

# RECENT MIGRATION MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

**ANNUAL REPORT 2022**

MIGRATORY SPECIALIZED FORUM OF MERCOSUR  
AND ASSOCIATED STATES

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# ANNUAL REPORT 2022. MIGRATORY SPECIALIZED FORUM OF MERCOSUR AND ASSOCIATED STATES

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The report “Recent migration movements in South America” results from the joint work of the Migratory Specialized Forum of MERCOSUR and Associated States and the International Organization for Migration.

This second edition, prepared during the Presidency Pro Tempore of MERCOSUR held by Brazil, submitted to the member countries during Paraguay’s Presidency Pro Tempore and updated during the Presidency Pro

Tempore of Uruguay, contains official data up until December 2021 on human mobility patterns in the region, which are relevant for the assessment and adequate follow-up of historical trends, in the novel context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We hope that this tool is useful for governmental and civil society actors who work on a daily basis towards safe, orderly and regular migration.<sup>1</sup>

## EVIDENCE BASE AS A PRINCIPLE FOR MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

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In the face of changes in global, regional and local contexts, it is necessary to systematize and disseminate the migration statistics prepared by the countries in the region. Thus, it is important to develop user-friendly databases and information, based on evidence and statistics, to design, implement, follow up and assess countries’ migration policies for safe, orderly and regular migration.

This report summarizes official statistical information on general residence permits and those granted under the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement, as well as on the entry and exit movements at international borders. These indicators of human mobility in the region help to account for migration in a context of changes and transformations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and its resulting economic and social effects.

## INTRODUCTION

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A brief analysis of migration data, based on figures of the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#) on estimated migrant populations in South America by mid-2020, is presented below.

South America is currently characterized as a region of origin and destination, transit and return. The present situation results from three main migration patterns: emigration of South American nationals outside the region, intraregional immigration and immigration from other regions. In quantitative terms, it is mainly a region of origin, where, based on estimations published by [\(DESA, 2020\)](#), between 2015 and 2020, there was a 5.8 million increase in the total number of South American emigrants at a global level, increasing

from 11.8 million to 17.6 million in five years, implying a 49 per cent growth.

The countries with the greatest number of emigrants outside their territories were, first, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela<sup>2</sup> with 5.4 million, followed by Colombia with 3 million and, third, Brazil, with almost 1.9 million estimated emigrants by mid-2020 [\(DESA, 2020\)](#).

The intraregional nature of migration in South America is accounted for by the fact that 79 per cent of immigrants are South American [\(DESA, 2020\)](#). Thus, very high percentages – close to 100 per cent – are estimated in some countries for foreign populations

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<sup>1</sup> Migratory Specialized Forum (FEM, in Spanish), in coordination with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), has prepared this report on the evolution of total residencies granted, the residencies granted under the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement and the international movements from and to the national territories of the countries that have signed such agreement. In turn, this report is a communication output about one of the most important regularization pathways implemented in South America, namely the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement, with a total of 3,626,598 residencies as of December 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Due to space constraints, hereinafter the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela will be referred to as “Venezuela”.

from South America: Colombia, 96 per cent; Peru, 87 per cent; Argentina, 83 per cent, and Ecuador, 80 per cent. The country with the smallest intraregional migration percentage as at July 2020 was Uruguay with 40 per cent. In all cases, except for Venezuela, the proportion of intraregional population has increased.

In addition, the number of migrants residing in the region (both extraregional and South American) has increased in the last 5 years, going from 6 million to almost 11, nearly the double (*ibid.*). The countries with the largest foreign populations in quantitative terms are Argentina with 2.3 million, Chile with 1.6 million, Colombia with 1.9 million, Venezuela with 1.3 million migrants and Peru with 1.2 million migrants (*ibid.*).

The main destinations of South American populations emigrating outside the region continue being countries

in the developed north, mainly United States, Spain, Italy, Canada and Japan (*ibid.*).

Only in two countries did the foreign populations within their territories significantly exceed the national population residing abroad. In Argentina, as mentioned above, in 2020, according to (*ibid.*) estimations, there were almost 2.3 million foreigners, while emigrated Argentines barely exceeded one million people. On its part, by mid-2021, Chile had a total of 1.6 million foreigners in its territory, while 600,000 Chilean nationals in total had emigrated.

Based on the figures of [DESA 2020](#), the migrant population from other regions accounts for 21 per cent of the total migration. The main nationalities are Spanish, Haitian, Italian, Portuguese, American, Chinese, Japanese, Cuban and Dominican.

Table 1: Migrant and emigrant population by country in mid-2020

	IMMIGRATION	EMIGRATION
Argentina	2 271 728	1 076 148
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) <sup>3</sup>	164 121	927 244
Brazil	1 079 708	1 897 128
Chile	1 645 015	643 800
Colombia	1 905 393	3 024 273
Ecuador	784 787	1 127 891
Paraguay	169 567	896 484
Peru	1 224 519	1 519 635
Uruguay	108 267	367 060
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1 324 193	5 415 337

Source: Prepared based on data of [DESA, 2020](#).

## MIGRATION TRENDS AND THE PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic, the international and domestic mobility restrictions, the socioeconomic consequences and the related risks for people's health have brought about changes in human mobility patterns, redynamizing the existing ones and posing new challenges for migration governance in the region.

During 2020 and 2021, the migration of Venezuelan citizens to South American countries continued, although at a lower rate than in previous years:

<sup>3</sup> Due to space constraints, hereinafter the Plurinational State of Bolivia will be referred to as "Bolivia".

In February 2020 there were 3.7 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees in total in the region, according to data of the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V, 2021), while in December 2021, there were 4.5 million, accounting for an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The countries with the greatest relative increase between both times are Bolivia (55%), Peru (33%) and Paraguay (32%) (*ibid.*). The mobility changes in the region include the return of Venezuelan migrants and refugees to their country of origin, where, as at December 2021, almost 28,000 persons had returned, according to official figures (Ministry of Citizen Power for Foreign Affairs, 2021).

