



**MMC Latin America
and the Caribbean**

QUARTER 2 2021



**Quarterly Mixed
Migration Update:
Latin America and
the Caribbean**

This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region. The core countries of focus for this region are the countries currently affected by the Venezuelan crisis, including Colombia, Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador, in addition to the Caribbean islands. Concerning northern movements to the United States, this QMMU covers Mexico and Central American countries. Depending on the quarterly trends and migration-related updates, more attention may be given to some of the countries over the rest.

The QMMUs offer a quarterly update on new trends and dynamics related to mixed migration and relevant policy developments in the region. These updates are based on a compilation of a wide range of secondary (data) sources, brought together within a regional framework and applying a mixed migration analytical lens. Similar QMMUs are available for all MMC regions.

The Mixed Migration Centre is a global network consisting of six regional hubs and a central unit in Geneva engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy development on mixed migration. For more information on the MMC, the QMMUs from other regions and contact details of regional MMC teams, visit mixedmigration.org and follow us at [@Mixed_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

MMC's understanding of mixed migration

"Mixed migration" refers to cross-border movements of people, including refugees fleeing persecution and conflict, victims of trafficking, and people seeking better lives and opportunities. Motivated to move by a multiplicity of factors, people in mixed flows have a range of legal statuses as well as a variety of vulnerabilities. Although entitled to protection under international human rights law, they are exposed to multiple rights violations along their journey. Those in mixed migration flows travel along similar routes, using similar means of travel - often travelling irregularly, and wholly, or partially, assisted by migrant smugglers.

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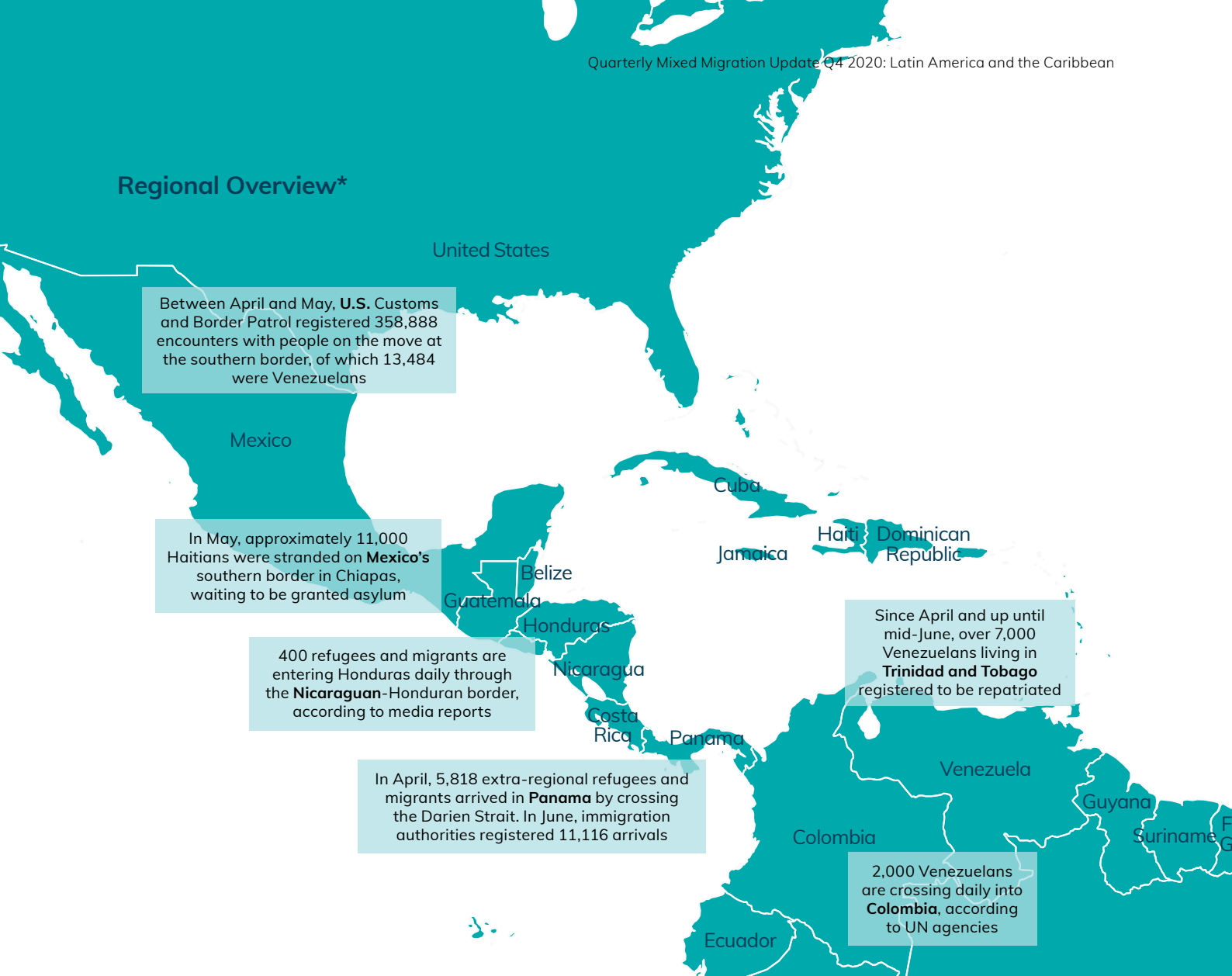
Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Latin America and the Caribbean

