students, foreign workers, and asylum claimants, to address an affordability and housing crisis. The Immigration Minister announced a reduction target from 6.2 per cent to 5 per cent of the temporary resident’s population, starting in September. The Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) is also proposing new regulatory changes for the international student sector, which include enhanced compliance reporting and the authority to suspend study permit processing for non-compliant institutions. This move shifts greater oversight responsibility to the IRCC, challenging the existing federal-provincial jurisdiction balance.
- The Biden’s administration recent [executive order suspending asylum claims](#) has caused migrants heading to the United States through Mexico to reconsider and alter their routes. Migrant families crossing into Mexico from Guatemala have been seen traveling along highways towards Tapachula, where Mexican immigration officials are checking for asylum documentation.
- Mexico has intensified efforts to manage migration, reporting the apprehension of 240,000 migrants in the first two months of 2024—a 20% increase compared to previous years. The processing of humanitarian visitor cards has dropped by 98%, significantly limiting migrant travel across the country.
- Between January 1 and April 16, Guatemalan [authorities expelled 7,735 migrants](#) to Honduras, most of whom were en route to the United States, along with an additional 177 migrants sent to El Salvador. In this respect, the new government has made no changes to its predecessor’s approach to in-transit migration. Of this year’s expulsions, 77 percent have been citizens of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Other frequently expelled nationalities include Colombia (9%), Ecuador (6%), and Haiti (2%). Guatemala’s expulsions included 44 citizens of China and 18 citizens of Turkey.
- In a Parliamentary session, it was reported [that the population of Cuba has fallen below 10 million due to low birth rates and high emigration](#). The National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI) indicated that this trend will continue in 2024, with the effective population being 10.1% lower than in 2020. This decline affects the country’s economic, social, and environmental plans and programs. It was further noted that the effective population is determined by including individuals with at least 180 days of permanent residence in the past year. This methodological adjustment provides a more accurate estimate of the current population. The high proportion of individuals over 60 years old increases the strain on social and health services, underscoring the necessity of a census to obtain more precise data.



DEATHS AND DISAPPEARANCES OF MIGRANTS ON MIGRATORY JOURNEYS

TOTAL MIGRANT DEATHS OR DISAPPEARANCES IN CENTRAL AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN, AND SOUTH AMERICA 2019 – 2024 BY GENDER AND AGE



Source: IOM Missing Migrants Project, [Missing migrants registered in the Americas, July 2024](#).



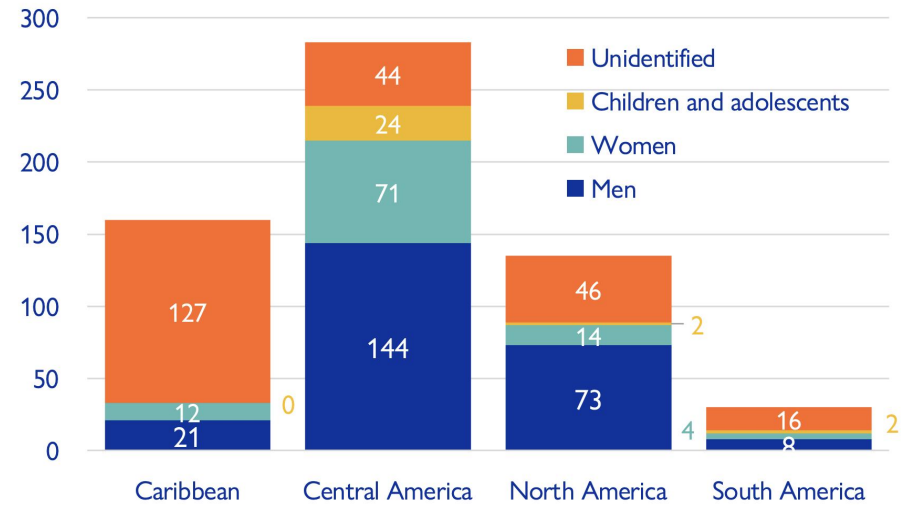
580

deaths and disappearances

Since 2014, a total of 9,554 migrants have been reported missing in the Americas. As of July 12, 2024, there have been 580 deaths or disappearances.

During 2023, the Missing Migrant Project (MMP) recorded a total of 1,275 migrants who died or went missing in the Americas. These lost lives are related to the lack of options for safe and regular mobility, which increases the likelihood that migrants will opt for irregular migration routes that put their lives at risk. The migratory routes monitored by the MMP during 2023 and 2024 share some characteristics: they are difficult-to-access maritime or land routes, and the media provides little coverage except for the US-Mexico border.

TOTAL INCIDENTS BY SUBREGION AND GENDER IN 2024



Main Causes of Incidents

- Drowning (303)
- Mixed or unknown causes (87)
- Vehicle accidents/deaths linked to dangerous transport (59)
- Extreme environmental conditions/lack of adequate shelter, water, food (49)
- Violence (38)
- Disease/lack of access to adequate health care (22)
- Accidental death (22)



Source: IOM Missing Migrants Project, [Migrants missing in the Americas, July 2024](#).



PROTECTION

TRAFFICKING AND HUMAN SMUGGLING

Study Results: ["Profiles and Modes of Operation of Migrant Smuggling Facilitators in Central America, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic."](#)

The majority of people who reported using services related to migrant smuggling were accompanied by family members.

Migrants turn to smugglers due to the perception that it is a safe and guaranteed service. Most people do not know how to access regular pathways or are not eligible to do so.

WOMEN



They have roles such as guides, recruiters, monitors, coordinators, service providers, and companions for children and adolescents.

Many are in vulnerable situations. Although they perform peripheral activities, such as helping with shelters, food, or even health issues, national legislation generally does not differentiate and they are convicted on smuggling charges, in contrast to international law.

GIRLS



They have roles such as guides, hitchhikers (seeking rides), monitors, and transporters.

The participation of children and adolescents is increasing, especially in communities with few educational or job opportunities (northern Mexico, "circuit children").



A Venezuelan migrant was promised a decent job in Curacao, but after her arrival, she was forced to work locked up in a house. © IOM Gema Cortes

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN THE AMERICAS



2 760 000

Internal displacement in the Americas in 2023

Internal displacement refers to each new forced movement recorded that a person makes within the borders of their country of residence over the course of a year. (IDMC, 2024).



637 000

displacement due to conflict and violence

Colombia and Haiti account for 85 percent of the total of these displacements. (IDMC, 2024).



2 123 000

disaster displacement**

** Disasters include floods, storms, droughts, earthquakes, forest fires, movements of humid masses, volcanic activity, extreme temperatures, movements of dry masses, erosion.

- 28% Brazil
- 23% Colombia
- 9% Haiti
- 1% Mexico
- >1% United States

Total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 2023

Total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the top 5 countries



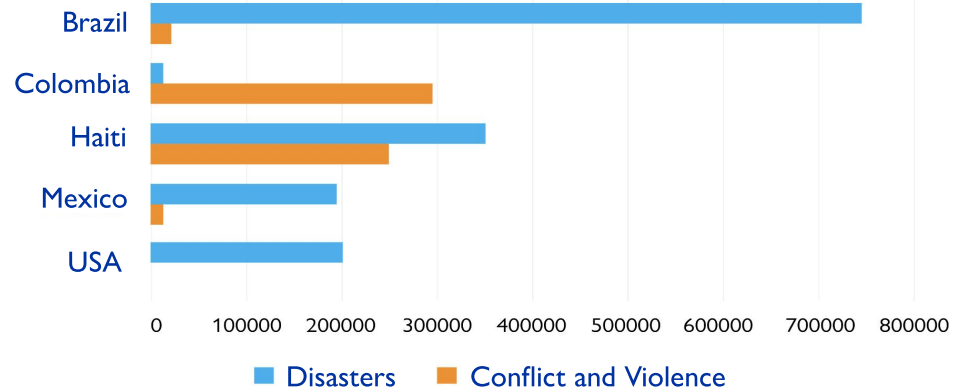
THE AMERICAS

2 123 000

637 000

5.9%

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN THE AMERICAS ARE 5.9 PER CENT OF ALL INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN THE WORLD



Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), IDMC - GRID 2024.

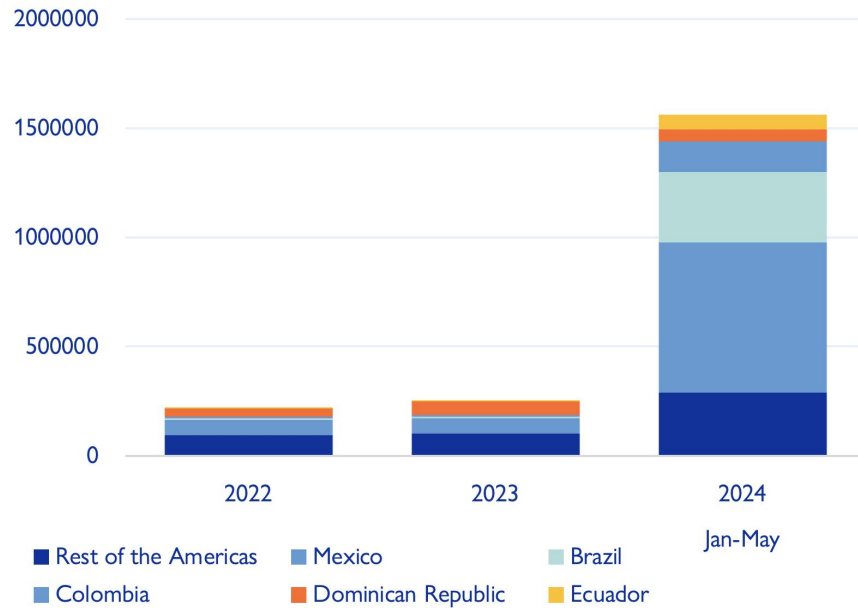
Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), IDMC - GRID 2024.

GREEN CARDS IN THE UNITED STATES

TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD

CALENDAR YEARS 2022-2024 (JAN-MAY)

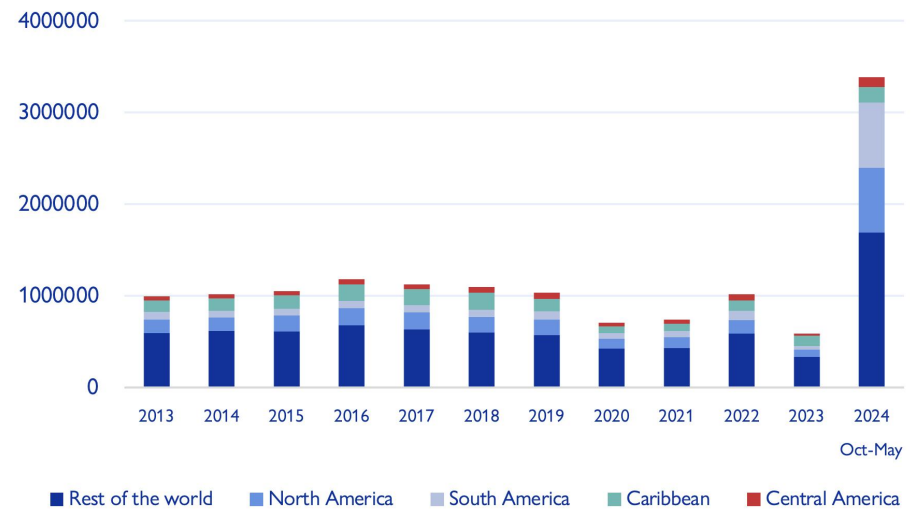
 2 038 228



TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD

CALENDAR YEARS 2013-2024 (OCT-MAY)

 14 169 654



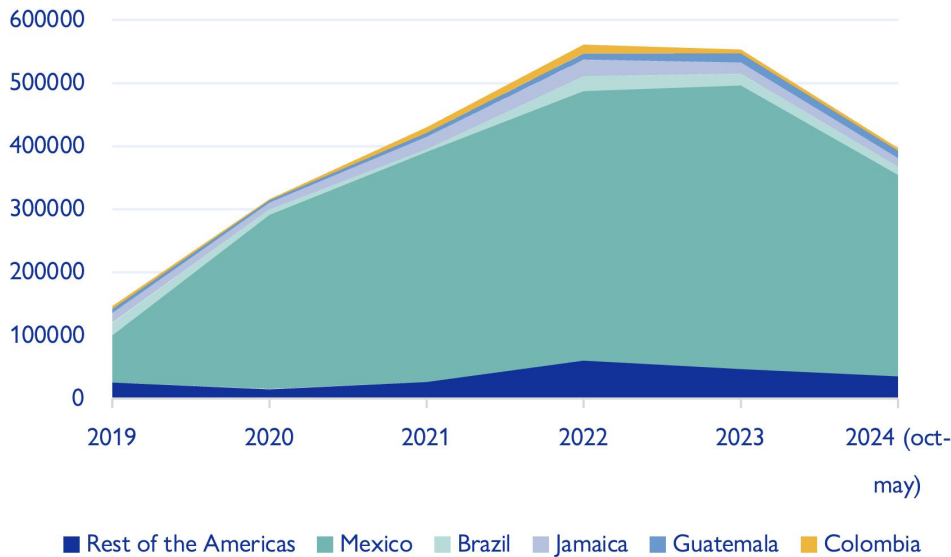
- A total of **14 169 654** green cards have been issued in the fiscal years from 2013 to 2024 (Oct-May), of which 44.3% were granted to Latin American and Caribbean citizens in the United States.
- In the eight months of fiscal year 2024, 18% more green cards have been issued than the total accumulated between fiscal years 2020-2023, and one-third of the total for the previous 10 fiscal years.
- For the calendar years 2022 to 2024, the main countries of origin are Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Ecuador, which together accounted for 76% of the green cards in the region, with Mexico being the most prominent, accounting for 41% of the green cards for the continent ([U.S. Department of State, July 2024](#)).

Source: U.S. Department of State, [Monthly Immigrant Visa Issuance Statistics](#), (July, 2024)

WORK VISAS IN THE UNITED STATES

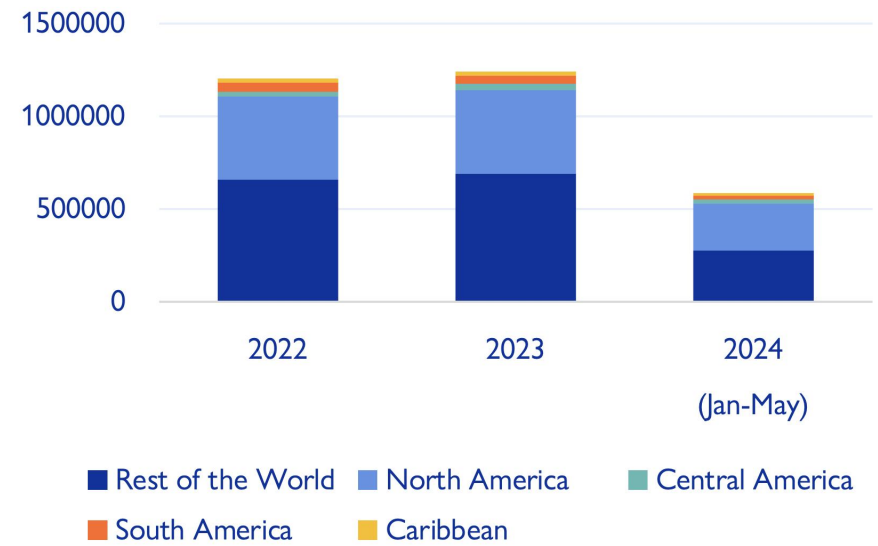
TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD
FISCAL YEARS 2019-2024 (OCT-MAY)

 2 434 288



TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD
CALENDAR YEARS 2022-2024 (JAN-MAY)

 1 409 137



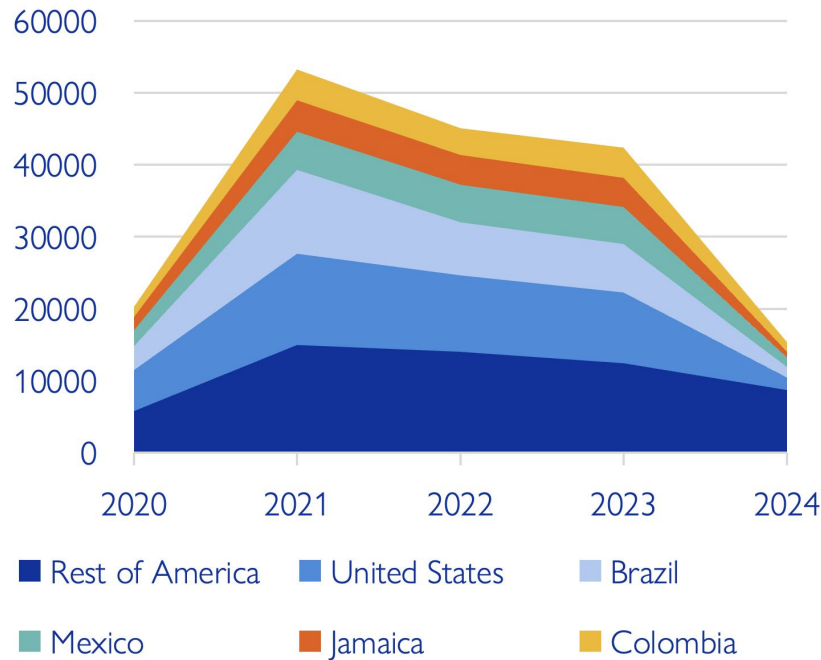
- The United States issued 2,4 million temporary work visas and visas for their families from LAC between October 2019 and May 2024, representing 49% of the work visas issued during that period.
- The main nationalities are 80% Mexicans, 3% Jamaicans, 3% Brazilians, 3% Guatemalans, 1% Colombians, and other nationalities making up about 10%.
- The Temporary Agricultural Workers Program and the Non-Agricultural Workers Program are the main employment sectors (U.S. Department of State, Junio 2024)