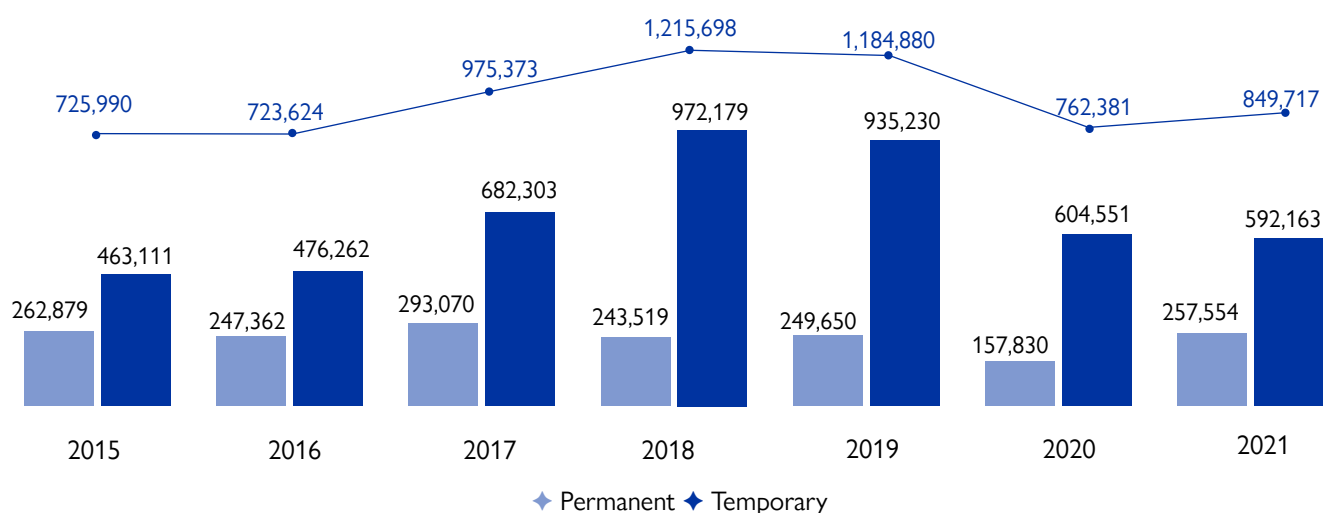
Moreover, there was an increase in irregular crossings by extraregional and South American migrants on the border between Colombia and Panama in the Darien province, with the intention of arriving in North

America, implying serious risks and hazards for their physical integrity and human rights.

According to official figures of the Migration Service of Panama (SNM, 2022), in 2021 there were 134,000 irregular crossings in total, with the Haitian nationality accounting for the highest share, namely 62 per cent (many of these people had resided regularly in South American countries, mainly Chile and Brazil, with children born in these countries), followed by Cuban nationals, accounting for 14 per cent. There were also South American nationalities (Venezuelan, Colombian, Argentine) and others from other continents, such as Africa (Senegalese and Ghanaian) and Asia (Indian, Uzbek and Bengali) (*ibid.*).<sup>4</sup> These long routes, many of them starting from Chile and Brazil, pose high risks for those migrants and refugees, due to migrant smuggling networks and travel conditions.

## RESIDENCIES GRANTED IN THE PERIOD 2015–2021

Graph 1: Interannual evolution of the total residencies granted in the period 2015–2021\*

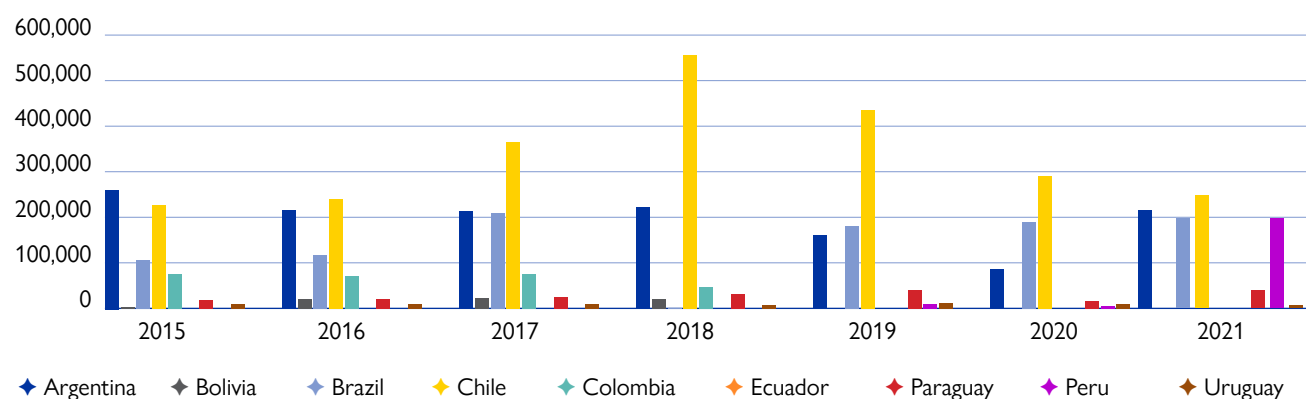


Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities and ministries with jurisdiction over this issue, 2021.

\* For 2016, no information from Bolivia is available. For 2019, 2020 and 2021 no information from Bolivia or Colombia is available. The data of 2021 from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Peru correspond to the entire year.

<sup>4</sup>In November 2021 IOM published the report *Large Movements of Highly Vulnerable Migrants in the Americas from the Caribbean, Latin America and Other Regions*, which analyses this South–North migration movement, describes the routes used and the crossing conditions, on many occasions irregular, at South American international borders, and studies the vulnerabilities and risks in these movements.

Graph 2: Evolution of the total residencies by country, period 2015–2021\*



Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities and ministries with jurisdiction over this issue, 2021.

\* For 2016, no information from Bolivia is available. For 2019, 2020 and 2021 no information from Bolivia or Colombia is available. The data of 2021 from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay correspond to the entire year.