Quarter 2 - 2021

Key Updates

- **More countries in the region**, including the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Perú, and Brazil **initiated or announced strategies to regularize Venezuelans in their territory**. In comparison to other countries in the region, **Chile's new immigration law, which came into effect on April 20th, was the most restrictive approach observed** as it only provides regularization options for foreign nationals who entered the country through a regular port of entry before March 18th, 2020. Furthermore, the new law introduces expedited deportations to further dissuade irregular entries.
- **Due to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, mainly loss of livelihoods, more Venezuelan refugees and migrants return to their country or move onward to a different destination**. Between April and June, 178 Venezuelans living in Trinidad and Tobago voluntarily returned to their country, while 7,000 more registered to be repatriated. At the same time U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) mentioned that many Venezuelans who have reached the U.S. southern border this year had previously been living in South American countries and decided to move onward due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Pledge from donors to support response to mixed migration movements out of Venezuela**. On June 17th, at least 30 countries around the world confirmed their commitment to fund humanitarian and development initiatives at the International Donors' Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants, by donating 1.5 billion USD – reaching the target of USD 1.44 billion USD requested in the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan 2021.
- **Increase in arrivals of extra-regional refugees and migrants in Panama**. In April alone, 5,818 extra-regional people on the move arrived in the country, mainly from Haiti, followed by Cuba, Africa, and Asia, in comparison to 5,552 arrivals in the first quarter of 2021. In June, immigration authorities registered a 150% increase in arrivals, compared to May, with 11,116 foreign nationals arriving in Panama through Colombia.
- **More refugees and migrants from outside Central America are reaching the U.S southern border** CBP registered an increase in the arrival of Venezuelan, Brazilian, and Ecuadorian nationals at the U.S-Mexico border. Media sources also emphasized the arrival of Romanians.
- **Record-breaking number of asylum applications lodged in Mexico**. The Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance (COMAR) registered 29,021 asylum applications between April and June. So far this year, Hondurans and Haitians, followed by Cubans, lead the list of those applying for asylum in the country.

Regional Overview*



The Caribbean



*Information on the map relates to selected updates and does not represent all mixed migration flows within and out of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mixed Migration Regional Updates

Venezuelan mixed migration flows

Many Venezuelan refugees and migrants are leaving their country of first migration to move onward to other destinations – among them the U.S. [Media sources](#), as well as [government authorities](#), report an increase in the arrival of Venezuelan nationals at the southern border of the U.S., attributed to both changes in U.S. immigration policy and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) reported around [6,000 irregular entries of Venezuelan nationals](#) into the country in April and [7,484 encounters](#) with Venezuelans in May, a figure that equals the total number of Venezuelans that arrived in the U.S. in a 14-year period.

At the same time, according to a [media report](#), more Venezuelan refugees and migrants are making the return journeys from Trinidad and Tobago. According to [Venezuela's Ambassador](#) to the island, among the reasons for returning home are xenophobia, lack of employment, and labour exploitation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. On April 2nd, 178 Venezuelans [returned voluntarily](#) to their country. In late June, [7,000 Venezuelans](#) living in Trinidad and Tobago had registered to be repatriated.