Source: United States Department of State, [Nonimmigrant Visa Statistics](#), June 2024



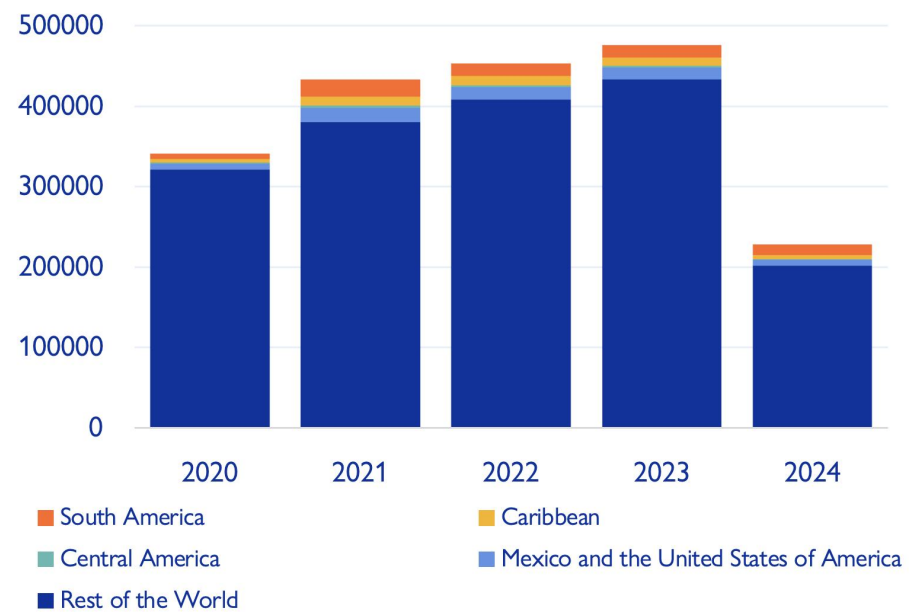
PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS IN CANADA

TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD 188 091



Source: [Open data from the Government of Canada Statistical Reports 2024](#)

TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD 1 931 855



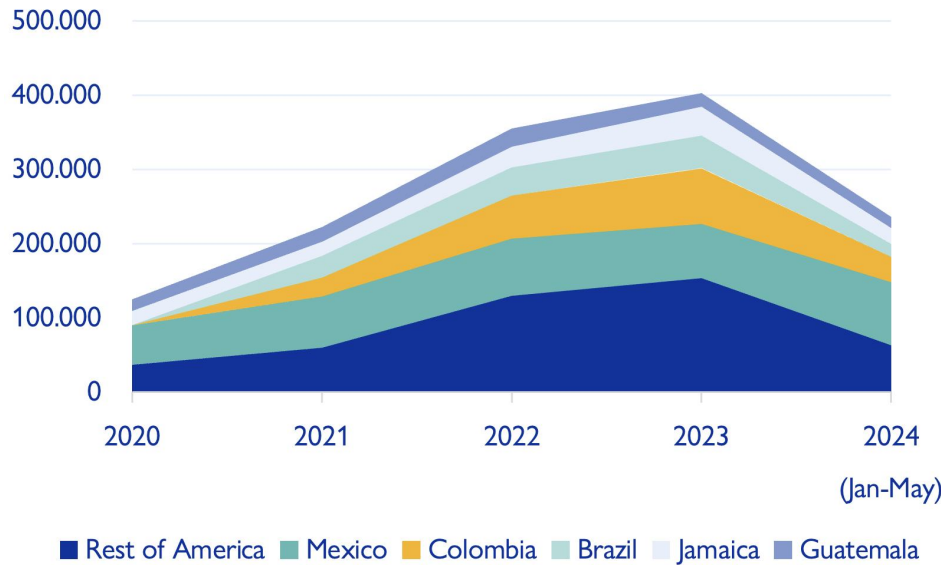
Source: [Open data from the Government of Canada Statistical Reports 2024](#)

- A total of 188,091 permanent residency visas were issued in Canada to citizens of the Americas between 2020 and 2024 (Jan-May).
- The total from the Americas represents nearly 12% of the permits issued during the same period.
- Nationals from the United States, Brazil, Mexico, Jamaica, and Colombia obtained 68% of these visas for the continent, with the United States having the largest share at 23% ([Government of Canada, July 2024](#)).

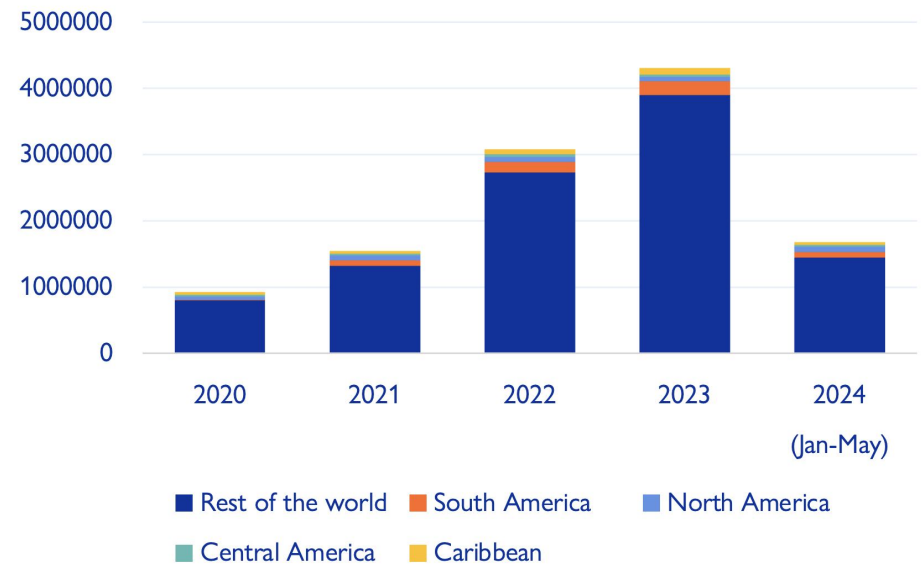


TEMPORARY WORK VISAS IN CANADA

TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD  1 340 640



TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD  11 537 125



Source: Open data from the Government of Canada, [Statistical Reports](#), June 2024.

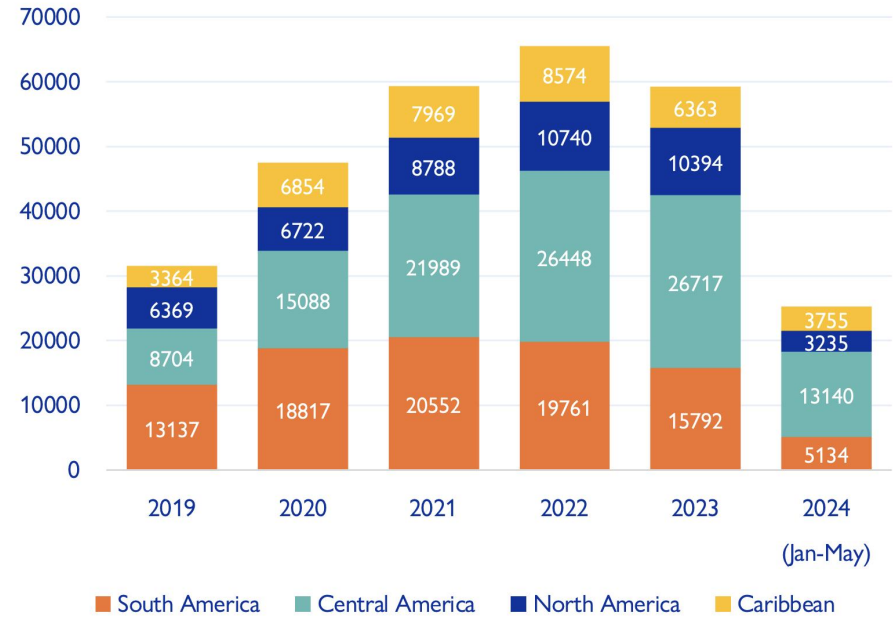
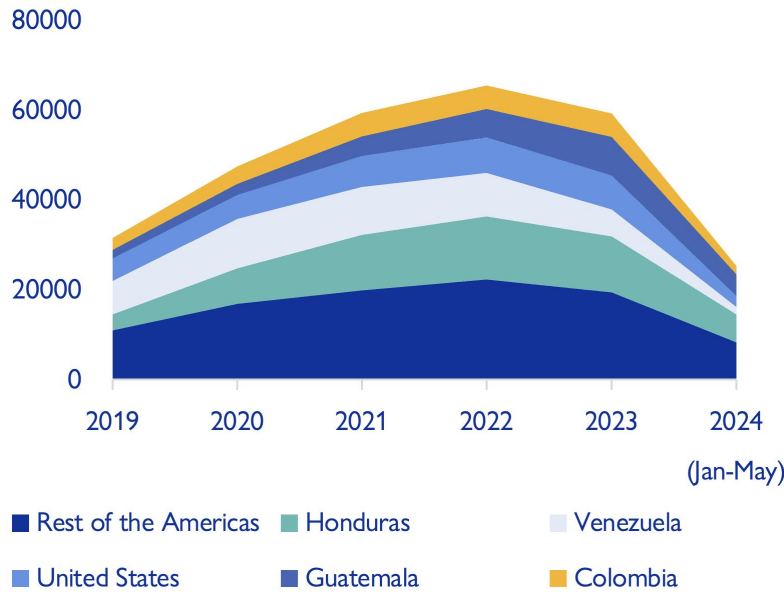
Source: Open data from the Government of Canada, [Statistical Reports](#), June 2024.

- Canada issued 1.34 million temporary visas to citizens of the Americas between January 2020 and May 2024, representing less than 12% of the temporary visas granted during this period.
- The top five nationalities recipient of temporary visas are: Mexicans (36%), Colombians (14%), Jamaicans (9%), Brazilians (8%), and Guatemalans (7%).
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting are the main sectors for foreign temporary workers ([Canada Government, June 2024](#)).



PERMANENT RESIDENT PERMITS IN MEXICO

TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD 288 406

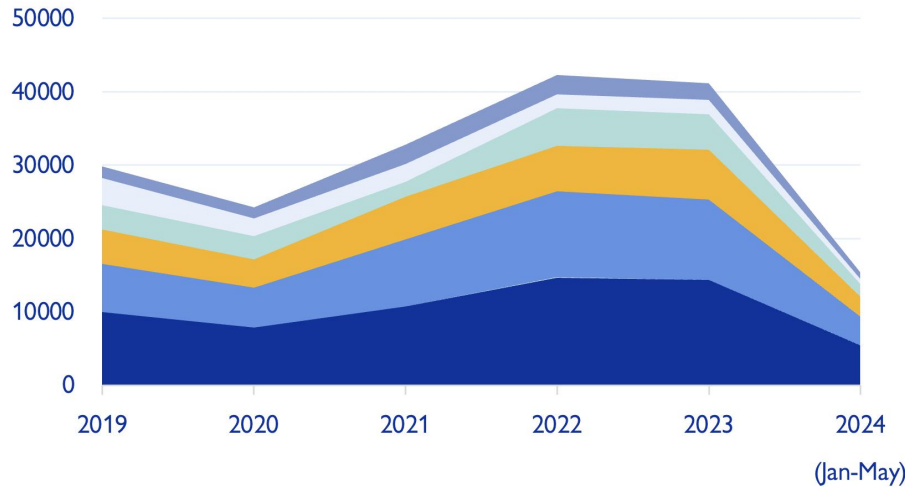


- Mexico has issued 288,406 permanent residencies to citizens of the Americas between 2019 and 2024 (Jan-May). Representing 85% of the total residencies granted by the country.
- Nationals from Honduras (20%), Venezuela (16%), the United States (12%), Guatemala (10%), and Colombia (9%) obtained 66% of these residencies.
- At the subregional level, South America has the highest number of residencies in Mexico, followed by Central America, North America, and the Caribbean. From 2019 to 2022, there was an increasing trend in the issuance of residencies. However, this trend saw a decline in 2023. As of May 2024, Central Americans have been the ones receiving the most permanent residencies in Mexico.

Source: [Migration Policy Unit \(UPM\) Statistics Report July 2024.](#)

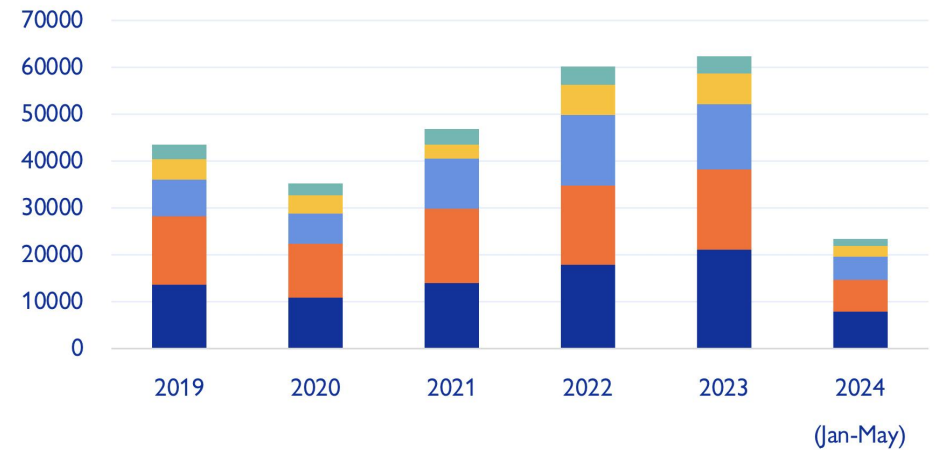
TEMPORARY PERMITS IN MEXICO

TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD 185 756



Rest of the America
United States of America
Colombia
Cuba
Venezuela
Argentina

TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD 271 520



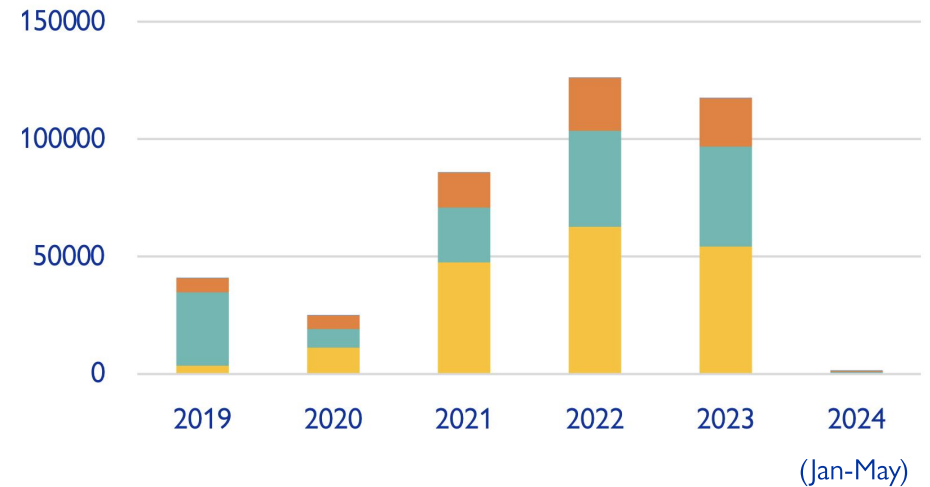
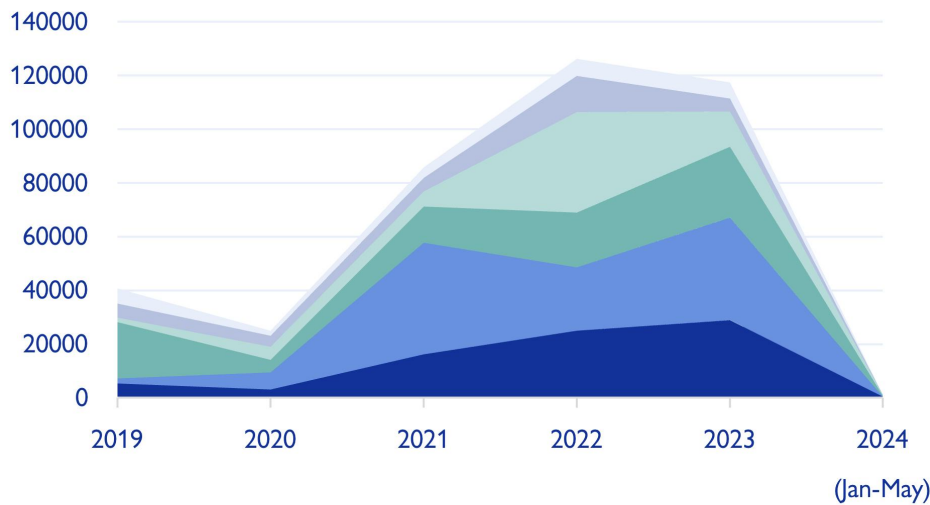
Rest of the World
South America
North America
Caribe
Central America