This section presents administrative data. Thus, they do not necessarily refer to the number of people but to the number of permits granted (a person may obtain more than one). For the complete period 2015–2021, a total of 6,437,663 residencies were granted, mostly temporary, implying the arrival of new foreign populations and the access to formal migration regularization pathways.

Every year, the total number of temporary residencies was higher than the number of permanent ones. In all those years (2015–2021), Chile, Argentina and Brazil were the countries that granted the largest number

of residency permits, with differences in the main receiving nationalities depending on the year.

In 2021, Peru was among the countries that granted the most permits. Broadly speaking, it may be affirmed that Latin American and Caribbean nationalities prevailed, especially South American ones, also identifying others from Asia, Africa and Europe.

In general terms, it may be stated that until 2021, most of the residencies granted were issued to Venezuelans, with a significant share of nationals from Caribbean countries.

Map 1: Main residence-receiving nationalities by country, period 2015–2021\*



Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities and ministries with jurisdiction over this issue, 2021.

Note: This map is for illustrative purposes only. The names and borders indicated in this map, as well as the denominations employed, do not imply official recognition or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

\* The data of 2021 from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay correspond to the entire year. In the case of Uruguay, no data disaggregated by nationality are available for 2021.



Graph 3: Evolution of the number of permanent and temporary residence permits by country, period 2015–2021\*



Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities and ministries with jurisdiction over this issue, 2021.

\*The data of 2021 from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay correspond to the entire year. In the case of Uruguay, no data disaggregated by nationality are available for 2021.

In **2015**<sup>5</sup> a total of nearly 726,000 (temporary and permanent) residencies were granted. In the case of Argentina, Paraguayans received the greatest number of residencies, followed, in order, by Bolivians and Peruvians. In the case of Chile, the Colombian nationality is one of the main ones. Both countries show the neighbouring and intraregional nature of the residence permits granted in 2015. However, in Brazil, the nationalities receiving the greatest number of residencies, both temporary and permanent, were extraregional ones from European, Asian and Central American countries.

In **2016**<sup>6</sup> a total of 724,000 residencies were granted. Following the pattern of the previous year, in the case of Argentina, the Paraguayan nationality was still in the first place in terms of residence permits received by nationals from the country. In addition, the Peruvian and Bolivian nationalities remained among the main ones in respect of residence reception, both in Chile and Argentina. Nevertheless, in Chile, nationalities from Caribbean countries also topped the list in absolute values. In Brazil, extraregional nationalities from Central American, European and Asian countries were still among the most significant ones in absolute terms.

In **2017**<sup>7</sup> 975,000 residencies were granted in total. A diversification of the major receiving nationalities was seen, with Venezuelans ranking in the top three both in Chile and Argentina. Furthermore, the total of permits for nationals of Caribbean countries increased significantly.

In **2018**<sup>8</sup> 1,216,000 residencies were granted in total. The Venezuelan nationality consolidated as one of the major receiving nationalities in Brazil, Chile and Peru, together with the Peruvian and Bolivian ones, as well as those of Caribbean countries and Chile. In the case of Argentina, for the first time in its history, the Venezuelan nationality came first in terms of residence permits received, with the Paraguayan nationality taking the second place. In Brazil, the top positions were shared by Central American and Asian nationalities, together with the Venezuelan one. This reflected, on the one hand, the significance of the movements of Venezuelan migrants and refugees at

this time and, on the other, the increased extraregional migration in Chile and Brazil.

With a total of 1,185,000 residencies including all countries, in **2019**,<sup>9</sup> the Venezuelan nationality was still the main one in terms of permits granted. The Bolivian and Paraguayan nationalities were among the major ones both in Argentina and Brazil. Caribbean nationalities were significant in Chile, and Asian ones in Brazil.

In **2020**, due to the COVID-19 pandemic declared in March by the World Health Organization, for the purposes of containing the spread of the virus and thus preserve the population's health, the governments in the region adopted different measures, such as domestic and international mobility constraints, quarantines and sanitary measures, which affected both migration flows and their regularization. In order to address this situation, measures were adopted to prevent the regular migration status of foreigners in the countries from being affected. Among such measures, the following may be mentioned: extending the residence permit expiration date, extending the deadlines for submitting migration documents, extending the deadlines for extraordinary procedures (migration amnesties), possibility to process regularization formalities online, rescheduling migration appointments, among other decisions made by South American governments (IOM, 2020).

In this year,<sup>10</sup> around 762,000 residencies were granted in total, implying a 35 per cent decrease with respect to 2019. The Venezuelan nationality was still the one that received the greatest number of permits in each of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and the Paraguayan, Bolivian and Peruvian ones remained among the most significant ones after Venezuelans. In Brazil, African countries accounted for the major nationalities of origin.

In **2021**<sup>11</sup> 849,717 temporary and permanent residencies were granted. The nationalities that received the greatest number of residencies were the Venezuelan one (in Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay), followed by the Peruvian one (in Chile) and, in Brazil, by Asian and African ones, while in Argentina, the Paraguayan and Bolivian ones were still among the major ones.

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<sup>5</sup> For 2015 data from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay are available.

<sup>6</sup> For 2016 data from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay are available.

<sup>7</sup> For 2017 data from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay are available.

<sup>8</sup> For 2018 data from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay are available.

<sup>9</sup> For 2019 data from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay are available.

<sup>10</sup> For 2020 data from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay are available.

<sup>11</sup> The data of 2021 from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay correspond to the entire year. In the case of Uruguay, no data disaggregated by nationality are available for 2021.