International support to Venezuelan refugees and migrants

On June 17th, the Canadian Government hosted the [International Donors' Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants](#). The objective of the conference was to highlight progress to date on meeting the humanitarian needs of this population and their access to assistance; raise awareness of key opportunities and challenges in terms of their socioeconomic integration; identify future actions to ensure funding commitments to continue to protect and assist Venezuelan refugees and migrants are met; and mobilize additional resources. The Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan ([RMRP](#)) for 2021 set a target of USD 1.44 billion to assist 3.3 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants and host communities in 17 countries in the Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) region, of which only 6.4% has been [funded](#) to date. At the International Donor's Conference, at least 30 countries – the U.S., Slovenia, Canada, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, among others – around the world confirmed their commitment to strengthening the response to mixed migration movements out of Venezuela by donating [USD 1.5 billion](#) – reaching the initial set target of USD 1.44 billion.

Policy changes impacting Venezuelan people on the move

On May 5th, the Colombian government started implementing the first phase of the Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelan Migrants (ETPV, for its Spanish acronym), which aims at registering Venezuelans within the country who meet certain requirements, including not having an administrative inquiry underway nor a prior criminal record. As of the end of June – 57 days after the EPTV came into effect – a total of [942,215 Venezuelans](#) residing in the country had completed their registration. Registration is only the first phase of the process and does not necessarily imply being granted the ETPV in the end.

More countries in the region, including the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Perú, and Brazil have followed Colombia's initiative to regularize Venezuelans in their territory. In mid-April, the Dominican government initiated a [regularization plan](#) for more than 100,000 Venezuelans living with an irregular immigration status in the country. Some drawbacks with this regularization mechanism include its [high costs](#), as the temporary permit must be renewed every year and costs USD 300 per person, and the fact that Venezuelans in an irregular situation must pay a fine of USD 115 upon regularization.

At the end of May, the Peruvian government announced that more than [600,000 Venezuelans](#) in irregular status would be allowed to register and obtain their temporary permanence permit (CPP, for its Spanish acronym). The following month, on June 13th, and without further details, the Ecuadorian government declared it would implement a 'normalization process' for [430,000](#) Venezuelans irregularly residing in the country. A couple of weeks later, on June 23rd, Brazil followed suit by announcing it would regularize all Venezuelans who entered the country [irregularly during the pandemic](#).

On the contrary, Chile has taken a more restrictive approach. Chile's new immigration law came into force in April, after eight years of negotiation. Since April 20th, anyone who entered the country irregularly has [180 days](#) to leave its territory. Although reference is made to any irregular person, according to a [press article](#), these new measures are thought to be aimed at Venezuelan refugees and migrants. Those who entered the country through regular ports of entry before March 18th 2020, on the contrary, could in theory regularize their immigration status by [applying](#) for a tourist visa or any other categories contemplated in the new law online, but they would then need to return to Venezuela and get their passport stamped at the nearest Chilean Consulate. It will thus be extremely difficult for Venezuelans to benefit from this regularization program due to all the logistical and practical hurdles they would have to face.

At the same time, in mid-April, the Chilean government [expelled 55 Venezuelans](#) from a city in the northern part of the country (Iquique), as a part of the government's plan to increase the presence of border patrol agents and expulsions – known as the '[Colchane Plan](#)'. This incident was followed by a statement from [human rights experts](#) urging the Chilean government to stop collectively expelling migrants. Starting at the end of April, the government plans to expel [1,800 foreigners](#) who entered through irregular ports of entry.

Movements towards South America

Some governments have eased entry restrictions for Venezuelan refugees and migrants. Brazil, despite maintaining the border with Venezuela closed, will [allow the entry](#) of Venezuelans into its territory on humanitarian grounds.

Colombia

On May 15th, the Colombian government [reopened border crossings](#) with all neighbouring states, in order to reactivate its economy, with the exception of Venezuela. Despite the fact that the border with Venezuela was still closed, [UN agencies](#) reported that at least 2,000 Venezuelans were crossing daily into Colombia. On June 2nd, Colombia finally [reopened its border](#) with Venezuela after 14 months.

Movements towards Caribbean countries

Trinidad and Tobago

On April 22, a boat with 25 Venezuelans bound to Trinidad and Tobago from the Delta Amacuro state, capsized. Most of the passengers on board were from the municipality of Tucupita. [Eight bodies](#) were recovered, including one child, while seven Venezuelans were [rescued](#).