- Mexico issued 185,756 temporary visas to citizens of the Americas from 2019 to May 2024, representing 68% of the temporary permits granted during that period.
- The top five nationalities recipient of temporary visas are: Americans (26%), Colombians (16%), Cubans (11%), Venezuelans (7%), and Argentinians (6%).
- These permits are granted to individuals with a preauthorized job offer and an authorization letter (NUT, in Spanish) from the National Institute of Migration (INM) for stays longer than 180 days and not exceeding 4 years ([Ministerio de Gobernacion, Unidad de Política Migratoria \(UPM\), July 2024](#))

Source: [Ministerio de Gobernacion, Unidad de Política Migratoria \(UPM\), July 2024](#)

HUMANITARIAN VISAS IN MEXICO

TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD 396 524



Rest of America Haiti Honduras Cuba Venezuela El Salvador

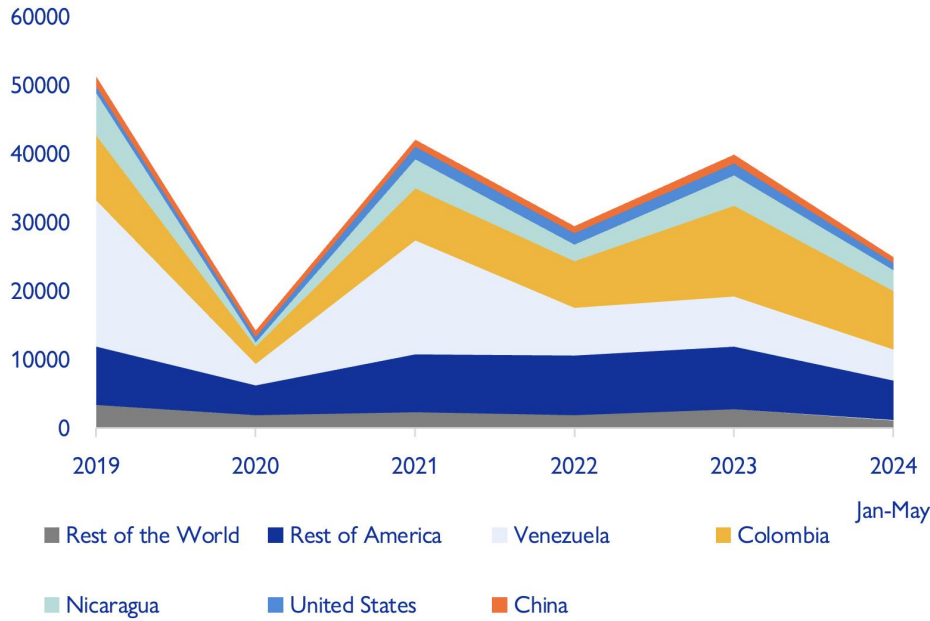
Caribbean Central America South America North America

- Mexico issued 396,524 humanitarian visas to citizens of the Americas from 2019 to May 2024, representing 95% of the visas issued during this period. In 2024, fewer visas have been issued compared to 2020 when COVID-19 pandemic restrictions were in place.
- The top five nationalities receiving these visas are Haitians (28%), Hondurans (22%), Cubans (16%), Venezuelans (10%), and Salvadorans (6%), making up 80% of the visas issued to the continent.
- These visas are issued for humanitarian reasons, including victims of serious crimes, refugees and asylum seekers, vulnerable situations, witnesses or informants of crimes, among others ([Ministerio de Gobernación, Unidad de Política Migratoria, July 2024](#)).

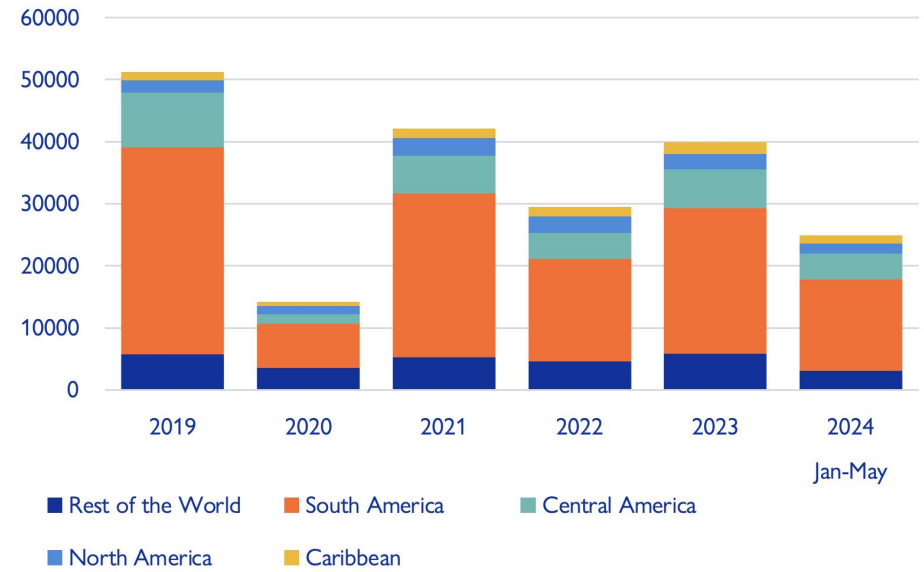
Source: [Ministerio de Gobernacion, Unidad de Política Migratoria \(UPM\), July 2024](#)

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY RESIDENCES IN PANAMA

TOTAL FOR THE PERIOD  201 926



Source: National Migration Service of Panama, [Residencies, July 2024](#).

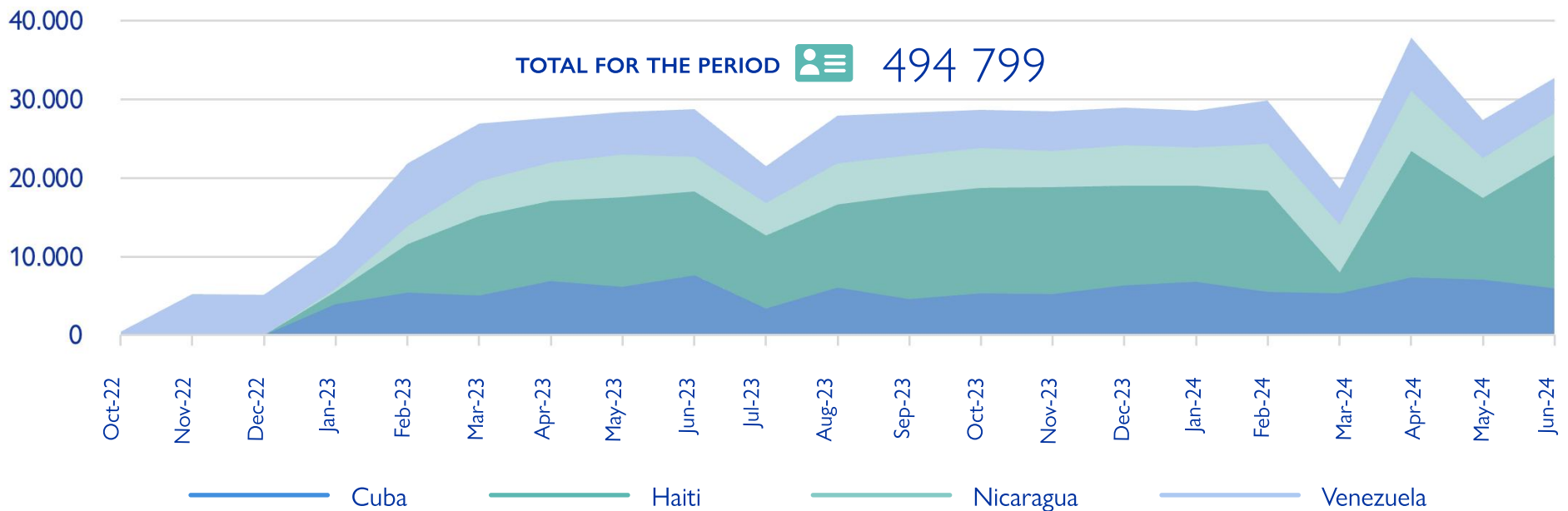


Source: National Migration Service of Panama, [Residencies, July 2024](#).

- From January 2023 to March 2024, 201,926 permanent and temporary residence visas were issued in Panama to citizens of the Americas between 2019 and 2024 (Jan-May).
- Out of these, 48,382 permanent residences, 50,162 temporary residences, 34,117 provisional residences, and 69,225 extraordinary processes and extensions were issued.
- Nationals of Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua, the United States, and China obtained 72% of these residences, with Venezuela obtaining the most, with 30%.
- The subregions of the Americas that received the most residences are South America and Central America (SNM, 2024)



HUMANITARIAN PAROLE FOR CUBANS, HAITIANS, NICARAGUANS AND VENEZUELAN (CHNV) IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 2022 TO JUNE 2024



Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, July 2024.

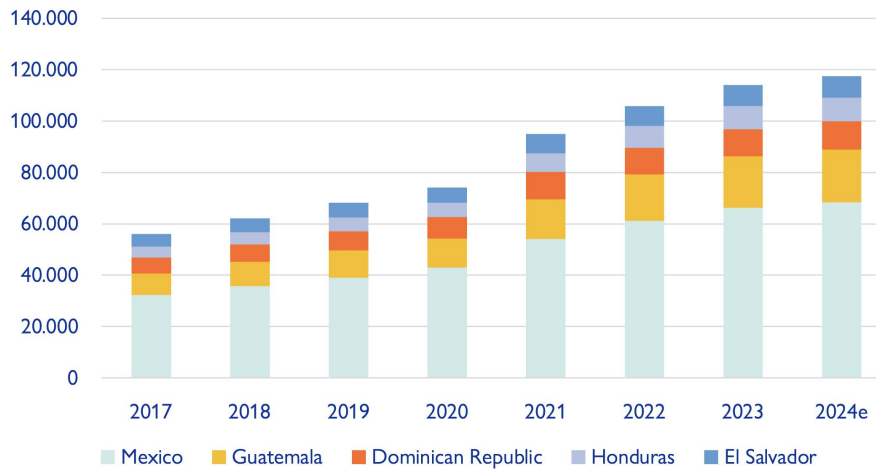
- A total of 494,799 Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans (CHNV) legally arrived on commercial flights and were granted humanitarian parole in the United States from October 2022 until the end of June 2024.
- Specifically, 104,130 Cubans, 194,027 Haitians, 86,101 Nicaraguans, and 110,541 Venezuelans legally arrived in the United States and were granted freedom of transit.
- In total, 109,057 Cubans, 221,326 Haitians, 87,800 Nicaraguans, and 113,400 Venezuelans were examined, authorized to travel, and are pending entry into the country.
- The parole process for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans is a temporary policy established by the United States to regularize the entry of these four nationalities into its territory, in effect since October 2022.





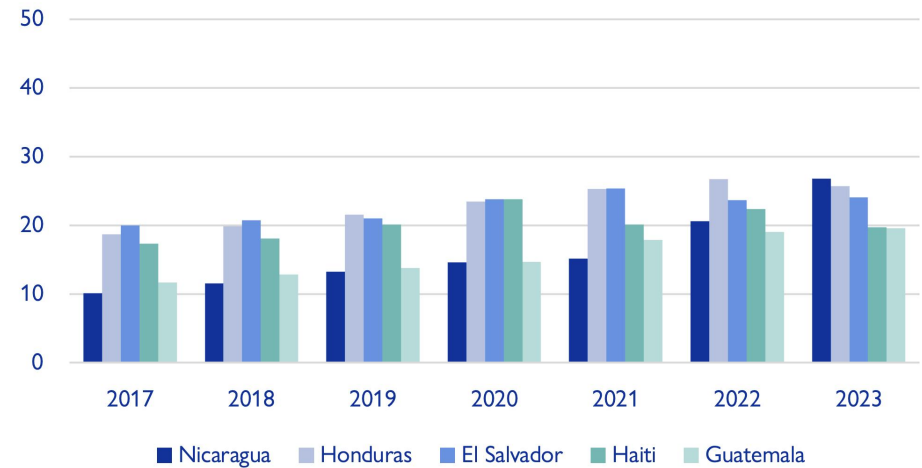
REMITTANCES

TOP 5 COUNTRIES RECEIVING REMITTANCES FROM MIGRANTS IN THE AMERICAS (MILLIONS OF US DOLLARS)



Source: World Bank, KNOMAD, July, 2024.

REMITTANCES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Source: World Bank, KNOMAD, July, 2024.

- Latin America and the Caribbean countries are estimated to receive \$135.758 billion in remittances in 2024, representing a 100% increase since 2017.
- The 85% of the region's net remittances between 2017 and the estimated amount for this year are received by Mexico (50%), Guatemala (14%), the Dominican Republic (9%), Honduras (7%), and El Salvador (7%).
- Remittances contribute to at least 20% of the GDP in the following five countries: Guatemala (20%), Haiti (20%), El Salvador (24%), Honduras (26%), and Nicaragua (27%). In the cases of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, the importance of remittances relative to GDP has been increasing since 2017.

Source: World Bank, KNOMAD, July, 2024.





MOVEMENTS OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES FROM THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Approximately 7.77 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants are migrants and refugees across the world, with 6.59 million of them located in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Colombia and Peru are the countries hosting the largest number of Venezuelans, each with over 2 million people. In the Caribbean, the presence of Venezuelan migrants is also significant, although not as high as in these two countries.

| POPULATION PER COUNTRY | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Colombia | 2.86 M |
| Peru | 1.54 M |
| Brazil | 568.1 K |
| Chile | 532.7 K |
| Ecuador | 444.8 K |
| THE CARIBBEAN | |
| Dominican Republic | 124.1 K |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 36.2 K |
| Guyana | 21.7 K |
| Aruba | 17.1 K |
| Curaçao | 14.0 K |

ESTIMATE NUMBER OF VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS GLOBALLY



ESTIMATE NUMBER OF VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



Source: R4V, Julio, 2024.



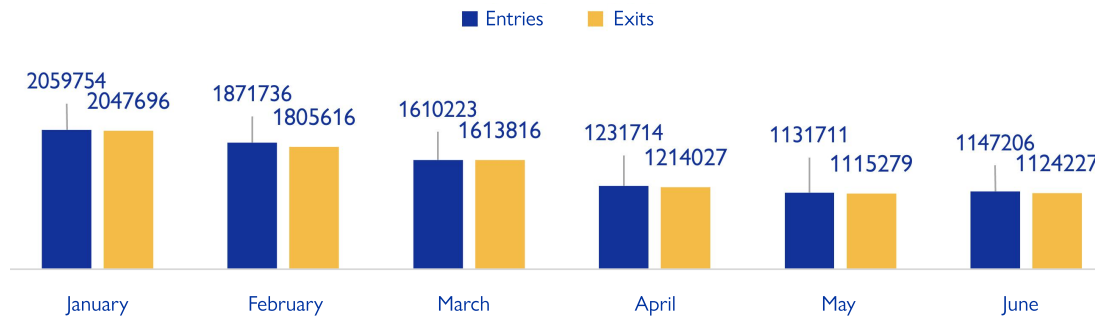
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|--------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 DATA | 2 MINIMIZE ADVERSE DRIVERS | 3 INFORMATION PROVISION | 5 REGULAR PATHWAYS | 9 COUNTER SMUGGLING | 11 MANAGE BORDERS | 15 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES |
|--------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|

SOUTH AMERICA





ARGENTINA MONTHLY REGULAR MOVEMENTS BY NATIONALITY EXCEPT ARGENTINIAN (JANUARY-JUNE 2024)

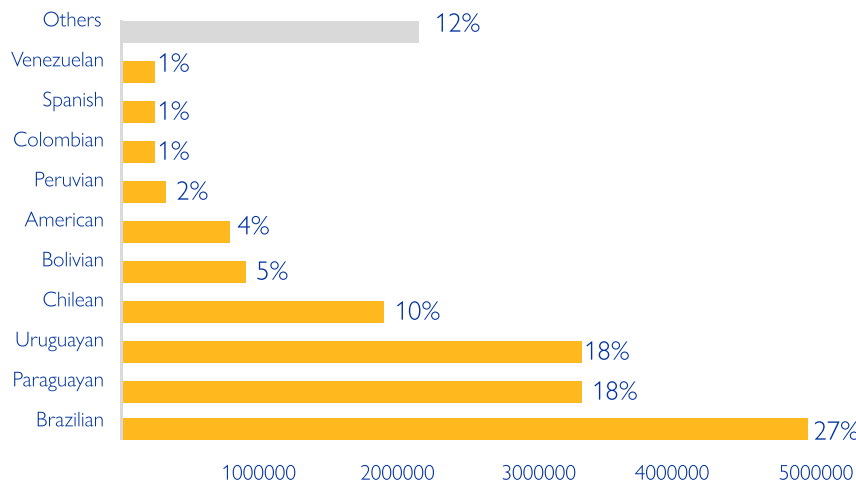


Source: Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, 2024

Individuals from neighboring countries continued to account for the highest number of aggregated movements in the second quarter of 2024, representing 79% of recorded regular entries and exits. In second place are the movements of U.S. and Spanish nationals, accounting for 5% of the movements, followed by movements of Colombian, Peruvian, and Venezuelan nationals at 4% each.