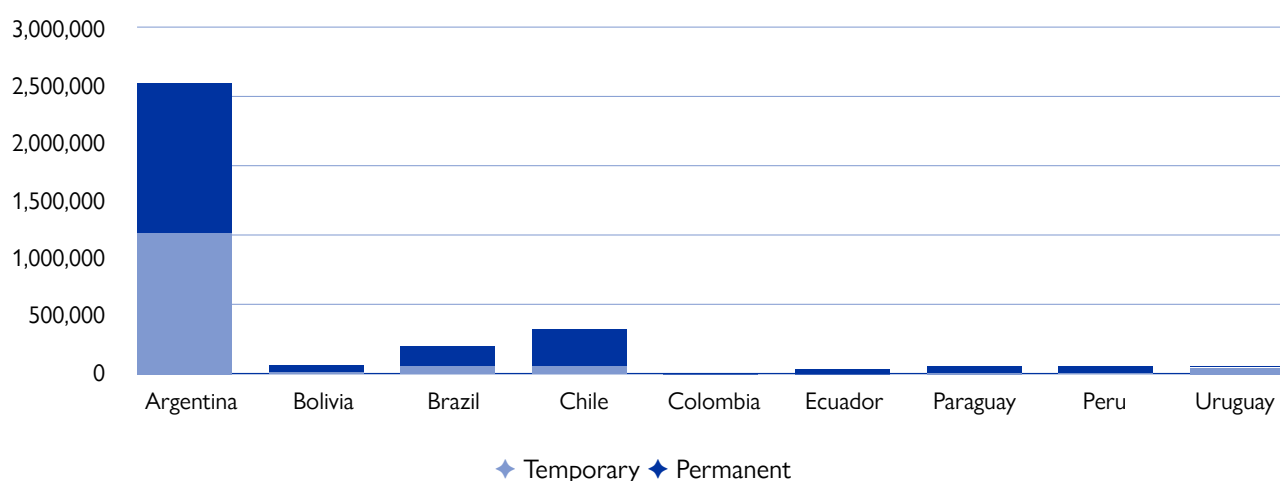
# RESIDENCIES GRANTED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE MERCOSUR RESIDENCY AGREEMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2009–2021

The entry into force of the MERCOSUR Residency Agreement varied in the different signatory countries due to changes in migration policy frameworks at a national level (IOM, 2018). Argentina and Bolivia incorporated it into their internal framework in 2004; Brazil, Chile and Uruguay did so in 2005, and Paraguay in 2008. Ecuador and Peru incorporated it in 2011, and Colombia was the last country to do so in 2012. Therefore, the effective implementation of the Agreement within the migration regularization mechanisms of each country also differed: Argentina implemented it in 2005; Brazil and Uruguay did so in 2006; Chile and Paraguay, in 2009; Bolivia and Peru, in 2011; and Colombia and Ecuador, in 2014 (*ibid.*).

The figures available reflect this timing difference in the Agreement's incorporation and implementation within the migration regulations. This situation, in addition to the various sizes and origins of the foreign population in each country, has defined the total number of residencies granted through this instrument and thus the relative share of each nation in the total MERCOSUR residencies at a regional level.

Through the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement, **3,626,598** (temporary and permanent) residencies were granted between 2009 and 2021 in South American countries.

Graph 4: Cumulative total number of (temporary and permanent) residencies granted through the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement, period 2009–2021\* \*\*



Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities and ministries with jurisdiction over this issue, 2021.

\* The data of 2021 from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Peru correspond to the entire year. The data of 2021 from Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay correspond to the first half of the year. For 2019, 2020 and 2021, no information from Bolivia or Colombia is available.

\*\* Permanent residencies for MERCOSUR citizens in Uruguay are processed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country through Law No. 19.254.

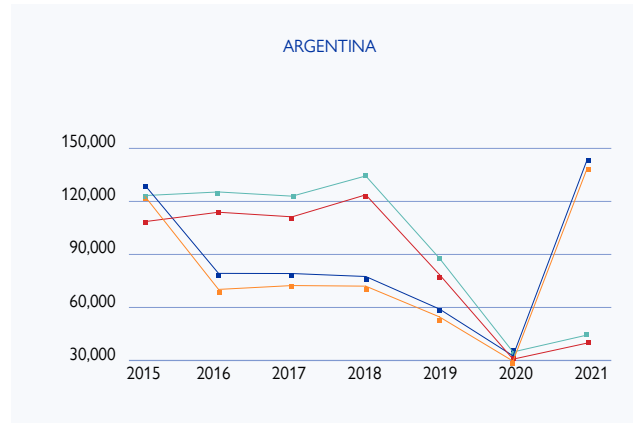
Graphs combining general (temporary and permanent) residencies and those granted through the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement, both in the period 2015–2021, are presented below. The objective is thus to compare the share of MERCOSUR residencies within migration regularization processes in South America. In countries such as Uruguay and especially in Argentina, a large part of the residence permits granted in the period 2015–2021 were issued through the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement, as the main nationalities to access regularization pathways were those covered by said agreement, accounting for the strong intraregional nature within international migration in these two

countries. It is worth mentioning that both Argentina and Uruguay applied said agreement to nationals from Venezuela, even after its suspension from the bloc in 2017. In other countries, such as Brazil and Chile, the most widely used regularization instruments or other migration measures do not correspond to the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement. This is because there are other regularization measures for foreign people whose countries of origin are not parties to the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement or else other instruments are used, such as the Democratic Responsibility Visa in Chile (2018) or Inter-ministerial Ordinance No. 9 (2018) in Brazil, both for Venezuelan

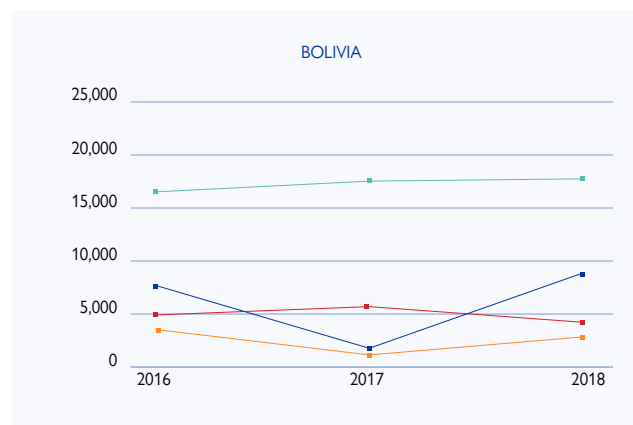
nationals or the Haitian population, the Family Reunification Visa implemented in Chile (2018) and the humanitarian visa established by Brazil since 2012.