Mixed migration flows in Central America

At the end of March, Vice President Kamala Harris was entrusted to lead the U.S efforts to curb irregular migration from Central America. On [April 7th](#), a meeting was held between the President of Mexico, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, and the Vice President of the United States to discuss migration related topics, including human trafficking. Days later, President Biden asked Congress to approve USD [861 million](#) to address the 'root causes' of irregular migration from Central America, and provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and migrants abroad, as well as internally displaced populations.

In mid-April, the U.S. government announced it had reached an agreement with Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala to militarise their borders to stop irregular migration toward the U.S. According to the [White House press officer](#), the aim of increasing troop presence at the border is 'to make it more difficult to make the journey and to make the border crossing more difficult as well.' This agreement has been criticised by [Doctors Without Borders](#) for 'leaving people on the move more exposed to the double threats posed by organized crime and COVID-19'.

At the beginning of April, Panama offered the Colombian Government an agreement to [control the flow of irregular migrants between the two countries](#). This agreement would be similar to the one implemented between Panama and Costa Rica since 2016. In the first meeting between the two governments, which took place at the end of April, possible joint actions between migration, security and defence, and health authorities were discussed. One of these actions would entail [exchanging information](#) within 24 hours of refugees and migrants entering Colombia heading to the Panamanian border.

At the end of the same month, Panama created the [Humanitarian Border Security Unit](#) to assist refugees and migrants who are in transit through Panama. It is a unit composed of 150 agents trained in border security with a special focus on migrants' rights. At the end of June, the Panamanian government passed a guideline on refugees' and migrants' mental health, the first country in the world to have one.

According to media sources, a [new route](#) through Honduras to reach the U.S has been observed. Traditionally, people on the move crossing South and Central America entered Honduras through the southern Department of Choluteca, at the border with Nicaragua, but in the past two months, 1,505 migrants, including a majority of 1,048 Haitians, entered from the eastern part of the country, through the Trojes region. Stakeholders on the ground are struggling to respond to this new influx due to the lack of adequate resources and infrastructure. [Media sources](#) report around 400 people on the move entering daily through this region.

In June, as a result of a [bilateral meeting](#) between the U.S. and Guatemalan governments, the first Migration Resource Center (MRC) was opened in Guatemala, a move intended to reduce irregular migration toward the U.S. The MRC aims to provide Guatemalan deportees “with protection screenings and referrals to asylum, refugee resettlement, and parole options. The MRC will also have referrals for labor and reintegration programs for individuals who do not have protection needs.”

Mixed migration flows in Mexico

Although Mexico has traditionally been [a transit country](#) for people on the move, the number of those applying for asylum in the country continues to increase. The U.S. remains the preferred destination for many people on the move, but current U.S. policy - Title 42 - makes entry into the country difficult. Other possible reasons behind this change mentioned by the [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#) include Mexico’s increased capacity to process asylum applications and its efforts of providing international protection to those in need of it. The Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance (COMAR, for its Spanish acronym) registered a total of [29,021 asylum applications](#) in the second quarter of 2021: an increase of over 6,400 applications from its first quarter. Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Affairs foresees this [trend to continue](#) in the coming years. At the end of April, COMAR reported that the total [percentage of women](#) seeking asylum, since the beginning of the year and until May rose to 39.1% from 37.7% in 2020. So far this year, Hondurans and Haitians, followed by Cubans, lead the list of nationalities of those seeking asylum in the country.

In parallel, detentions and deportations from Mexico are also on the rise. In March, there was a 32% increase in detentions compared to the previous month, according to the [Mexican government](#), which also stated that it will continue to implement similar actions in order to stop irregular migration into the country. Additionally, at the end of May, the Mexican government carried out the assisted return of [932 Central American migrants](#) from the U.S. border.

The situation at the U.S. border

On May 1st, a vessel with 31 people on the move – 30 Mexican nationals and one Guatemalan citizen – [capsized](#) off the coast of San Diego, on its way from Mexico to the U.S.; three passengers died.