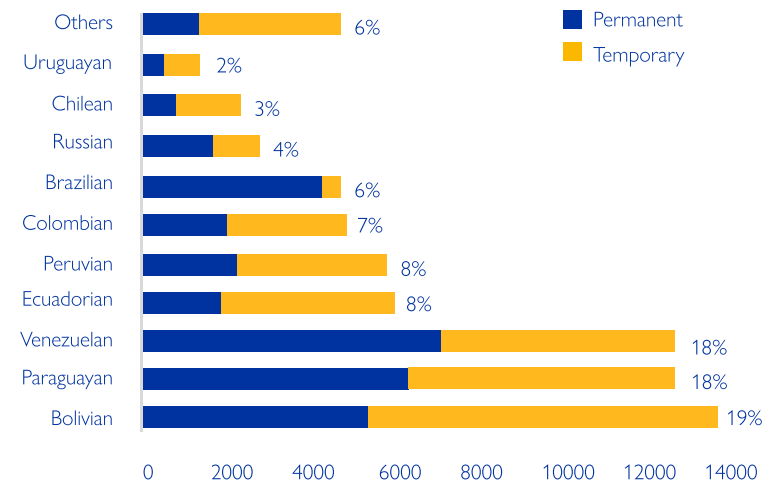
Also in the second quarter of 2024, 90% of the residences granted (temporary and permanent) were given to migrants from the region, led by nationals from Bolivia (19%), Paraguay (18%), and Venezuela (18%), while only 10% were granted to other nationalities, of which 4% were granted to Russian nationals.

REGULAR MOVEMENTS DISTRIBUTION BY NATIONALITY (JANUARY-JUNE 2024)



Source: Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, 2024.

GRANTED RESIDENCES DISTRIBUTION BY NATIONALITY (JANUARY-JUNE 2024)



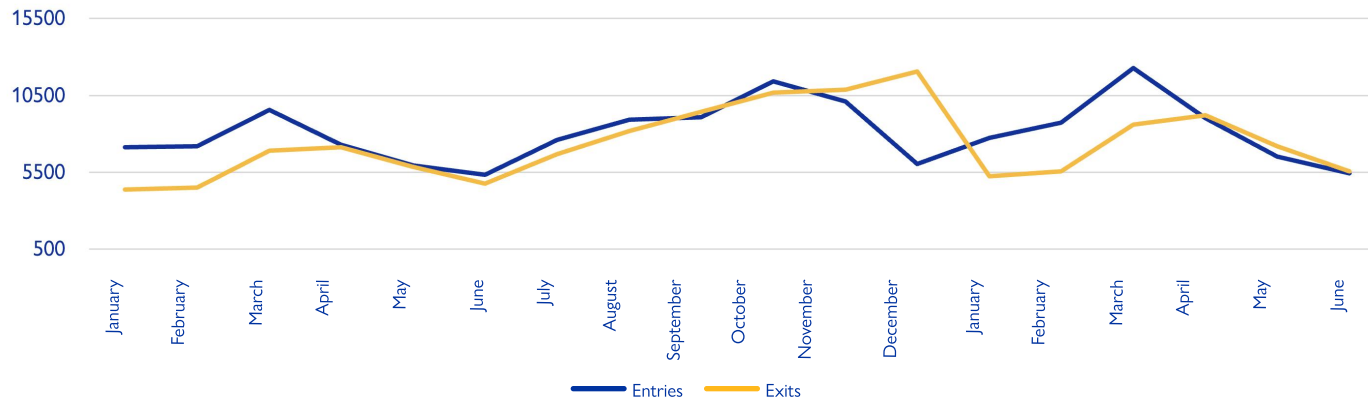
Source: Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, 2024





ARGENTINA

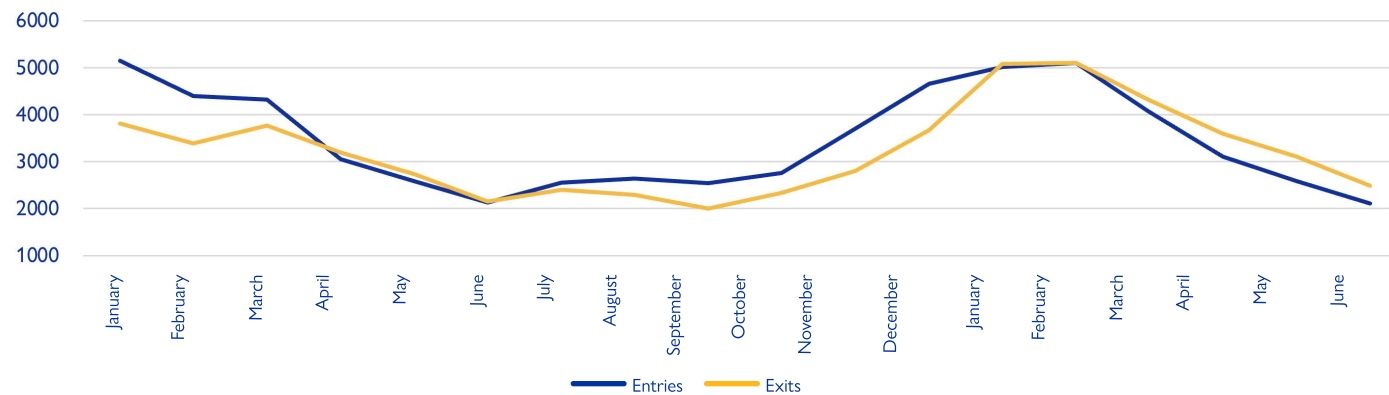
REGULAR MONTHLY MOVEMENTS OF ECUADORIAN NATIONALS (JANUARY-JUNE 2024)



In the second quarter of the year, the slight increase recorded in the entries Ecuadorian nationals was reversed. The outbound movements exceeded the entries.

Source: Dirección Nacional de Migraciones

REGULAR MONTHLY MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN NATIONALS (JANUARY-JUNE 2024)



The positive trend in the migratory balance for Russian nationals observed in the second half of 2023 reversed in the first half of 2024. Throughout this period, outbound movements consistently exceeded inbound movements each month.

Source: Dirección Nacional de Migraciones



BRAZIL

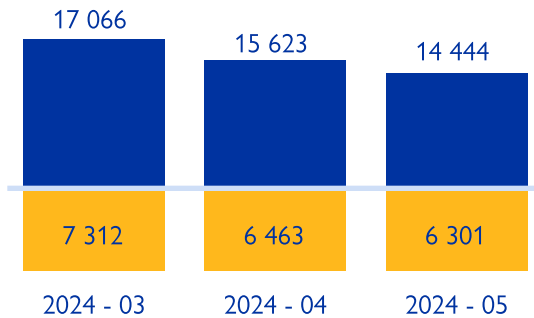
VENEZUELAN MIGRATION

Due to the rising number of Venezuelan migrants, Brazil has been providing emergency assistance and support for vulnerable individuals since 2017. These efforts are guided by Decree No. 9,199 (November 20, 2017) on migration regularization, Interministerial Ordinance No. 12 (June 14, 2018) on temporary visas and family reunification, and Law No. 13,684 (June 21, 2018), which provides for emergency assistance actions to support individuals in vulnerable situations due to migration flows caused by a humanitarian crisis.

The following data is reported for the period from March 2024 to May 2024.

ENTRIES AND EXITS -MARCH 2024 TO MAY 2024

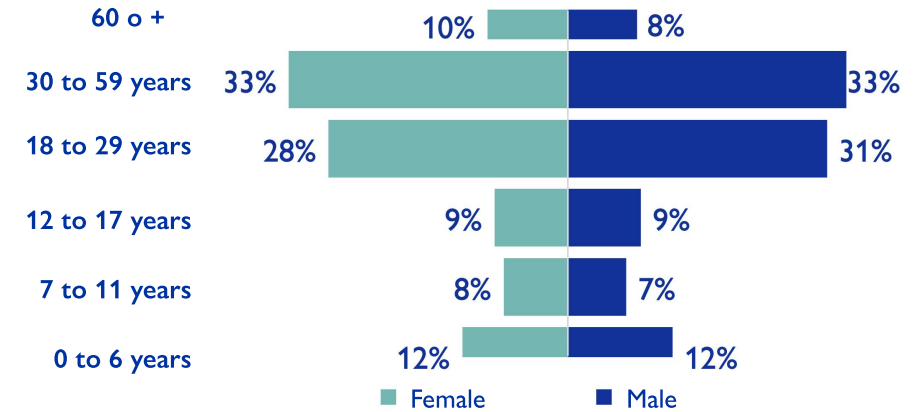
■ Entries
■ Exits



Entries and Exits – March 2024 to May 2024

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Entries to Brazil | 47 133 |
| Exits to Brazil | 20 076 |
| Net Migration | 27 057 |

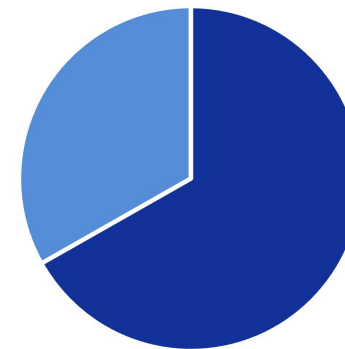
POPULATION PYRAMID - MARCH 2024 TO MAY 2024



DOCUMENTATION RECORD JANUARY 2017 TO MAY 2024

Recognized Refugees

246350



Residence Records

495806

Source: Compiled by OBMIGRA based on data provided by the Federal Police, National Immigration Registry System (SISMIGRA), September 2017 to may 2024. For more information on Afghan migration in Brazil, please refer to the [link](#).

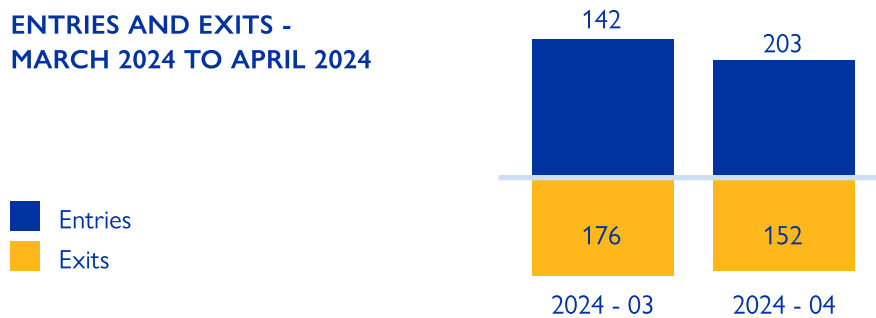
BRAZIL

AFGHANS MIGRATION

Through Interministerial Order MJSP/MRE No. 24 (September 3, 2021), the Brazilian government established visa and humanitarian residence authorization processes for displacement Afghans, stateless individuals, and those affected people. The Interministerial Order No. 42 (September 22, 2023) updated this regulation, linking temporary visas to the capacity for reception by civil organizations with cooperation agreements. Temporarily, the issuance of humanitarian reception visas for Afghans is suspended until the publication of the MJSP notice, although those with valid visas can enter the country.

From March 2024 to April 2024, the following data is reported:

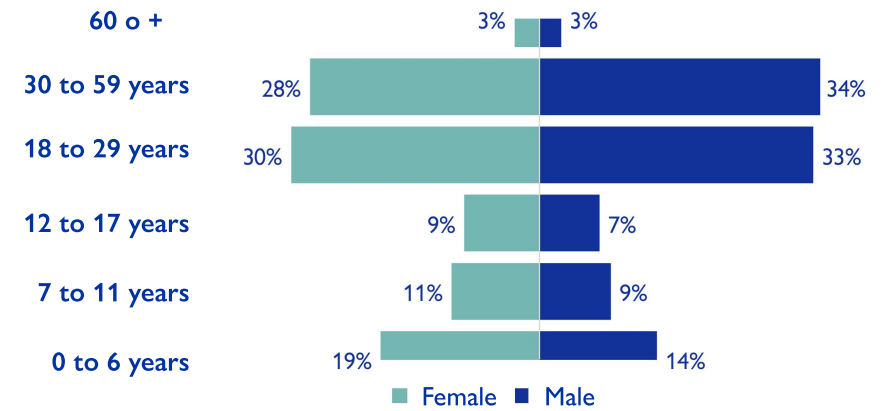
ENTRIES AND EXITS - MARCH 2024 TO APRIL 2024



Entries and Exits – March 2024 to April 2024

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Entries to Brazil | 345 |
| Exits to Brazil | 328 |
| Net Migration | 17 |

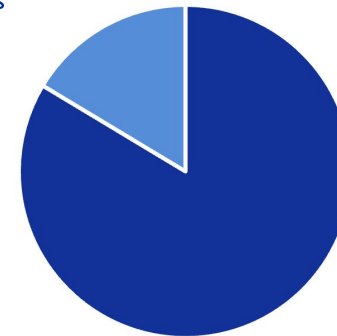
THE POPULATION PYRAMID- SEPTEMBER 2021 TO APRIL



DOCUMENTATION RECORD SEPTEMBER 2021 TO APRIL 2024

Recognized Refugees

1047



Immigration Residency Records

5344

Source: Compiled by OBMIGRA based on data provided by the Federal Police, National Immigration Registry System (SISMIGRA), September 2021 to April 2024. For more information on Afghan migration in Brazil, please refer to the [link](#).

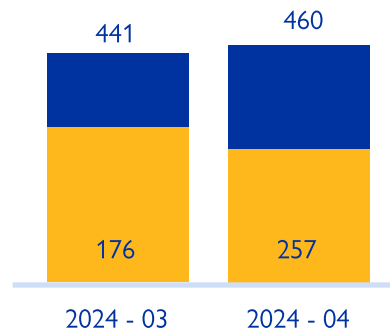
BRAZIL

HAITIANS MIGRATION

Since 2012, Brazil has renewed its policy of welcoming Haitian citizens due to social conflict and environmental disasters. In April 2023, two new Interministerial Orders were issued to strengthen this commitment: Interministerial Order No. 37, which establishes humanitarian reception procedures until December 2024, and Interministerial Order No. 38, which streamlines the evaluation and issuance of family reunification visas for Haitians. From March 2024 to April 2024, the following data is reported:

ENTRIES AND EXITS - MARCH 2024 TO APRIL 2024

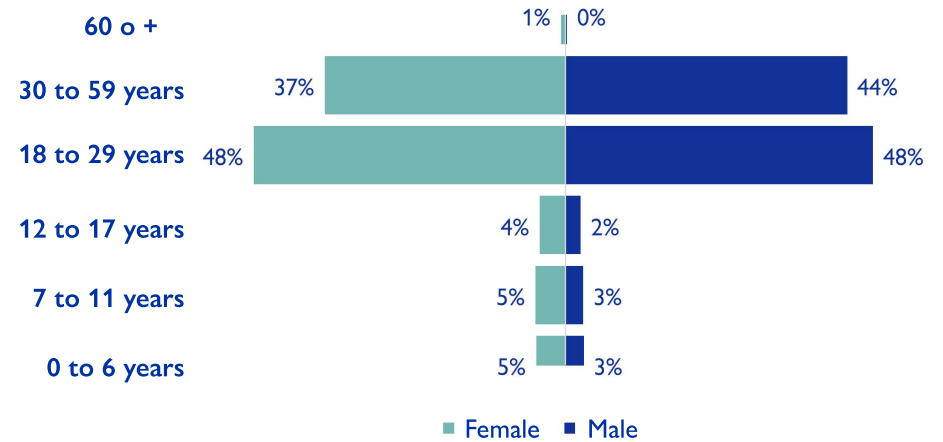
■ Entries
■ Exits



Entries and Exits – March 2024 to April 2024

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Entries to Brazil | 901 |
| Exits to Brazil | 559 |
| Net Migration | 342 |

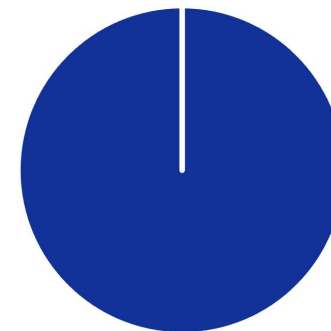
THE POPULATION PYRAMID - JANUARY 2010 TO APRIL 2024



DOCUMENTATION RECORD SEPTEMBER 2021 TO APRIL 2024

Recognized Refugees

8



Residence Records

181340

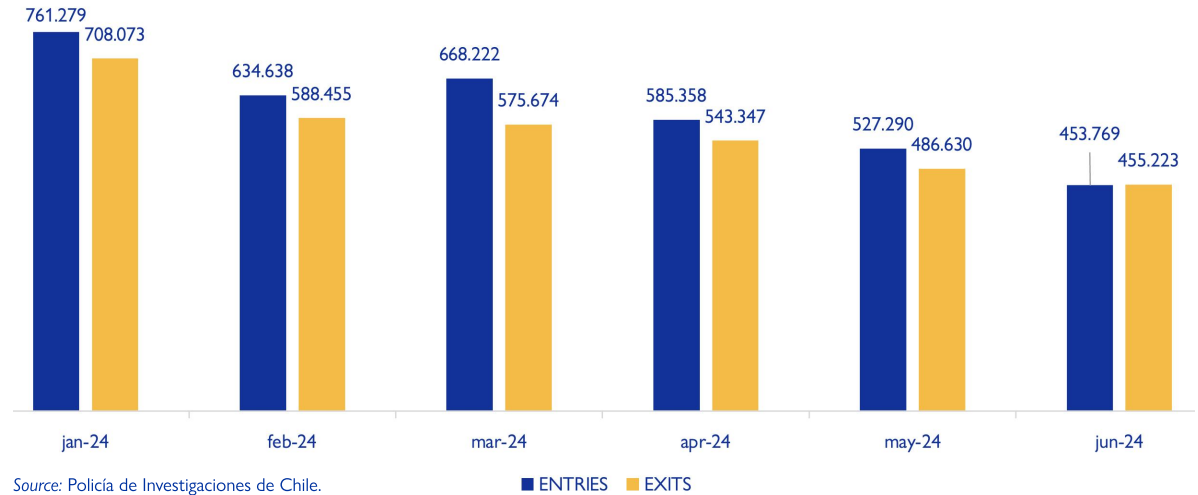
Source: Compiled by OBMIGRA based on data provided by the Federal Police, National Immigration Registry System (SISMIGRA), September 2021 to April 2024.