The share varies from country to country, for example, in Argentina, 93 per cent of the residencies were granted through said agreement.

Graph 5: Evolution of temporary and permanent residencies granted within the framework of the MERCOSUR Residency Agreement by country, compared to the general temporary and permanent residencies\*



- In Argentina, in the period 2015–2021, around 1,260,000 residencies were granted through the Agreement, mostly permanent ones. The main nationalities were Venezuelan, Paraguayan and Bolivian.

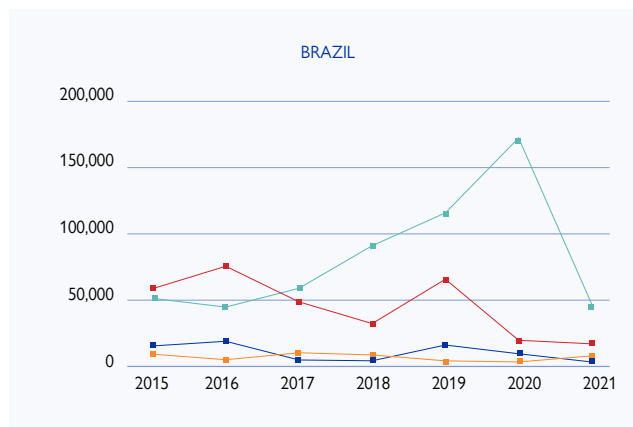


- In Bolivia, between 2016 and 2018, nearly 27,000 residencies were granted through the Agreement – 70 per cent were temporary and 30 per cent, permanent – and 2018 was the year with the largest number of MERCOSUR residencies.

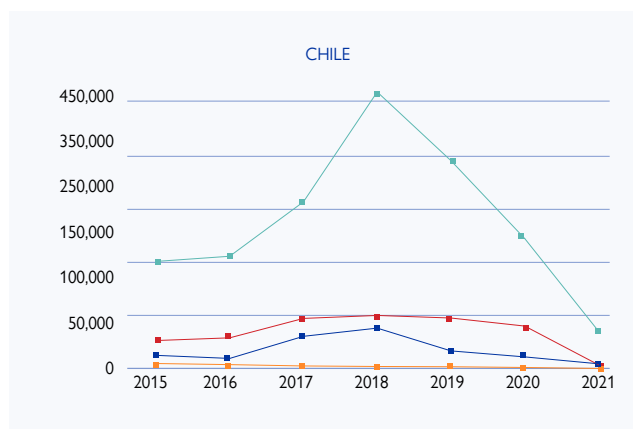
◆ Permanent MERCOSUR ◆ Temporary MERCOSUR ◆ Permanent Generales ◆ Temporary Generales

Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities and ministries with jurisdiction over this issue, 2021.

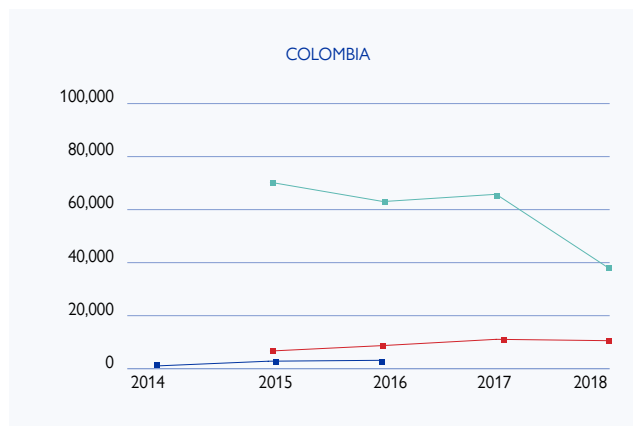
\* The data of 2021 from Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay correspond to the entire year. The data of 2021 from Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay correspond to the first half of the year. For 2017 and 2018, no information from Peru is available. For 2019, 2020 and 2021, no information from Bolivia or Colombia is available.



- In Brazil, during the period 2015–2021, approximately 124,000 residencies were granted through the Residence Agreement. This figure is significantly lower than the total number of residence permits processed through other migration regularization policies and mechanisms. The main nationalities regularized through the Agreement in 2021 were Colombian, Bolivian and Paraguayan.



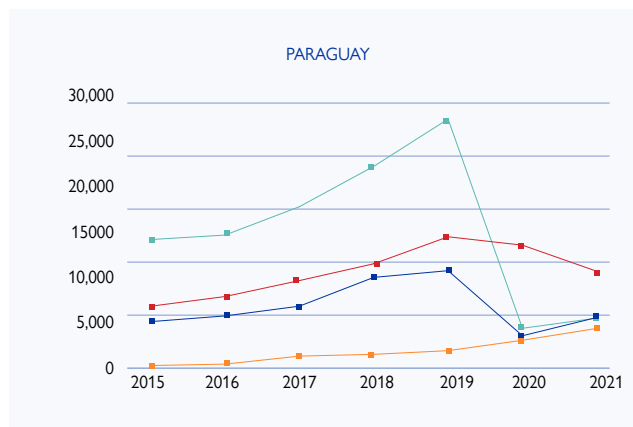
- Chile granted 282,000 MERCOSUR residencies in the period 2015–2021, 83 per cent of which were temporary and 17 per cent permanent. Most of the residence permits were granted to Bolivian nationals followed by Argentine nationals.



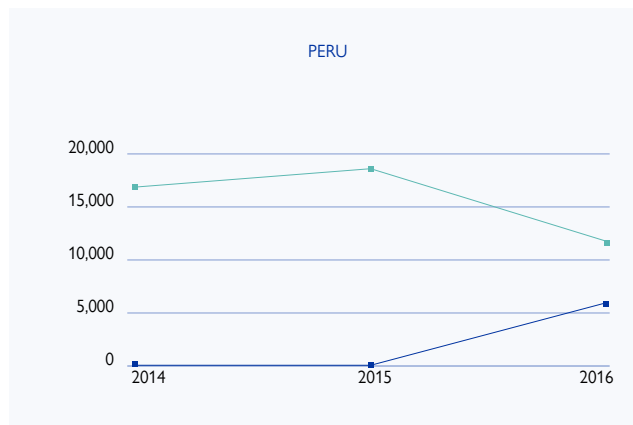
- In Colombia, between 2014 and 2016, only 6,200 residencies were granted through the Agreement, corresponding to temporary permits.