In mid-May, the U.S. government announced it would start to allow entry into its territory for up to [250 vulnerable people](#) on the move each day, an exception to Title 42, which allows for the summary expulsion of foreigners trying to enter the U.S. in order to stop the spread of COVID-19. The government requested [six non-governmental organizations](#) – the International Rescue Committee, Save the Children, HIAS, Kids in Need of Defense, Asylum Access, and the Institute for Women in Migration – to identify the most vulnerable people on the move among their beneficiaries in the northern states of Mexico, in order to prioritize them for entry. This mechanism is expected to function until July 31st, date expected for the U.S. government to repeal Title 42. Since May 3rd, the U.S. has [allowed entry](#) to 800 asylum seekers, in addition to 35 families daily since the end of March.

Changes in U.S. policy

On April 22nd, the [Bipartisan Border Solutions Act](#) was introduced to Congress to expedite the asylum process at the U.S. southern border, by opening four new processing centres. The locations of such centres have not been disclosed yet.

The Department of Homeland Security announced, at the end of April, that it would consider a [policy change](#) regarding the number of irregular migrants who cannot be expelled for specific reasons and are allowed into the U.S., as well as an update to the Alternatives to Detention Program created in 2004 which provides different levels of supervision to undocumented migrants. Such [supervision](#) includes house visits and the use of GPS tracking devices, among others.

In mid-June, the General Attorney [reverted](#) two barriers to asylum imposed by the previous U.S. administration, according to which victims of domestic violence and gangs did not qualify for international protection.

Apprehensions

Between April and May, CBP registered 358,888 encounters with people on the move, of whom [38% were Mexican](#). According to the [CBP](#), the main reasons for Mexicans to migrate are violence and extreme poverty. June registered the [highest number](#) of apprehensions of single adults in 20 years. [Canada](#) has offered to receive some of the Central American refugees and migrants arriving at the U.S. southern border.

Expulsions and deportations

Out of the 358,888 encounters registered between April and May, 224,741 of them – that is 63% - have ended in expulsions under Title 42; half these were Mexican nationals. Reports indicate that some people on the move expelled at the U.S. southern border under Title 42 are being [kidnapped](#) and held for ransom by Mexican criminal organizations as soon as they are dropped off, according to media sources.

Children

Although the U.S. allows the entry of [unaccompanied children](#) into their territory as an exception to Title 42, the Department of Health and Human Services warned at the end of April that it is unclear if all unaccompanied children under their care will remain in U.S. territory or be eventually deported back to their countries of origin.

In March, 15,918 unaccompanied children were apprehended at the southern U.S. border, while in April the number decreased by [9%](#) to [13,962](#). Although the U.S. has halted deportations of unaccompanied minors from other countries, they continue expelling [Mexican children back into Mexico](#).

Asylum-seekers

After some changes in the yearly [quota](#) of refugees who will be allowed entry into the U.S. through resettlement schemes and upon pressure from many parts, the executive branch confirmed it would accept 62,500.

Extra-regional mixed migration flows

In April alone, the Government of Panama reported the arrival of [5,818 refugees and migrants coming from outside Central America](#) – 79% of them from the Caribbean and 9% from South America – through the Darien Gap, compared to 2,687 in the previous month and 5,552 overall in the first quarter of 2021. In April, there were [477%](#) more entries compared to those registered in January. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), most of these refugees and migrants were of Haitian origin, had left Haiti due to the 2010 earthquake and had previously settled in Brazil and Chile, but decided to move onwards to another country due to the economic repercussions of COVID-19 in their country of first migration. In May there was a decrease in arrivals, but in June government authorities reported a 150% increase in arrivals compared to the previous month, with [11,116 foreign nationals](#) entering Panama through Colombia.

In the first week of May, [22 Haitian nationals](#) were apprehended and expelled from Nicaragua to Costa Rica after having entered the country irregularly. The reason given by the Nicaraguan government was that they were complying with the country's "Containment Wall" Strategy, aimed at fighting against drug trafficking and organized crime.

At the end of April, Mexico registered an increase in the arrival of Haitian refugees and migrants at the southern border with Guatemala, with groups composed of up to 60 people at a time. As of May, news reported around [11,000 Haitians](#) stranded in the south of Mexico, specifically in Chiapas, with the intention of reaching the U.S.