CHILE

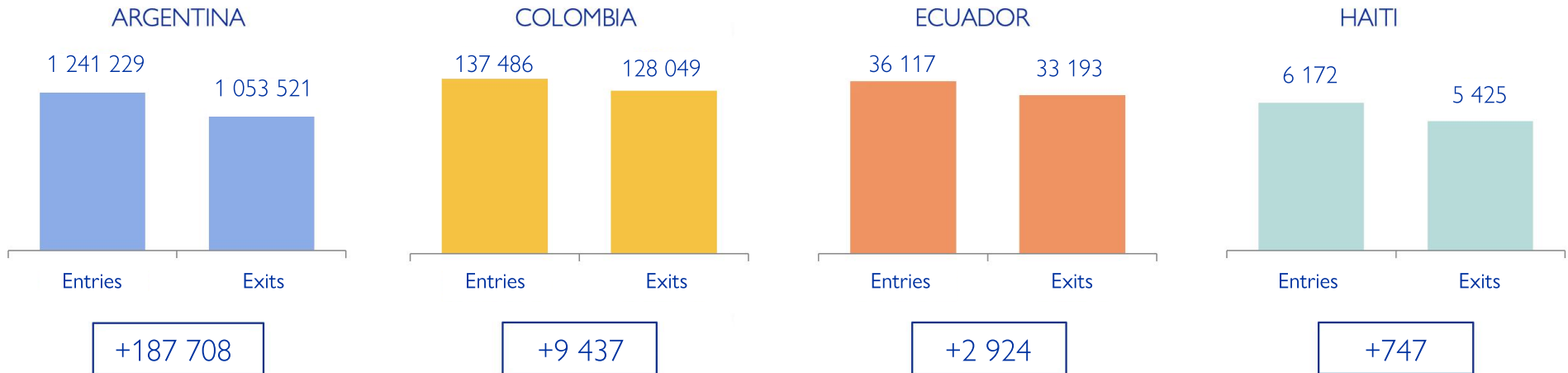
During the first quarter of 2024, there were 2,064,139 regular entries and 1,872,202 regular exits from the country, resulting in a positive balance of almost 192,000 movements. The second quarter saw a decrease with a total of 1,566,417 entries and 1,485,200 regular exits observed, resulting in a positive balance of 81,000 movements.

One in three regular movements during the first semester of 2024 corresponds to people of Argentine nationality (32.8%). The following nationalities with the most movements are Peruvian (21.3%), Bolivian (9.9%), and Brazilian (9.5%).

TOTAL REGULAR MOVEMENTS FROM JAN-24 TO JUN-24 (EXCLUDING CHILEANS)



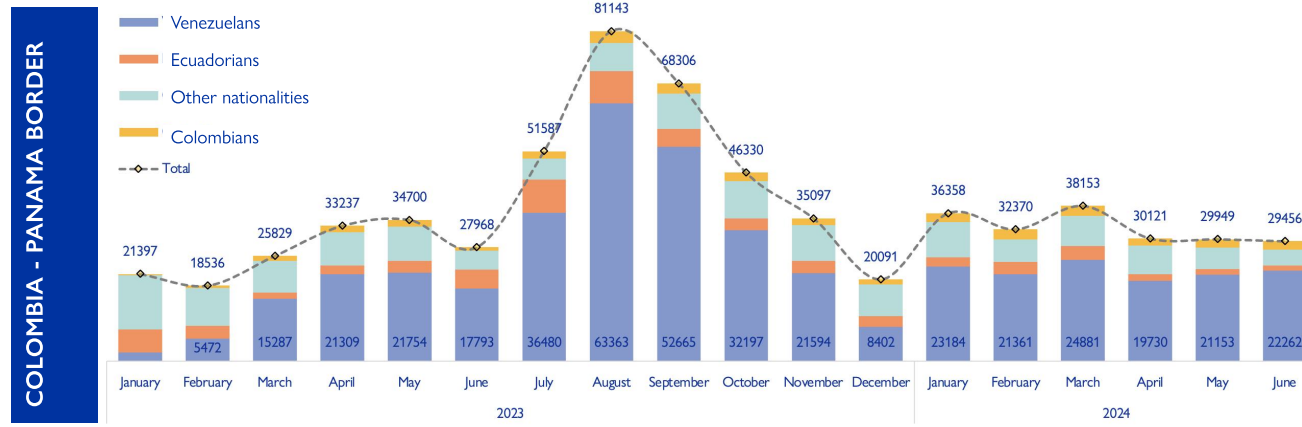
MIGRATORY BALANCE FROM JAN-24 ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY



COLOMBIA

IRREGULAR MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS AT THE COLOMBIA-PANAMA BORDER

Irregular exits in the Darien region - Source: EGI IOM Colombia calculations with data from Migration Colombia and Migration Panama

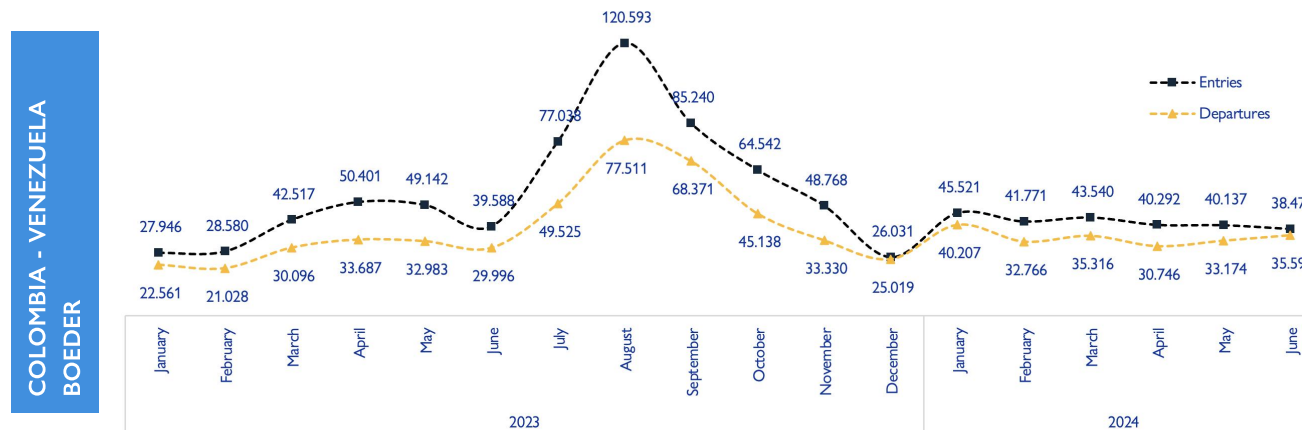


- **+1070 people** on average in transit daily through the Darién region in 2024
- **+21% increase** in the flow of irregular departures from 2024S1 vs 2023S1
- **67%** of the population is Venezuelan.
- An increase in flows could be expected in the second quarter of the year, responding to the seasonality seen in past years.

Source: Migración Colombia, irregulares, y regulares.

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS OF VENEZUELAN AT THE COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA BORDER

Regular + irregular in border territories - Source: EGI IOM calculations with data from Migration Colombia



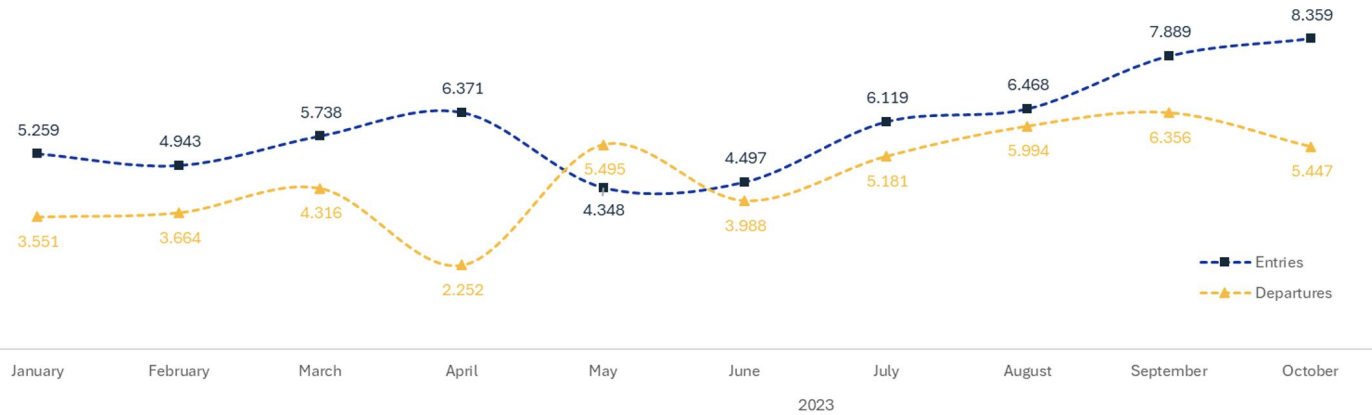
- **+1365** people entering Colombia from Venezuela daily on average, and +1136 people leaving for Venezuela.
- **The net migration balance remains greater for Colombia;** however, it has been decreasing, from 17% of the total flow in the first half of 2023 to 9% in the first half of 2024
- **65%** of the identified flow is irregular

Source: Migración Colombia, irregulares, y regulares.

COLOMBIA

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS OF VENEZUELAN ON THE COLOMBIA-ECUADOR BORDER

Regular and irregular in border territories - Source: EGI IOM calculations with data from Migration Colombia



Source: Migración Colombia, [irregulares](#), y [regulares](#).

+206 Venezuelan people entering Colombia from Ecuador daily on average, and +114 people leaving.



The net migration balance remains positive for Colombia with an increasing trend

From May onwards, the total flow of the Venezuelan population matches the flow of the Ecuadorian population crossing the border.

88 percent of the identified flow is irregular

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS OF ECUADORIANS AT THE COLOMBIA-ECUADOR BORDER

Regular and irregular in border territories - Source: EGI IOM calculations with data from Migration Colombia



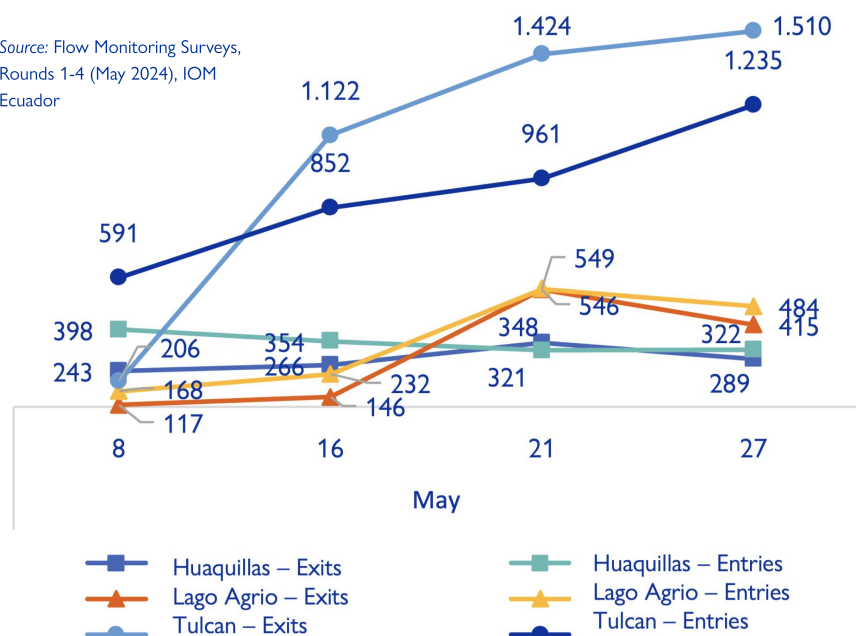
Source: Migración Colombia, [irregulares](#), y [regulares](#).

ECUADOR

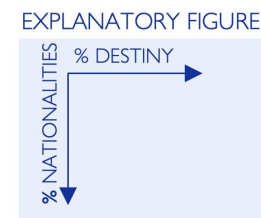
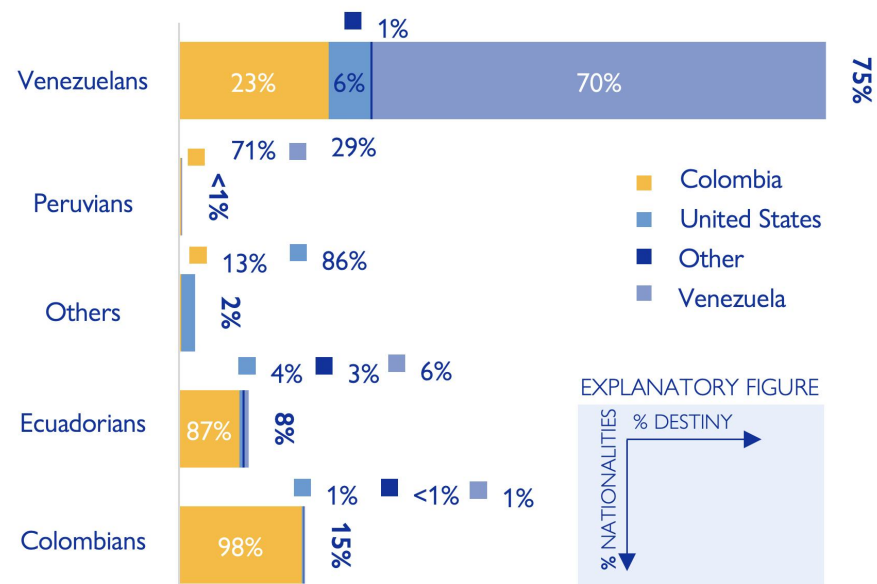
- Based on the DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR), in May there was an increasing transit of walking migrants and vehicles in Tulcan.
- A new method of data collection was put in place, which entailed of counting of people walking by observation and counting those entering or descending transport in transfer areas during continuous 12-hour shifts.
- In Lago Agrio an increase of the flows was also recorded towards the end of the month, whilst in Huaquillas the flow was nearly constant during the data collection period.

DAILY FLOW OF MIGRATION FLOWS THROUGH BORDERS (ON FOOT AND ON CAR)

Source: Flow Monitoring Surveys, Rounds 1-4 (May 2024), IOM Ecuador



NATIONALITY AND DESTINATION OF EXIT FLOWS IN NORTHERN BORDER (TULCAN AND LAGO AGRIO)



- In Tulcán, the observed exit flow consisted of 39% adult males, 35% adult females, 13% male minors, and 13% female minors. In Lago Agrio, it consisted of 88% adults and 12% minors.
- Regarding the nationality composition of the exit flows at the northern border (Tulcán and Lago Agrio), 75% were Venezuelans, 15% Colombians, and 8% Ecuadorians. Among the Venezuelans, 70% were destined for Venezuela, 23% for Colombia, 6% for the United States, and 1% for other countries

Source: Flow Monitoring Surveys, Rounds 1-4 (May 2024), IOM Ecuador

PARAGUAY

DEPARTURES FROM THE COUNTRY/MAIN DECLARED DESTINATIONS. APRIL TO JUNE 2024

| DESTINATION | RESIDENT FOREIGNERS | DESTINATION | NON-RESIDENT FOREIGNERS |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Argentina | 14 385 | Argentina | 587 346 |
| Brazil | 3 824 | Brazil | 48 059 |
| United States of America | 1 137 | S/D | 13 557 |
| Spain | 1 081 | United States of America | 5 933 |
| Uruguay | 1 022 | Spain | 4 317 |
| Germany | 962 | Bolivia | 4 337 |
| Bolivia | 859 | Colombia | 3 936 |

During the first quarter of 2024, 701,421 foreigners left Paraguay, of which 3.5% are foreign residents in Paraguay, and 96.5% are non-resident foreigners. In both cases, the main destinations declared were Argentina and Brazil, showcasing the importance of border and sub-regional mobility.

A comparison of the number of departures in relation to the first quarter shows an increase of 74,465 foreigners leaving the country.