◆ Permanent MERCOSUR ◆ Temporary MERCOSUR ◆ Permanent Generales ◆ Temporary Generales

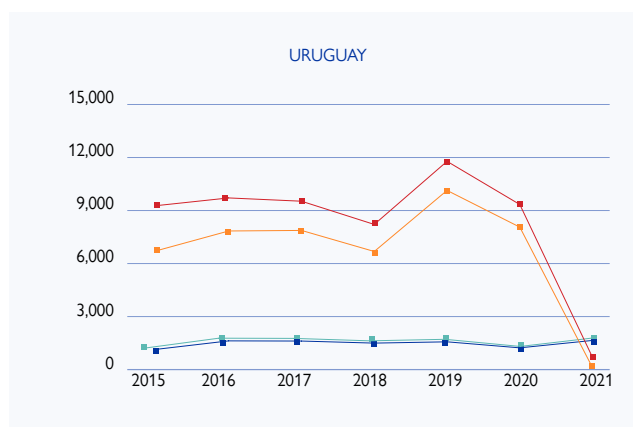
Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities and ministries with jurisdiction over this issue, 2021.



- Between 2015 and 2019, all the categories increased, especially the general temporary residencies. In 2020 all the categories fell sharply, as opposed to the MERCOSUR agreement permanent residencies, whose decrease was much smaller than that of the other categories. In 2021, the figures of the Agreement permanent residencies remained relatively high, accounting for fewer regularized persons and the MERCOSUR origin of the persons receiving those permits.



- Between 2015 and 2021, 93 per cent of the total number of residencies granted corresponded to temporary permits not covered by the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement. Only 6 per cent of the total corresponded to residencies processed by means of said Agreement, and 9 out of 10 were temporary residencies.



- In Uruguay, in the period 2015–2021, 66,000 residencies were granted through the Agreement, 90 per cent of which were permanent.

◆ Permanent MERCOSUR ◆ Temporary MERCOSUR ◆ Permanent Generales ◆ Temporary Generales

Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities and ministries with jurisdiction over this issue, 2021.