On May 12th, the U.S. Coast Guard intercepted [13 Dominicans](#) off the coast of Puerto Rico and repatriated them to their country; the same happened with [66 more Dominican nationals](#) on May 18th. During the same month, [22 Cubans](#) were apprehended off the Florida Keys and also expelled. On May 28th, a boat with 12 Cuban passengers [capsized](#) near the Florida Keys – two bodies were recovered and eight survivors were rescued, while the remaining passengers are still missing.

At the end of May, media sources reported a spike in the arrival of extra-regional refugees and migrants from other countries at the U.S. southern border, among them [Romanians](#).

Thematic Focus:

Climate-induced migration in Latin America and the Caribbean

Climate change is one of the many factors that lead people on the move to leave their homes, often acting as a stress multiplier reinforcing other drivers of migration and displacement, and increasing vulnerability. In 2020, a total of [40.5 million people were forced to leave](#) their place of residency, of which 75% - 30,7 million – due to natural disasters, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). In 2020, UNHCR appointed a Special Advisor for Climate Change, precisely to “[meet the humanitarian and protection challenges already being amplified by the climate emergency, and to mitigate and prepare for those to come](#)”. Climate-induced migration cannot be ignored, even though there is not enough literature exploring this [nexus](#).

The region of Latin America and the Caribbean is no exception to these dynamics. The [Institute for Economics and Peace](#) (IEP), an Australian think tank, published a report in 2020 predicting that, by 2050, 1.2 billion people living in 31 countries will be at risk of being displaced by climate-related factors – including droughts, food shortages, cyclones, and rising temperatures, among other factors. From the Latin America and Caribbean region, according to the report, Haiti faces high ecological threats and low coping capacity, While Mexico and Cuba face the same risks but have a higher resilience to address these threats. In Central America, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua face between one and three [ecological threats](#), being water stress and cyclones the most common.

There are indications that climate-related factors are increasingly playing a role in causing or contributing to displacement and migration in Latin American and the Caribbean, specifically in Central America. According to the latest data provided by the [Global Report on Internal Displacement](#) (GRID), for instance, 1,639,554 displacements in Central America¹ were caused by natural disasters in 2020 compared to the 40,574 reported the previous year. Central America has witnessed displacement due to [climate-related events](#) at least since the end of 2018.

The Central American “Dry Corridor”- a dry region that extends from Panama to southern Mexico, but particularly in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador - has experienced droughts over the years. The World Food Programme reported in September [2019](#) that the year’s crop harvest in the Central American Dry Corridor – mainly beans and maize – was badly affected by extreme weather events, leaving 1.4 million people urgently needing food assistance. According to the UN Agency, 2019 was the worst dry cropping season in the previous 35 years and there was a 60-80% likelihood that the 2020 harvest season would be affected by climate-related events. 30% of respondents to a 2019 WFP survey who had a migrant in their family mentioned the effects of climate (loss of food production and access to food) as the main reason to migrate. This year about [8 million people](#) are expected to suffer from food insecurity in the Dry Corridor.

1 This information corresponds to the following countries: Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá and Belize.

At the same time, the coastal regions of Central America facing the Caribbean are also highly exposed to the adverse impact of tropical storms. During 2020, the North Atlantic Ocean was hit with [30 cyclones](#) – 14 hurricanes and 16 storms – among them the hurricanes ETA and IOTA, which devastated Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua affecting [8.3 million people](#), including 727, 315 households whose crops were destroyed. Many of those affected by the hurricanes in Honduras joined the first migrant caravan of 2021, which departed from the Honduran city of San Pedro Sula. For 2021, [forecasters](#) are predicting between 13 and 20 storms.

Other than the mentioned data, very little information is available on climate-induced migration in Central America, or in general, a reason why those who migrate due to environmental reasons are sometimes referred to as “[the forgotten victims of climate change](#).” Analysis from an [MMC 4Mi snapshot](#) based on 272 surveys conducted in Mexico this year indicates that 21% of respondents mentioned natural disasters or environmental factors as a reason to leave their country, when asked about migration drivers in general. Respondents from Honduras were more likely to have migrated because of climate-related factors than other nationalities in the sample, including Salvadorans, Guatemalans, and Nicaraguans. When respondents were directly asked if environmental reasons were a factor in their decision to migrate, the percentage of respondents who answered positively rose from 21% to 42%. [4Mi data from other regions](#) also points to a tendency among respondents not to spontaneously mention climate-related factors as migration drivers, but rather focus on other migration drivers – such as economic reasons or conflict - that are amplified by environmental factors. Climate-related reasons “are usually further back in people’s mind when they give reasons for migration”, but reports increase when respondents are specifically asked.