Source: National Directorate of Migration Paraguay

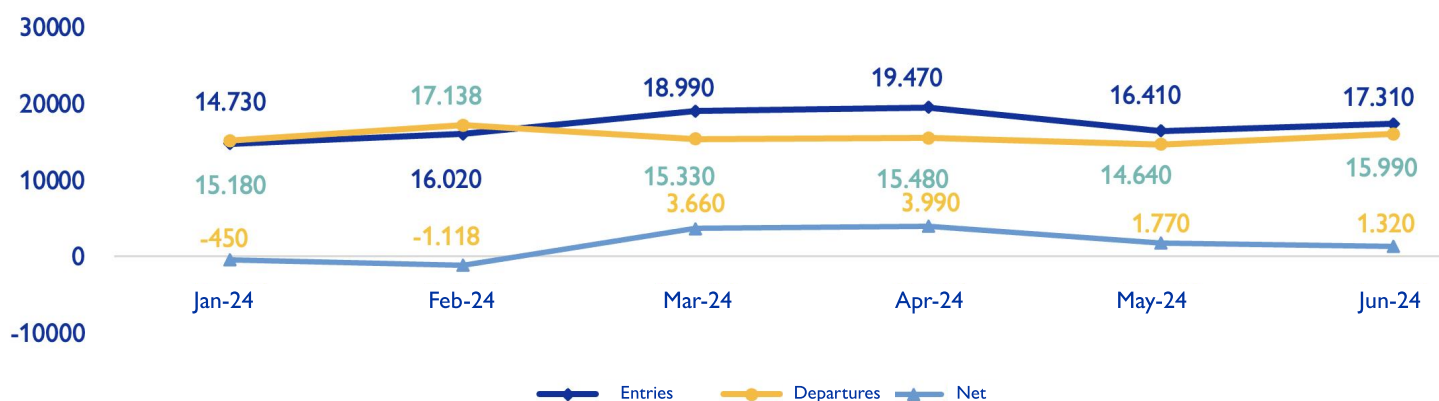


© IOM

PERU IRREGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS THROUGH THE BORDER WITH ECUADOR, CHILE AND BOLIVIA

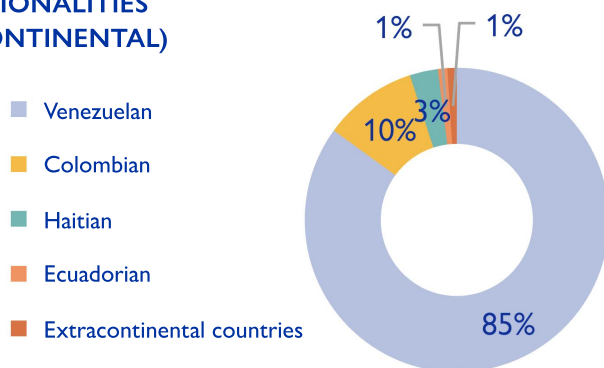
According to DTM Flow Monitoring Registry data, in the second quarter of 2024, the trend of higher incoming than outgoing migration continued, despite a rise in outgoing flows towards the end of the quarter. During this period, incoming migration flows increased by seven percent, while outgoing flows decreased by three percent. Additionally, DTM data estimated an average of 588 daily entries and 510 daily exits. The largest proportion of incoming migrants were Venezuelan (85%), followed by Colombians (10%), Haitians (3%), Ecuadorians (1%), and extracontinental migrants (1%), mostly from the African continent..

IRREGULAR INCOMING AND OUTGOING THROUGH THE BORDERS WITH ECUADOR, CHILE AND BOLIVIA



Source: DTM Registro de Monitoreo de Flujos en frontera (abril a junio), 2024.

MAIN MIGRATION NATIONALITIES (INCLUDING EXTRACONTINENTAL)



Source: DTM Registro de Monitoreo de Flujos en frontera (abril a junio), 2024.

EXTRACONTINENTAL MIGRATION

In the second quarter of 2024, a total of 143 cases of extracontinental population (1%) were counted: Republic of Mali (16), Republic of Congo (16), Ghana (13), Cameroon (10), India (8), Angola (7), Ethiopia (5), Guinea (5), Jamaica (3), Nigeria (3) and other unidentified nationalities from Africa (57).

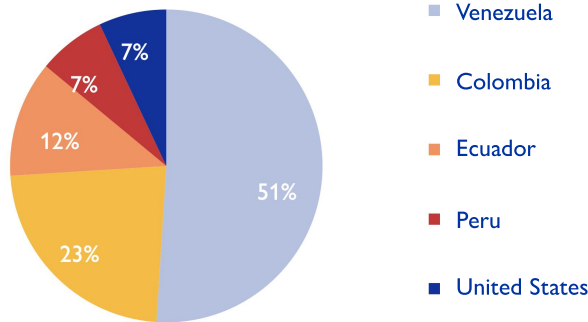
Source: DTM Registro de Monitoreo de Flujos en frontera (abril a junio), 2024.

PERU

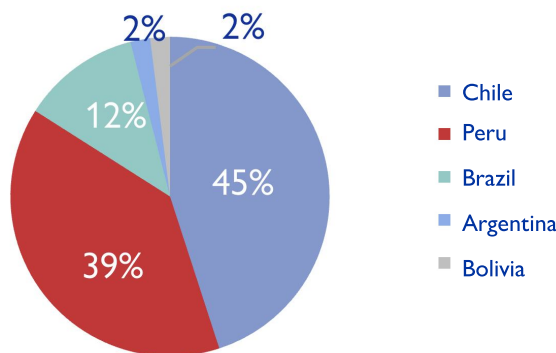
DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys identified that the countries of destination of people heading north from Peru slightly changed compared to the previous quarter. Venezuela decreased by eight percent, while Colombia and Ecuador increased by five and six percent, respectively.

There was also a slight change in the countries of destination to those heading south. Chile, as the main destination country, decreased by 11 percent, while Peru and Brazil increased by four and six percent, respectively.

DESTINATION COUNTRIES TO THE NORTH



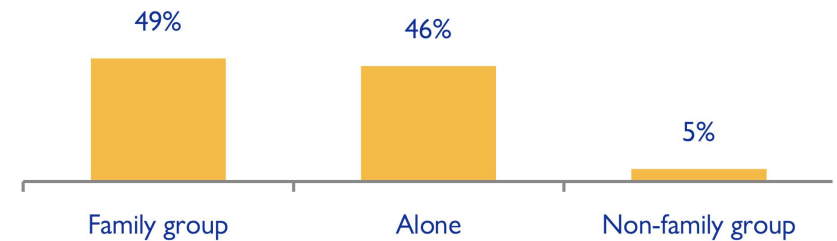
DESTINATION COUNTRIES TO THE SOUTH



Source: DTM Encuestas de Monitoreo de Flujos en frontera (abril a junio), 2024.

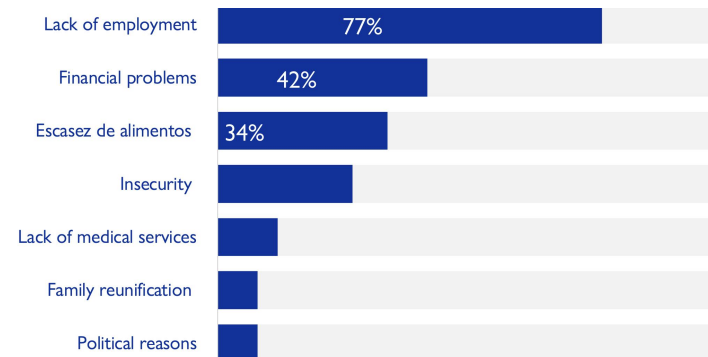
In this quarter, there was a 10 percent increase in the number of people traveling in family groups (49%), most of these groups traveled with at least one child or adolescent (8 out of every 10), while the number of people traveling alone decreased by 13 percent (46%) in comparison to the previous quarter. In addition, among the main reasons for migration were lack of employment (77%), financial problems (42%), and limited resources to buy food (34%).

COMPOSITION OF TRAVEL GROUPS



REASONS FOR MIGRATION

*Percentages can add up to more than 100% (multiple choice)



Source: DTM Encuestas de Monitoreo de Flujos en frontera (abril a junio), 2024.

BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA:

TRENDS 2024

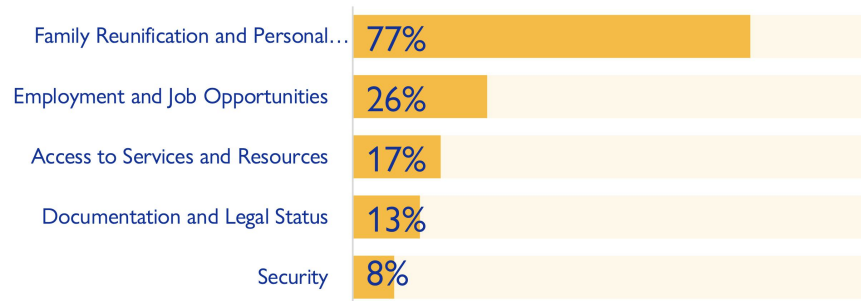


According to IOM-UNHCR data on people on the move, during the second quarter of 2024, departures decreased to 59%, while returns increased to 41%. Although departures still outnumber returns, an increase in the number of people deciding to return was observed during this period. For every 3 people emigrating, approximately 2 people decided to return in both periods (GTIM, 2024).

EMIGRATION (SALIDAS)

MAIN REASONS FOR EMIGRATION:

**Percentages can add up to more than 100% (multiple selection)



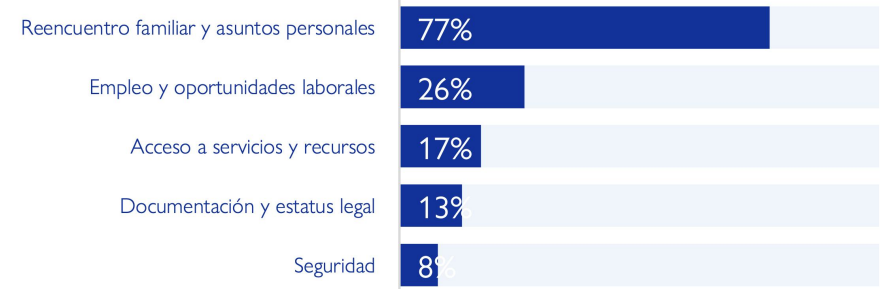
Source: DTM Monitoreo de Flujos, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, 2024.

The main destination countries are Colombia (69%), Peru (10%), the United States (8%), Chile (6%), Ecuador (6%), and Brazil (1%). However, it is important to note that Colombia does not always represent the final destination, often serving as a transitory location while individuals proceed to their final destination (GTIM, 2024).

RETURNS (INFLOWS)

MAIN MOTIVATIONS TO RETURN:

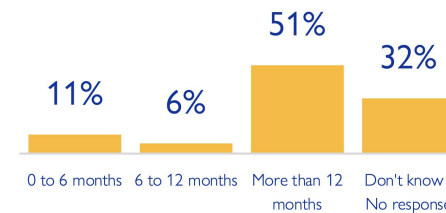
*The response per centages can add up to more than 100% (multiple choice)



Fuente: GTIM, 2024.

The main reasons to return include family reunification and family matters, suggesting that personal motivation and family connections are key factors in the decision to return. Colombia is the primary country from which people return, representing 57%, followed by Peru (19%), and Ecuador (14%) (GTIM, 2024).

INTENTION TO STAY IN VENEZUELA



Fifty-one percent of the people who returned in the second quarter of 2024 expressed their intention to stay in Venezuela for more than a year. Meanwhile, 32 percent indicated that they do not know how long they will remain in Venezuela (GTIM, 2024).

Source:

Inter-agency Technical Group on Mobility (GTIM). Flow Monitoring. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 2024.

The data presented are the result of monitoring individuals in mobility attended by OIM - ACNUR and their implementing teams, located in border areas of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. This report does not include migration by sea (except for deported or repatriated individuals), air, or assisted voluntary return programs.

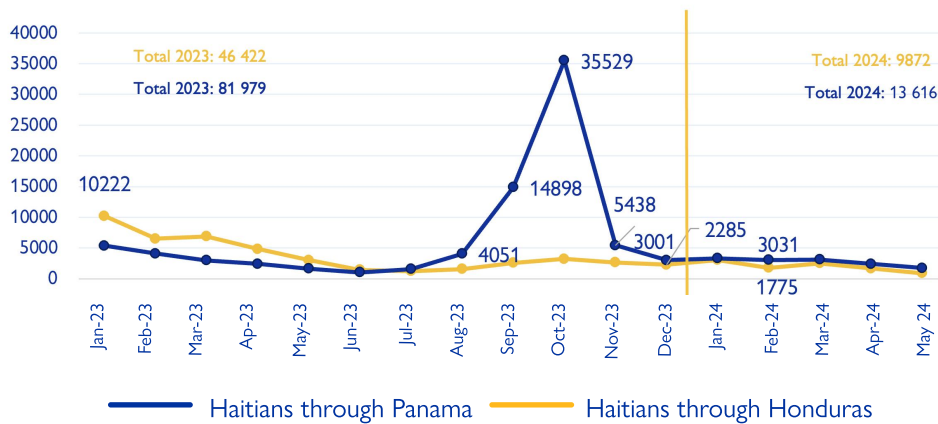
CENTRAL AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



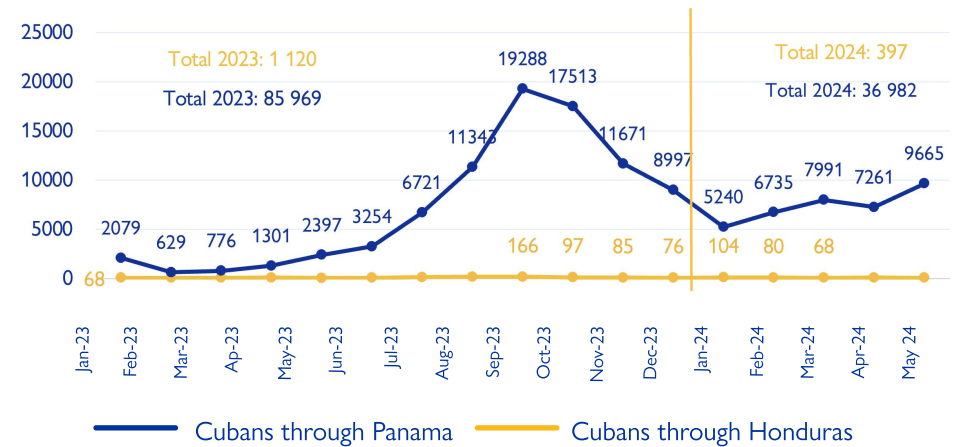


MAIN CARIBBEAN NATIONALITIES IN TRANSIT THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA 2023 – 2024

HAITIANS IN IRREGULAR TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA AND HONDURAS



CUBANS IN IRREGULAR TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA AND HONDURAS



Haitians in irregular transit showed a decreasing trend in the flow from January to June 2023, both in Panama and Honduras. However, from July to October, the transit growth in Honduras was exponential, while in Panama it was linear with a decreasing trend. In 2023, transit in Honduras was almost double that in Panama, while in 2024, it remained higher in Honduras, though by a small margin.

In the case of Cubans, transit through Panama is very low compared to Honduras, where it grew exponentially from February to September 2023, before declining in the last quarter of that year. In 2023, Cuban transit in Honduras was 78 times higher than in Panama, and by May 2024, it is 93 times higher.

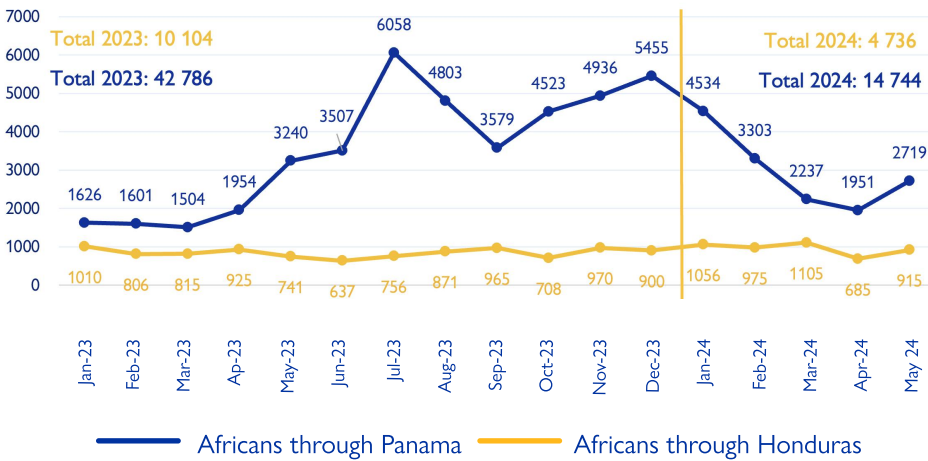
Source: National Migration Service of Panama, [Irregular Transit at the Panama-Colombia Border](#), July 2024 and National Migration Institute, [Irregular Migration Flow Statistics Panel](#), July 2024.



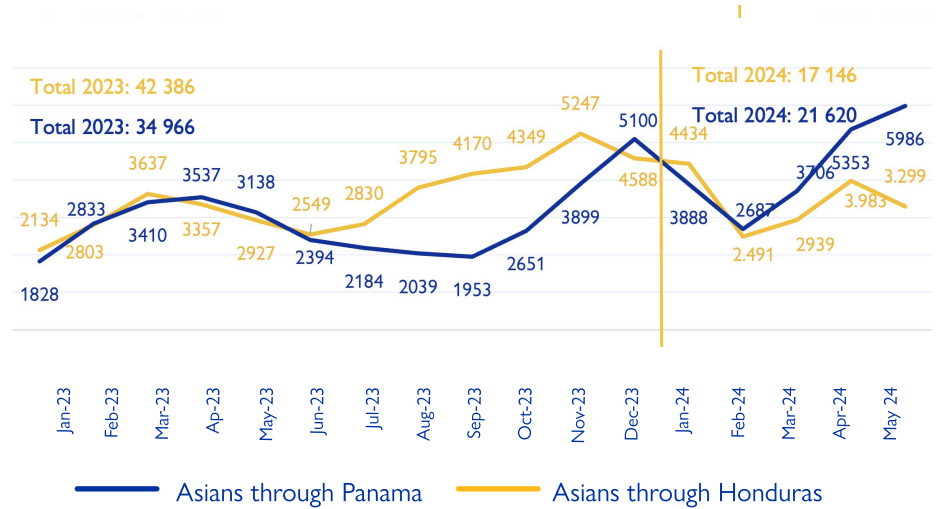


AFRICANS AND ASIANS IN TRANSIT THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA 2023 – 2024

AFRICANS IN IRREGULAR TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA AND HONDURAS



ASIANS IN IRREGULAR TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA AND HONDURAS



Source: National Migration Service of Panama, Irregular Transit at the Panama-Colombia Border, July 2024 and National Migration Institute, Irregular Migration Flow Statistics Panel, July 2024

Four times more Africans passed through Honduras than Panama in 2023, a trend that nearly repeated by March 2024. This indicates a new trend in interregional migration. In 2023, 42,386 Africans entered Honduras, while 10,104 entered Panama. By 2024, nearly three times as many Africans had passed through Honduras, with 14,744 migrants, compared to only 4,736 in Panama.