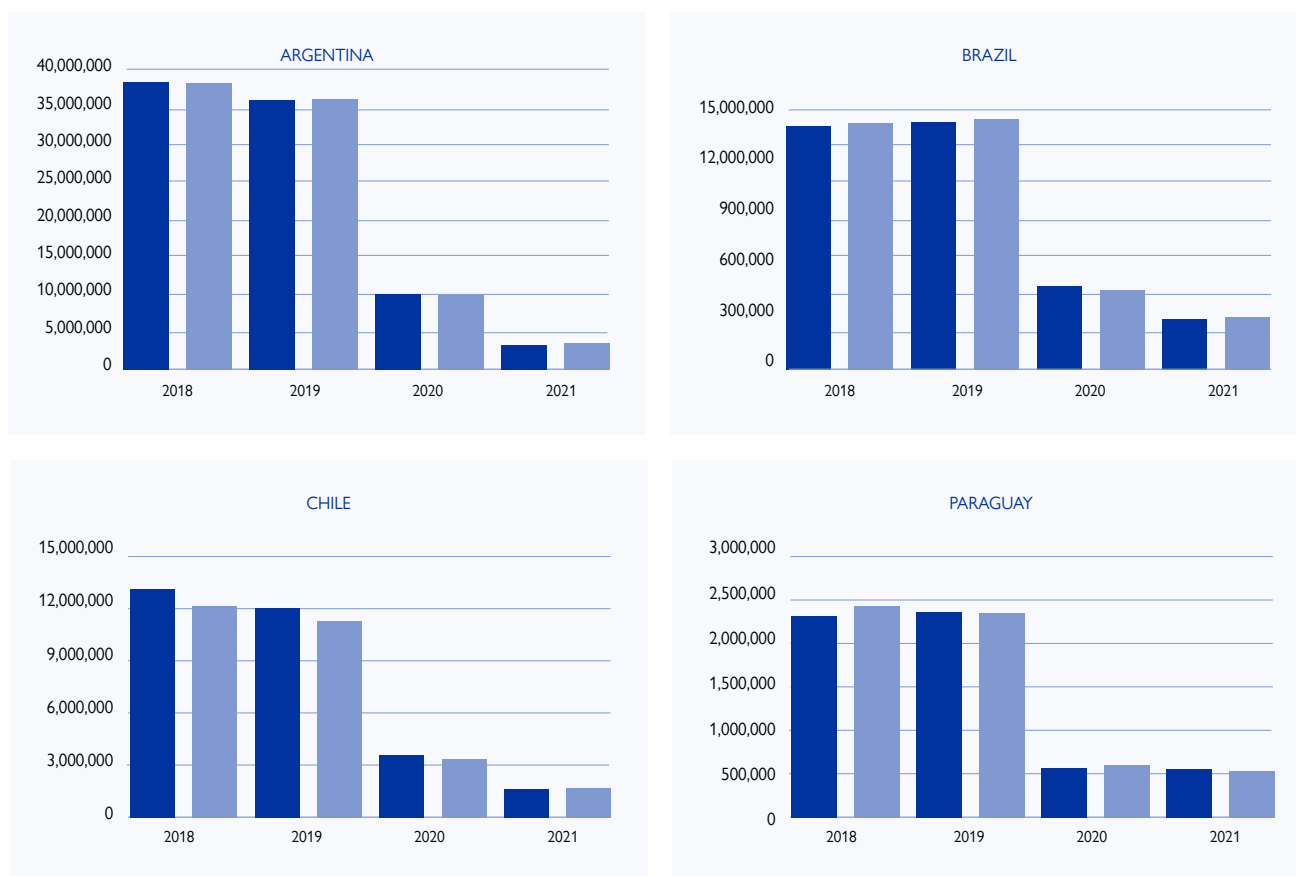
# MOVEMENTS OF PEOPLE

Table II. Movements of nationals and foreigners for the period 2018–2021

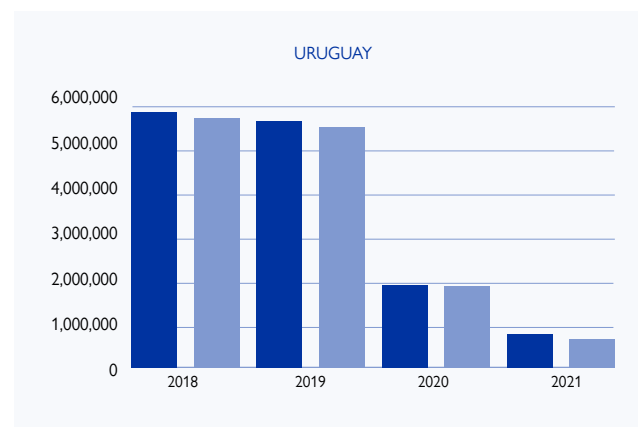
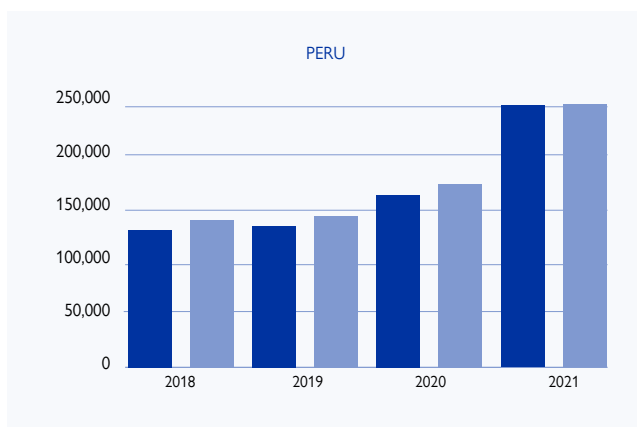
NATIONALS AND FOREIGNERS		ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CHILE	PARAGUAY	PERU	URUGUAY
2018	Total movements	73,232,687	28,376,652	25,582,124	5,477,694	453,109	11,685,000
	Entries	36,657,610	14,086,639	13,293,029	2,672,737	218,463	5,912,496
	Exits	36,575,077	14,290,013	12,289,095	2,804,957	234,646	5,772,504
	Net	82,533	-203,374	1,003,934	-48,708	-16,183	139,992
2019	Total movements	68,925,198	21,960,946	23,691,431	5,446,437	465,208	11,250,289
	Entries	34,411,494	14,299,109	12,223,313	2,733,652	224,510	5,697,823
	Exits	34,513,704	14,474,565	11,468,118	2,712,785	240,698	5,552,466
	Net	-102,210	-175,456	755,195	20,867	-16,188	145,357
2020	Total movements	19,246,425	9,458,449	7,015,335	1,358,412	565,483	3,798,700
	Entries	9,704,556	4,841,150	3,615,859	659,621	273,824	1,915,605
	Exits	9,541,869	4,617,299	3,399,476	698,791	291,659	1,883,095
	Net	162,687	223,851	216,383	-39,170	-17,835	32,510
2021	Total movements	6,450,924	5,959,359	3,412,718	1,251,692	832,812	1,427,430
	Entries	3,107,265	2,900,017	1,679,219	639,494	415,771	777,398
	Exits	3,343,659	3,059,342	1,733,499	612,198	417,041	650,032
	Net	-236,394	-159,325	-54,280	27,296	-1,270	127,366

Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities, 2021.

Graph 6: Entries and exits of nationals and foreigners by country, years 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021



◆ Exits ◆ Entries



◆ Exits ◆ Entries

Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities, 2021.

In the pandemic years, all the countries (except for Peru) showed a sharp fall in total movements (entries and exits): in 2020, total movements declined, on average, by 66 per cent compared to 2019.

Considering the figures in 2021, except for the Peruvian case, it is seen that the total movements were even lower than in 2020, especially in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. The reduced movements in 2020 are mainly due to the border closure, a situation that, with certain relaxation, continued in 2021.

However, the greater mobility in 2020 compared to 2021 may be due to the return of foreign people who had settled in other countries, a situation that came back to normal in 2021.

Between January and December 2021, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru had negative net movements, suggesting that there were more people exiting their territories than entering them. Paraguay and Uruguay had positive net movements for the same period, with total movements significantly lower than those in pre-pandemic years, especially in Uruguay.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, the pandemic and the measures imposed by the governments to preserve the population's health are reflected on both the residence permits granted and international movements.

Considering the countries that issued the largest number of permits (according to the figures available), Argentina had a significant decrease in the total (temporary and permanent) residencies granted in 2020, compared to the previous year. In Chile and Brazil, in spite of a decline in the total residencies granted, the figures remained high in 2020. In 2021, according to the figures available, the total number of residencies grew due to the relaxation of restrictions on international mobility.

In addition, as mentioned in the introduction of this report, the emerging trends and those reinforced by the pandemic suggest that irregular transits are taking place from South America to the north of the continent. This irregularity is due to documentation issues, some persisting border closures and health requirements to enter countries.

At the same time, it will be important to have data disaggregated by sex, gender and other diversity criteria to be able to reflect a gender perspective on this type of analysis in the future.