The 1951 Refugee Convention does not contemplate climate-related factors as a ground to be recognized as a refugee. The [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration \(GCM\)](#), adopted in 2018 by the United Nations (UN), did indicate that one of the factors causing large-scale movements of people are ‘the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation.’ The GCM also clearly states that host countries must strengthen analysis to better understand climate-induced migration, ensure adequate access to humanitarian assistance and “cooperate to identify, develop and strengthen solutions for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin owing to slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation”.

Recognizing the increasing relevance of climate change and environmental factors as a migration driver, shortly after taking office, U.S. President Biden issued an [executive order](#) expressing the administration’s concern on the impact of climate change on migration and requesting the preparation of a report exploring this issue and how the country could offer assistance and protection. Ahead of the report, due in August, [Refugees International](#) led a task force of a variety of stakeholders, including academics, NGO workers and subject-matter experts, to draft recommendations designed to inform the administration on “the climate crisis and global migration”. These recommendations cover two main thematic areas: on the one hand, preventing climate induced migration by “minimizing and averting the need to migrate”; and, on the other, responding to the needs of those migrating due to environmental reasons by providing them adequate protection and migration pathways. The U.S. administration’s interest in better understanding the impact of climate change on migration and strengthening the response to migration movements induced by environmental factors is a potentially groundbreaking initiative, that might contribute to the development of relevant policies and frameworks on the topic at the global level.

Highlighted New Research and Reports



[Un reclamo de dignidad: Vejez en la movilidad humana. Evaluación regional sobre la situación y necesidades de las personas mayores en condición de movilidad humana en las Américas](#)

UNHCR and HelpAge International | April 2021

This document presents the findings of 835 surveys conducted to elderly people and service providers, and 78 interviews with caregivers, elderly persons on the move and state actors in some cities of Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, and Peru. The document presents an overview of the needs of the elderly on the move. The topics covered in the study include documentation, access to information and humanitarian aid, access to health care, financial and food security, housing and shelter, safety and non-discrimination, civil engagement, and empowerment.



[Organizaciones de Personas Migrantes y Refugiadas Venezolanas en Latinoamérica y el Caribe](#)

OIM | April 2021

This report, prepared by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), highlights the work carried out by Venezuelan migrant and refugee organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. The report profiles 44 organizations in 16 countries and presents their respective fields of work, composition and structure of the organization, and the reason why they were created. Finally, it underlines the actions carried out by these organizations in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, both in terms of prevention and assistance to the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population.



[El aporte de las personas refugiadas y migrantes venezolanas en los servicios esenciales de reparto de alimentos y medicina durante la pandemia de la COVID-19](#)

OIT| May 2021

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, while most economic activities were suspended, some were authorized to continue, including food and medicine delivery services through digital platforms. This report accentuates the contribution of Venezuelan refugees and migrants who carry out delivery services and,

through their life stories, tells more about the working conditions in three countries in the region – Argentina, Colombia, and Peru.



[El aporte de las personas refugiadas y migrantes venezolanas frente a la pandemia de la COVID-19 en los servicios esenciales de salud](#)