In the case of Asian nationals, the flow was higher through Panama than Honduras, especially from July to November 2023. However, this changed in 2024, with the difference in transit numbers between the two countries becoming smaller. In Panama, 17,146 Asians have entered, while in Honduras, 21,620 have done so. Although the difference is not significant, it indicates a trend towards greater transit through Honduras.



PANAMA

ENTRADAS IRREGULARES, POR LA FRONTERA CON COLOMBIA 2021 A 2024 (ENE-MAY)

As of May 2024, there has been a 2% increase in entries through the Darién compared to the same period in 2023.

This year's average daily entry is 1,119 people, whereas last year it was 1,425.



Source: National Migration Service of Panama, *Irregular Transit at the Panama-Colombia Border*.

- During a media briefing, the National Immigration Service of Panama reported that the Controlled Flow Operation for migrants in irregular conditions recorded the transit of 213,702 people through the Darién jungle from January 2024 up to Thursday, July 18.
- Of the total mentioned above, 12,639 individuals arrived in Panamanian territory in July, including 10,166 adults and 2,473 minors



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 2023



Men
52% (272 259)



Mujeres
26% (134 634)



Boys
12% (30 360)



Girls
10% (52 820)

Source: National Migration Service of Panama, *Irregular Transit at the Panama-Colombia Border*.



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 2024



Men
51% (87 230)



Women
28% (46 946)



Boys
11% (18 991)



Girls
10% (16 847)

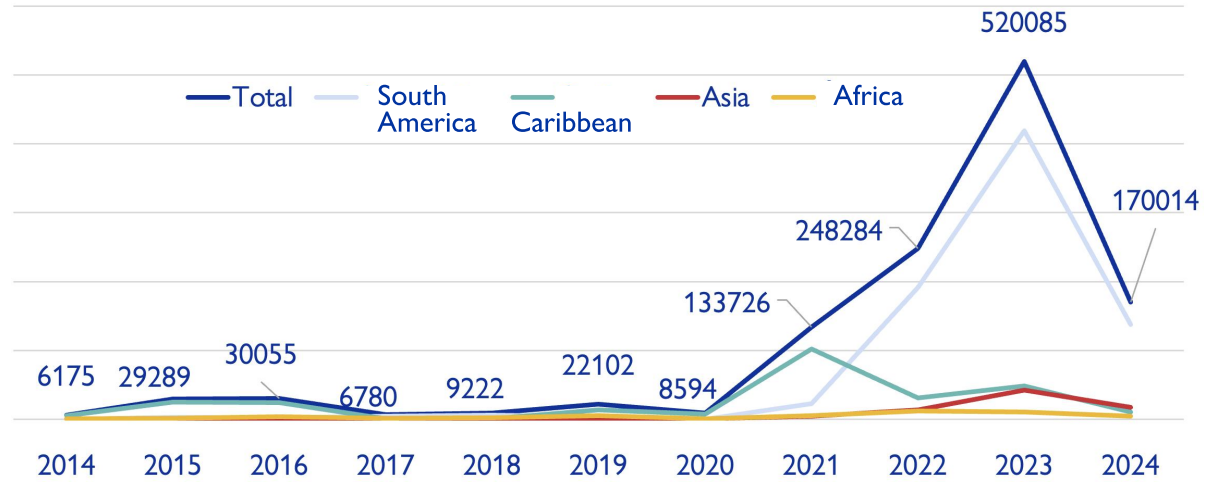


PANAMA

PANAMA, IRREGULAR ENTRIES THROUGH THE BORDER WITH COLOMBIA, BY REGION OF ORIGIN, 2014 - 2024 (JAN-MAY)

In 2021, more people entered through the Darién than in the entire period from 2014 to 2020 combined. There was an 89% year-on-year increase in 2022 and a 109% increase in 2023.

In 2024, 13% of all foreign entries into Panama have been irregular, through the Darién jungle.

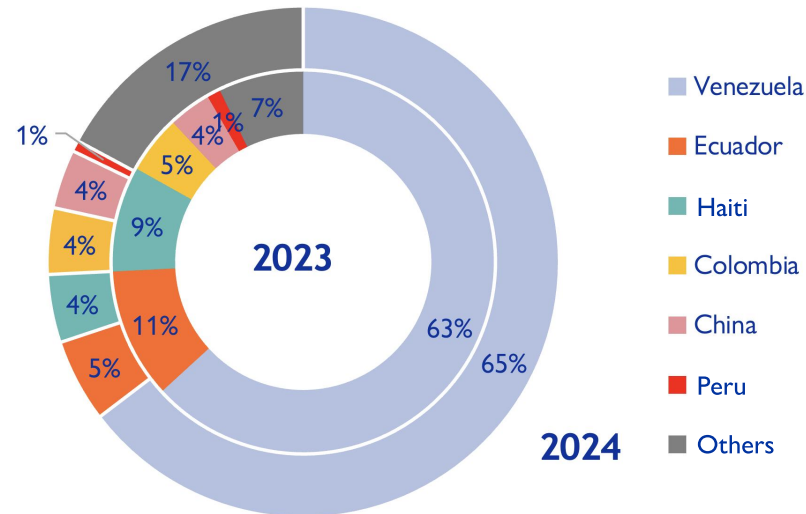


Source: National Migration Service of Panama, [Irregular Transit at the Panama-Colombia Border](#).

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN 2023 AND 2024

As of May 2024, Venezuelan (65%), Ecuadorian (5%), and Haitian (4%) nationals are the top three nationalities crossing the Darién jungle.

These nationalities have decreased in relative significance compared to 2023, with the "Others" category, primarily composed of African and Asian nationalities in 2024, increasing by 10 percentage points



Source: National Migration Service of Panama, [Irregular Transit at the Panama-Colombia Border](#).

Source: Servicio Nacional de Migración de Panamá, [Tránsito irregular en frontera Panamá-Colombia](#), [Junio de 2024].





HONDURAS IRREGULAR ENTRIES TO HONDURAS FROM NICARAGUA 2022 – 2024 (JAN – JUN)

2022:
188 611

2023:
545 043

2024:
248 035

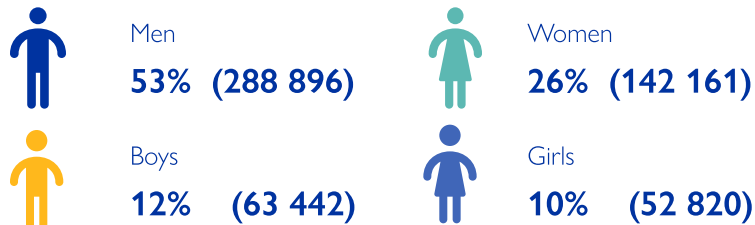


Source: National Migration Institute, Irregular Migration Flow Statistics Panel, July 2024.

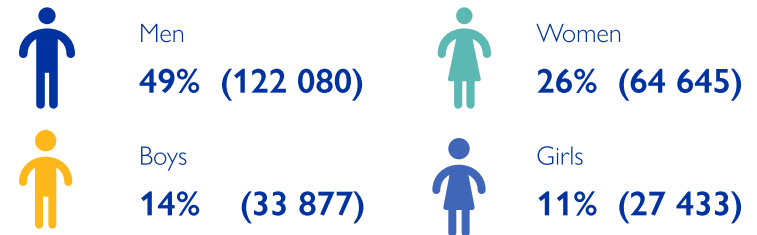
- In 2024, 25% of foreign entries into Honduras occurred irregularly through the southern border.
- The first half of 2024 saw an 83% year-on-year increase compared to the same period in 2023.
- As of March 2024, there is an average of 1,363 daily entries.
- Demographically, there is a relative increase in the proportion of children entering irregularly in 2024 compared to 2023.



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 2023



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 2024 (JAN - JUN)



Source: National Migration Institute, Irregular Migration Flow Statistics Panel, July 2024.



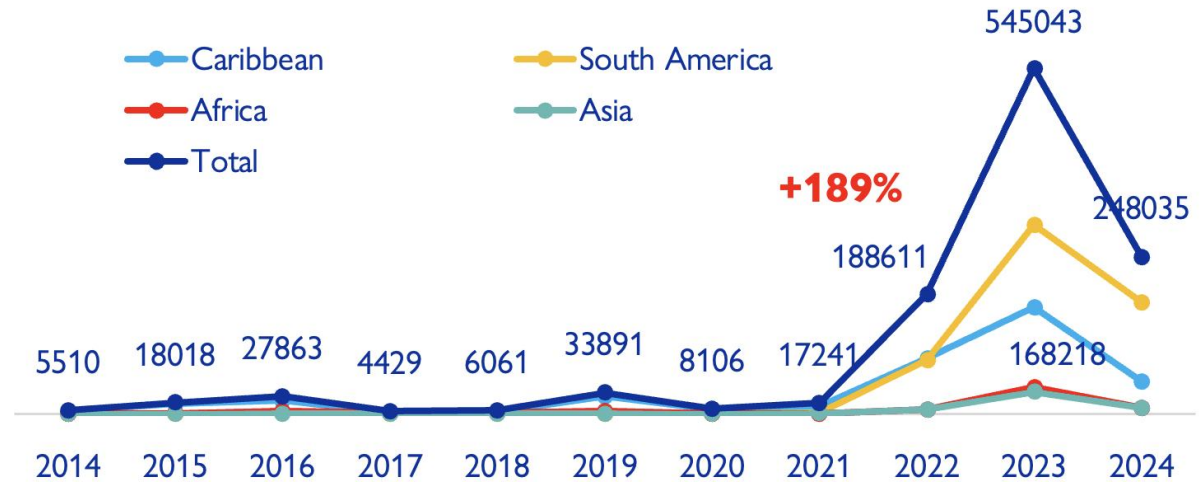


HONDURAS IRREGULAR ENTRIES TO HONDURAS FROM NICARAGUA, BY REGION OF ORIGIN, 2014 – 2024 (JAN-JUN)

In 2022, more people entered Honduras than in the entire period from 2010 to 2021 combined, with a 189% year-on-year increase in 2023.

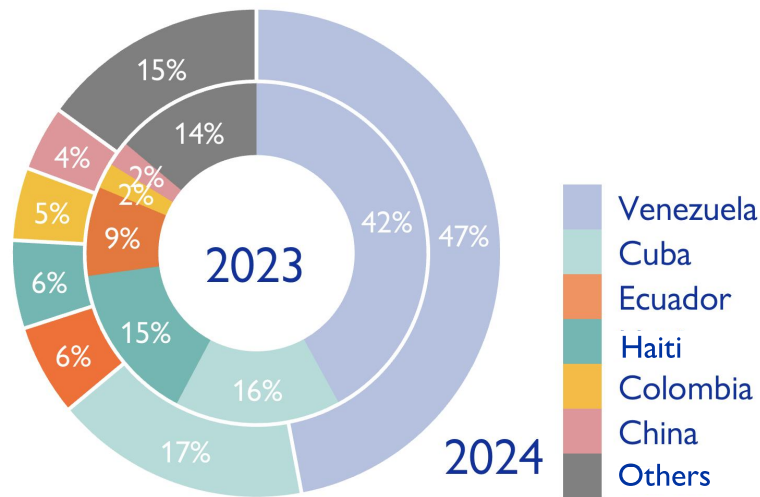
According to Honduran authorities, as of June 30, 2024, 248,035 irregular migrants have crossed from Nicaragua (116,678 Venezuelans, 41,968 Cubans, 15,032 Ecuadorians, 14,458 Haitians, 11,911 Colombians, and 10,721 Chinese). In March alone, 35,666 migrants entered.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Migración, Panel de Estadísticas flujo migratorio irregular (julio, 2024).



MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN 2023 AND 2024

In 2024, Venezuelans make up 47%, Cubans 15%, Ecuadorians 7%, and Haitians 7% of the total flow in transit through Honduras. Together, these nationalities account for 75% of the total flow. Like the Darién jungle, Colombian and Chinese nationalities have gained relative significance in 2024 compared to 2023.



Source: National Migration Institute, Irregular Migration Flow Statistics Panel, July 2024.



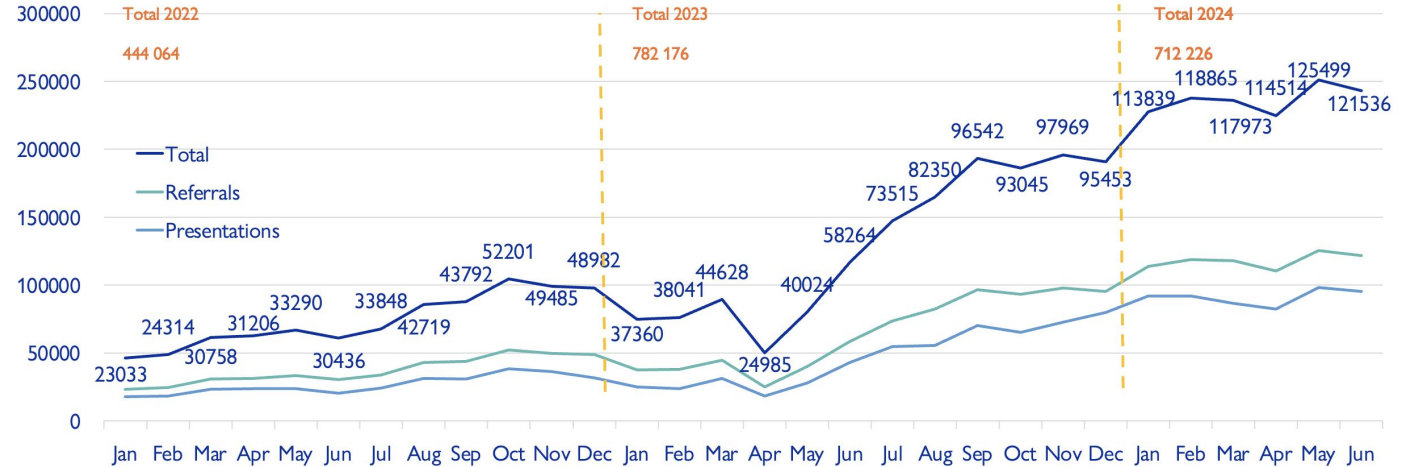


MEXICO EVENTS OF MIGRANTS IN IRREGULAR SITUATION 2022 – 2024 (JAN – JUN)

The first half of 2024 is the highest on record, accounting for 93% of the total events of 2023.

Compared to the first half of 2023, the number of events has increased by 193%, reaching 712,226.

So far in 2024, there have been 3,913 daily events involving irregular migrants.



Source: Unidad de Política Migratoria (UIP), Informe Estadístico (Julio de 2024).

PRESENTATIONS AND REFERRALS, 2024 (JAN – JUN)

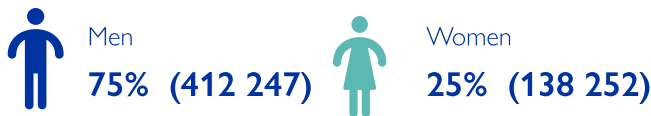
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PRESENTATIONS AND REFERRALS, 2023 (JAN – JUN)

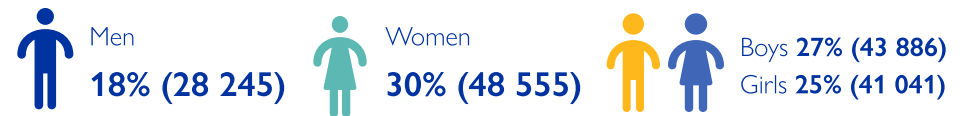
243 302

Presentations: Facts about adult migrants who entered the migration stations of the National Institute of Migration (INM) under the administrative procedure of “presentation” for failing to provide proof of their migratory status.

Referrals Facts about migrants referred by the National Institute of Migration to shelters in the Comprehensive Family Development Network (DIF), who were subjected to an administrative procedure for not having documentation of their migratory status. This includes events involving minors or individuals with specific protection concerns.