Table 3: Temporary and permanent residencies by country, period 2015–2021

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Subtotal by category	TOTAL	
ARGENTINA	Permanent	132,473	86,217	86,131	84,575	67,531	42,982	145,151	645,060	1,358,045
	Temporary	127,032	128,923	126,714	137,317	94,175	45,005	53,819	712,985	
BOLIVIA	Permanent	1,359	5,071	6,028	4,232	0	0	0	16,690	73,856
	Temporary	4,338	16,669	17,943	18,216	0	0	0	57,166	
BRAZIL	Permanent	58,055	76,201	82,005	29,940	65,714	16,473	67,402	395,790	1,100,351
	Temporary	47,728	40,989	125,757	88,452	113,884	171,865	115,886	704,561	
CHILE	Permanent	48,904	53,666	87,848	93,060	88,532	74,368	27,180	473,558	2,329,970
	Temporary	176,738	185,335	275,592	457,776	343,823	214,680	202,468	1,856,412	
ECUADOR	Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
COLOMBIA	Permanent	5,696	8,297	11,265	10,616	0	0	0	35,874	271,722
	Temporary	70,416	62,884	65,717	36,831	0	0	0	235,848	
PARAGUAY	Permanent	6,816	7,875	9,617	11,451	14,398	13,482	12,359	75,998	199,524
	Temporary	14,121	14,614	17,723	22,150	27,328	4,394	23,196	123,526	
PERU	Permanent	0	0	335	1,177	1,276	879	2,808	6,475	1,026,882
	Temporary	21,665	25,146	51,168	209,900	354,388	167,420	190,720	1,020,407	
URUGUAY	Permanent	9,576	10,035	9,841	8,468	12,199	9,646	2,654	62,419	77,313
	Temporary	1,073	1,702	1,689	1,537	1,632	1,187	3,421	14,894	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>725,990</b>	<b>723,624</b>	<b>975,373</b>	<b>1,215,698</b>	<b>1,184,880</b>	<b>762,381</b>	<b>847,064</b>	<b>6,405,010</b>	<b>6,405,010</b>	

Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities, 2021.

Table 4: Temporary and permanent residencies granted within the framework of the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement by country, period 2009–2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Subtotal by category	TOTAL
Permanent	83,510	89,132	121,870	119,323	132,144	100,874	126,631	77,808	79,834	79,518	63,415	40,204	140,590	1,254,853	
Temporary	111,698	76,129	121,854	157,218	128,560	79,049	113,364	118,296	115,878	127,419	85,615	41,230	49,604	1,325,914	2,580,767
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195,208</b>	<b>165,261</b>	<b>243,724</b>	<b>276,541</b>	<b>260,704</b>	<b>179,923</b>	<b>239,995</b>	<b>196,104</b>	<b>195,712</b>	<b>206,937</b>	<b>149,030</b>	<b>81,434</b>	<b>190,194</b>		
Permanent	-	-	-	-	2,639	7,750	4,681	3,844	1,119	3,051	-	-	-	23,084	
Temporary	-	-	4,142	14,864	9,183	10,801	8,255	7,994	1,752	9,224	-	-	-	66,215	89,299
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,142</b>	<b>14,864</b>	<b>11,822</b>	<b>18,551</b>	<b>12,936</b>	<b>11,838</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>12,275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		
Permanent	1,727	1,853	9,572	9,856	4,512	2,890	9,935	2,896	11,682	8,961	1,503	55	11,304	76,746	
Temporary	4,248	4,795	11,722	21,728	33,050	30,076	15,688	20,243	2,014	1,229	16,592	8,093	13,400	182,878	259,624
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>21,294</b>	<b>31,584</b>	<b>37,562</b>	<b>32,966</b>	<b>25,623</b>	<b>23,139</b>	<b>13,696</b>	<b>10,190</b>	<b>18,095</b>	<b>8,148</b>	<b>24,704</b>		
Permanent	-	-	3,936	6,838	6,364	10,694	14,628	11,405	7,543	5,982	5,283	3,121	585	76,379	
Temporary	2,442	8,117	10,808	15,604	29,265	28,931	23,146	17,580	57,568	72,381	31,180	20,334	11,229	328,585	404,964
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>8,117</b>	<b>14,744</b>	<b>22,442</b>	<b>35,629</b>	<b>39,625</b>	<b>37,774</b>	<b>28,985</b>	<b>65,111</b>	<b>78,363</b>	<b>36,463</b>	<b>23,455</b>	<b>11,814</b>		
Temporary	-	-	-	-	-	71	2,839	3,360	-	-	-	-	-	6,270	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>6,270</b>
Permanent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,409	-	-	-	-	582	5,991	
Temporary	-	-	-	-	-	14,899	16,481	10,241	-	-	-	-	4,671	46,292	52,283
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,899</b>	<b>16,481</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,253</b>		
Permanent	-	-	777	2,603	895	74	300	455	1,324	1,516	1,916	3,044	4,329	17,233	
Temporary	1,125	6,521	2,619	971	1,534	3,609	5,115	5,737	6,801	9,942	10,673	3,573	5,567	63,787	81,020
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>6,521</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>6,192</b>	<b>8,125</b>	<b>11,458</b>	<b>12,589</b>	<b>6,617</b>	<b>9,896</b>		
Permanent	-	-	-	-	-	-	697	1,689	0	2	33	361	1,828	4,610	
Temporary	-	-	10	763	4,028	6,160	8,070	8,401	4,229	12,828	13,987	6,111	8,158	72,745	77,355
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>8,767</b>	<b>10,090</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>12,830</b>	<b>14,020</b>	<b>6,472</b>	<b>8,158</b>		
Permanent	884	488	257	469	241	1,113	6,919	8,098	8,131	6,884	10,500	8,326	11,280	63,590	
Temporary	1,769	974	515	767	739	625	477	840	955	492	569	589	2,115	11,426	75,016
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>7,396</b>	<b>8,938</b>	<b>9,086</b>	<b>7,376</b>	<b>11,069</b>	<b>8,915</b>	<b>13,395</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>207,403</b>	<b>188,009</b>	<b>288,082</b>	<b>351,004</b>	<b>353,154</b>	<b>297,616</b>	<b>357,226</b>	<b>304,296</b>	<b>298,830</b>	<b>339,429</b>	<b>241,266</b>	<b>135,041</b>	<b>263,414</b>	<b>3,626,598</b>	<b>3,626,598</b>

Source: Information provided by South American migration authorities, 2021. For 2017 and 2018, no information from Peru is available. For 2019, 2020 and 2021, no information from Bolivia or Colombia is available.

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