OIT | May 2021

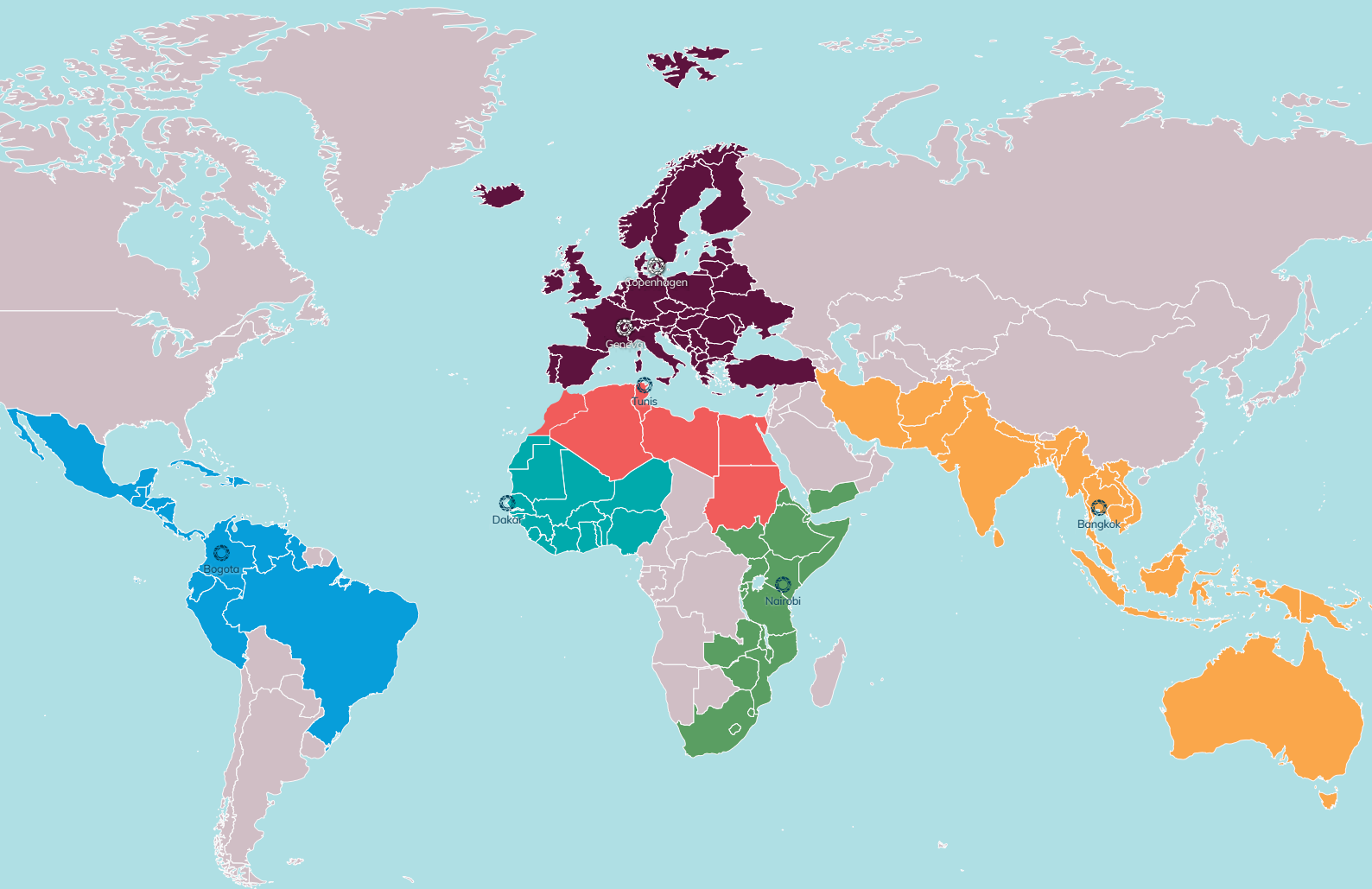
This report, led by the International Labour Organization (ILO), features the contribution of the refugee and migrant population, specifically health professionals, in the fight against COVID-19 in host countries – including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, and Peru – as well as their working conditions. A total of 722 health professionals were surveyed.



[Adolescent girls in crisis: voices from the Venezuelan migration in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru](#)

Plan International | June 2021

To learn more about the experiences and opinions of Venezuelan refugees and migrant girls and adolescents, Plan International conducted a mixed-methods investigation. 452 girls and adolescents between the ages of 10 and 19 were surveyed, followed by 134 interviews with children and adolescents over the age of 15 and 46 caregivers. This report identifies the needs, opportunities, and wishes of this age group.



The MMC is a global network consisting of six regional hubs and a central unit in Geneva engaged in data collection, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration. The MMC is a leading source for independent and high-quality data, research, analysis and expertise on mixed migration. The MMC aims to increase understanding of mixed migration, to positively impact global and regional migration policies, to inform evidence-based protection responses for people on the move and to stimulate forward thinking in public and policy debates on mixed migration. The MMC's overarching focus is on human rights and protection for all people on the move.

The MMC is part of and governed by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Global and regional MMC teams are based in Copenhagen, Dakar, Geneva, Nairobi, Tunis, Bogota and Bangkok.

For more information visit:

mixedmigration.org and follow us at [@Mixed_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