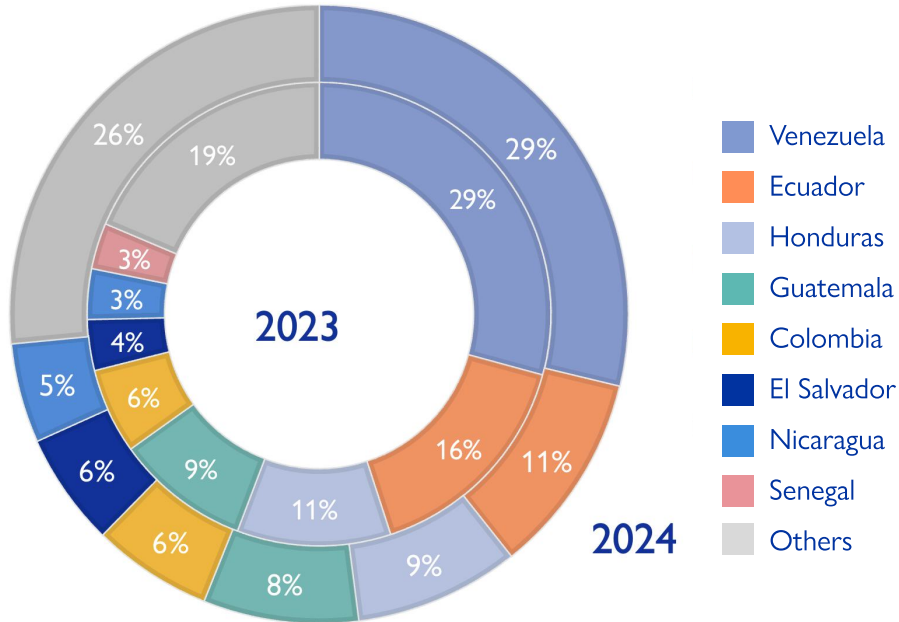


Source: Unidad de Política Migratoria (UIP), Informe Estadístico (Julio de 2024).



MEXICO

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF PRESENTATIONS AND REFERENCES, 2023-2024 (JAN-JUN)



Source: Unidad de Política Migratoria (UIP), InformeEstadístico(Julio, 2024).

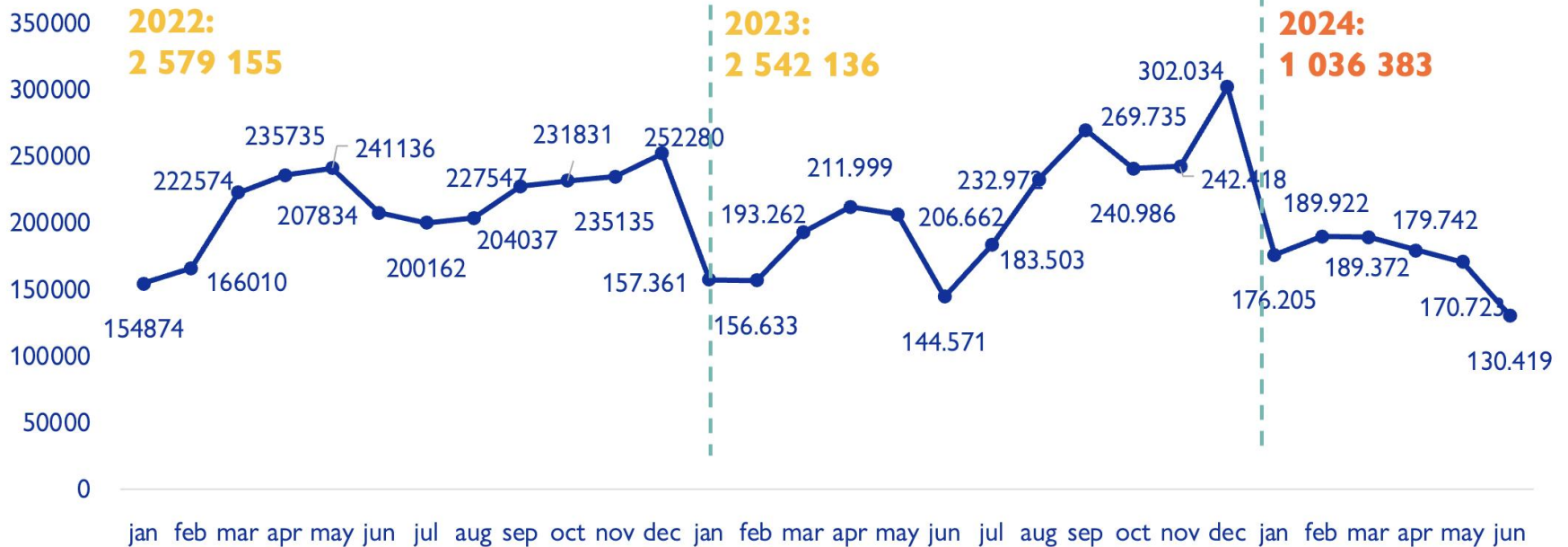
As of June 2024, Venezuelans (203,527, 29%), Ecuadorians (74,773, 11%), Hondurans (61,130, 9%), Guatemalans (57,501, 8%), and Colombians (44,392, 6%) are the main nationalities in transit through Mexico. These nationalities account for 63% of irregular migrant events. Compared to 2023, the relative flow of all nationalities has decreased in 2024, except for Ecuador. Notably, Nicaraguans have emerged in 2024 as a significant group, which did not have the same relative presence in the previous year's flow.



IOM's central office in Tijuana, where IOM staff provide information to people between the border walls of the United States and Mexico. Sara Salazar / IOM 2023. © IOM 2023

UNITED STATES ENCOUNTERS AT THE SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES 2022-2024 (JAN-JUN)

- An average of 5,694 daily encounters were recorded between January and June 2024, representing a decrease of 500 daily encounters in the second quarter compared to the first quarter of 2024. January and February 2024 were the highest since 2021, while June saw a 3% year-on-year decline.
- December 2023 marked the highest month on record, with 9,743 daily encounters.
- In 2023, 14% (358,037) of encounters occurred under Title 42, while 86% (2,184,099) occurred under Title 8. In 2024, all encounters have taken place under Title 8.

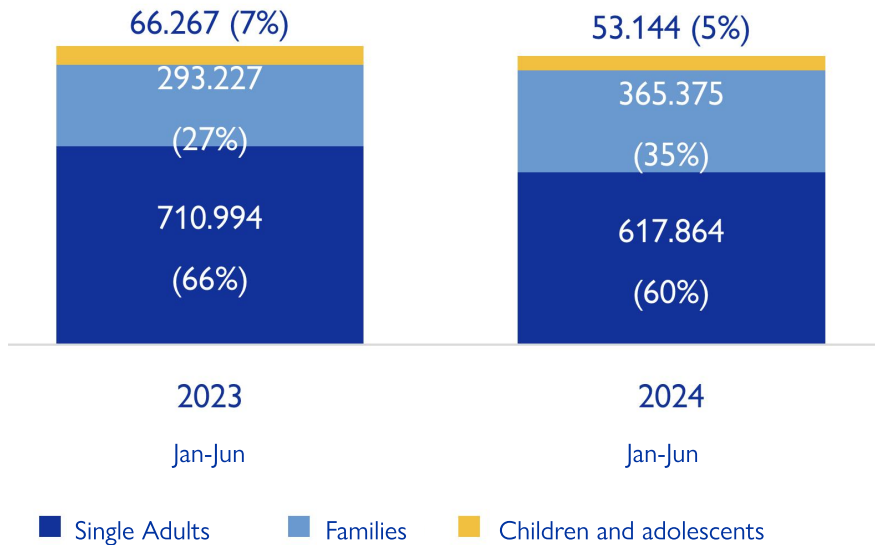


Encounter data includes detentions under Title 8 by the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), inadmissibility rulings under Title 8 by the Office of Field Operations (OFO), and expulsions under Title 42. Expulsions under Title 42 began on March 21, 2020, meaning irregular migrants detected by immigration authorities were deported to the last country of immediate transit or their country of origin for public health reasons. Title 42 expired on May 11, 2023.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, [Southwest Land Border Encounters](#), (July 2024)

UNITED STATES

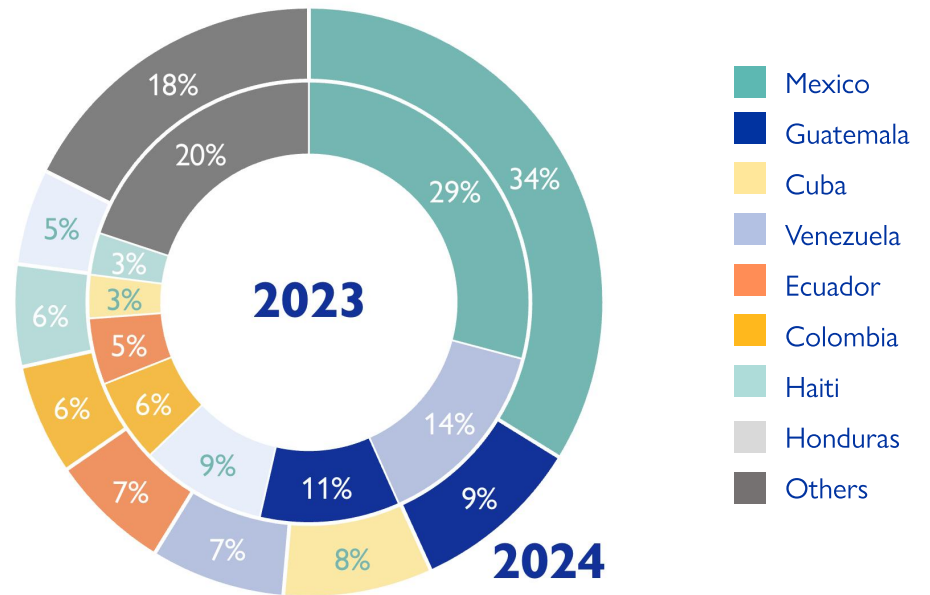
ENCOUNTERS AT THE SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS IN 2023 – 2024 (JAN – JUN)



Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Southwest Land Border Encounters*, (July 2024)

At the demographic group level, there has been an increase in families traveling together. While families accounted for 23% of the movement between January and June 2023, they represent 35% of the total encounters during the same period in 2024. This marks a shift from previous years when family movements were lower.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN IN ENCOUNTERS AT THE SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES IN 2023 – 2024 (JAN – JUN)



Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Southwest Land Border Encounters*, (July 2024)

As of June 2024, Mexicans (34%), Guatemalans (9%), Cubans (8%), Venezuelans (7%), and Ecuadorians (7%) together account for 65% of the total encounters at the southwest land border.

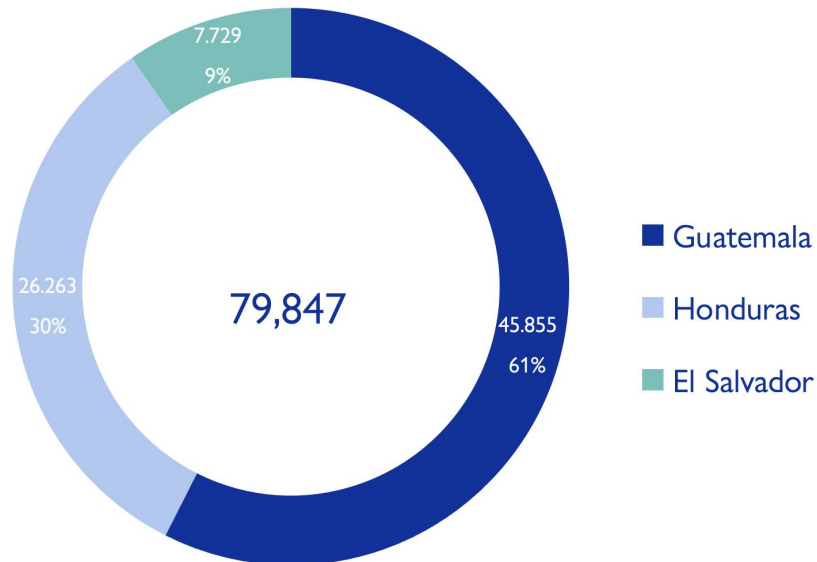
RETURNS OF SALVADORANS, GUATEMALANS, AND HONDURANS

RETURNS FROM MEXICO, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 2014-2024

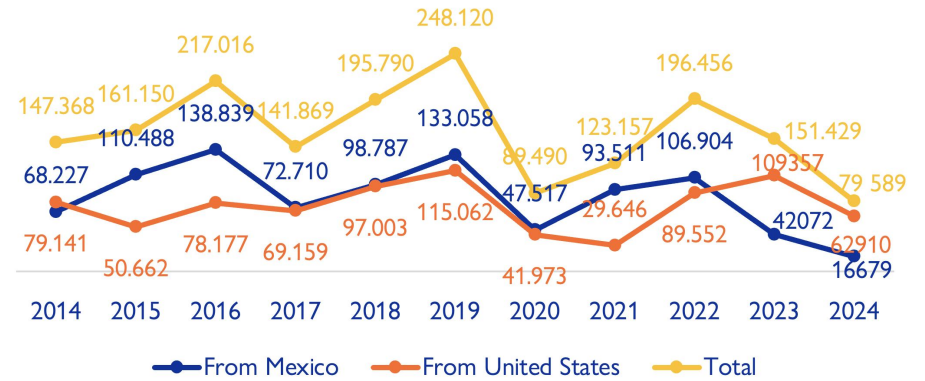
The movement of returned migrants to the region from January to June 2024 has increased by 14% overall compared to the same period in 2023 (El Salvador: 40%; Guatemala: 24%; Honduras: -5%).

Source: IOM, Information Unit for Northern Central American Countries, Northern Central America Dashboard, July 2024.

RETURNS BY COUNTRY IN NORTHERN CENTRAL AMERICA IN (JAN-JUN 2024)



TOTAL 2014 A 2024 1 751 599



RETURNS 2023



Men
58% (88,958)



Women
22% (33,109)



Children and adolescents
20% (30,028)



RETURNS 2024 (JAN - JUN)



Men
65% (52,079)



Women
22% (17,490)



Children and adolescents
13% (10,278)

Source: IOM, Information Unit for Northern Central American Countries, Northern Central America Dashboard, July 2024.



IMPACT OF HURRICANE BERYL IN THE CARIBBEAN

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, JAMAICA AND GRENADA

- On the morning of July 1, 2024, Hurricane Beryl made landfall in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, leaving significant destruction in its wake.
- Union Island, Canouan, and Mayreau were the hardest-hit areas, with 100% of the population affected. Powerful winds and storm surges destroyed critical infrastructure and wiped out most residential zones.
- In Jamaica, Beryl struck on the morning of July 3, 2024, primarily impacting southern coastal areas. Reports indicate damage to telecommunications, infrastructure, homes, public buildings, and sanitation facilities. Communities in Clarendon, Manchester, and St. Elizabeth remain without access to clean water, sanitation, and electricity.

ACROSS ALL THE ISLANDS, THE PRIMARY NEEDS ARE:

- 1 **Materiales de construcción**
- 2 **FOOD**



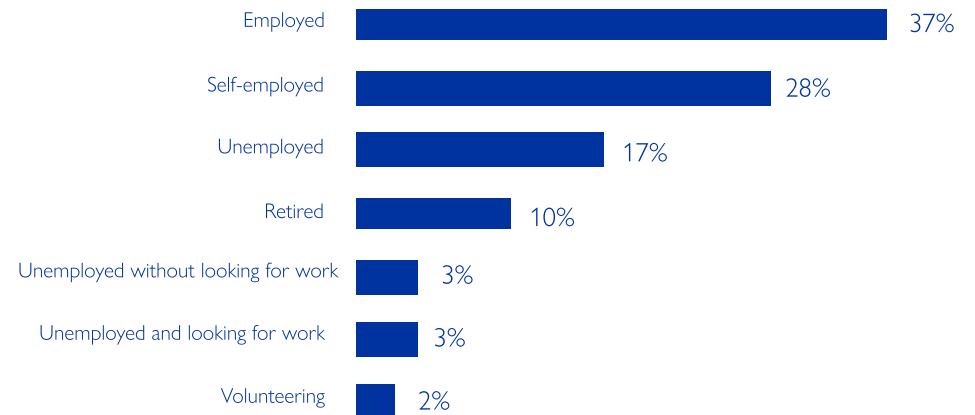
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

i 85% Of the 60 respondents, none had access to income-generating activities

- Data collected through the DTM shows that 98 percent of houses on Union Island were severely damaged, while in Canouan, 90 percent were either destroyed or severely damaged.
- The primary employment sectors reported by respondents were service-related activities, such as domestic work, gardening, and security, which previously employed 43 percent of the respondents.
- The remaining sectors were divided between agriculture and food service activities (each accounting for 13 percent of respondents), and construction (8 percent) among those living in shelters.

Source: DTM Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – Interviews with Affected Persons Living in Shelters Round 1, July 2024

RESPONSE RATE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (n=60)



IMPACT OF HURRICANE BERYL IN THE CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

In the three most severely affected provinces, there are seven community centers functioning as shelters. However, the inadequate conditions at these facilities meant that people stayed there for only one or two nights at most. Instead, affected individuals chose to stay with family or close friends.

The power outage has impacted livelihoods and hindered communication due to the lack of electricity. Even a month later, most affected communities still lack electricity and running water.

In the impacted areas of Jamaica, assessments revealed an increasingly unsafe environment due to security risks. Some residents reported being unwilling to leave their damaged or destroyed homes for fear of looting if they abandoned their properties



Source: *Hurricane Beryl Situation Report #3 July, 2024*





IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN

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..."

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Centro Regional de Datos (RDH, en San José, Costa Rica)

Email: rosanjosermdu@iom.int

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

Office of the Special Envoy for the Regional Response to the Situation in Venezuela (OSE) Panama City, Panama
Equipo de Datos de la OSE (Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá)

Sitio web: <https://respuestavenezolanos.iom.int/>