Atlas of migration in Northern Central America
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This document was prepared by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in the framework of the Alliance for addressing the causes of migration and building opportunities in rural areas of Mesoamerica, established jointly by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The document was prepared by Paulo Saad, Chief of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, and Jorge Martínez Pizarro and Zulma Sosa of the same Division, who guided and supervised the work of the consultants Claudia Arellano and Cristián Orrego, who compiled data and prepared the infographics and maps. Assistance was provided by the consultant Jorge Dehays.

The boundaries and names shown on the maps included in this publication do not imply official acceptance or endorsement by the United Nations.
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Over the past few months the political agendas and television screens in our region have been filled with images of seas of people fleeing from despair. Many of them have chosen to trek 3,700 km with their children on their backs, cross two or three borders irregularly and ford torrential tropical rivers, rather than resign themselves to the certainty of a hostile world in their towns and communities. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) view this state of affairs as unacceptable and something that we aim to help change.

In the period between the 2000 and 2010 census rounds, the number of Latin Americans living in a place other than that of their birth increased by about 32%. For the Central American subregion this increase was 35%, while in Northern Central America (NCA) it averaged 59%. Honduras stands out in this latter grouping, with a 94% jump in the number of emigrants between 2000 and 2010. Furthermore, there are signs that this uptrend has not eased since that date.

Today, migration is more complex than ever in Central America. There are larger numbers of migrants in transit, returnees, unaccompanied minors and asylum-seekers, as well as whole families and highly conspicuous caravans journeying through Mexico and the NCA countries. Migration has become a matter of the highest priority on development and political agendas.

There are several factors behind the intensification and greater complexity of migration. Some are global in nature, such as the financial crisis of 2007–2008, which reduced Latin American and Caribbean migration to countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) —especially to the United States and Spain— and drove increases in intraregional flows, reflecting significant improvements in some of the region’s own economies. Differences between countries in terms of political stability exert a powerful influence on migration. Broader options for transport and communication, as well as more open and diverse labour markets in some countries, are also relevant factors.

In the case of Central America, particularly in the NCA countries, there are additional factors. A fundamental consideration is poverty in countries of origin, especially in Honduras and Guatemala, whose poverty rates stand at 74% and 68%, respectively. Emigrants from NCA come mainly from rural areas, particularly in the cases of Honduras and Guatemala, where rural poverty is as high as 82% and 77%, respectively. Extreme vulnerability —particularly in rural areas— to climate events such as hurricanes, earthquakes and droughts combines with poverty to virtually decimate the livelihoods of millions of people. Family reunification and networks in transit and destination countries are also contributing factors, given that a high percentage of migrants from NCA have relatives in the United States. Lastly, but no less importantly, violence and insecurity significantly increase the cost of remaining in countries of origin, although these may also occur in transit countries, as evidenced by the dozens of migrant deaths and the incalculable numbers who have suffered violence en route.

1 The term “Northern Central America (NCA)” as it is used here refers to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.
The recent proposal by the United Nations of a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration to serve as a general framework for migration to take place in a safe, orderly and regular manner comes in response to the situation described. In July 2018, the States Members of the United Nations finalized the text of the Global Compact, the first ever global agreement to better manage international migration, address its challenges, strengthen migrant rights and contribute to sustainable development. The document includes 23 objectives and is intended to tackle the causes and consequences of migration in contemporary society, framing a proposal for understanding and governance of the phenomenon based on the perspective of social and human development and placing human security and migrants’ rights at its core, in order to create the conditions for safe, orderly and regular migration. The agreement will be submitted for formal adoption by Member States at the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which will be held in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 10 and 11 December.

The countries of Northern Central America have a growing body of studies and analyses on migration issues. However, there are still significant gaps in regular, up-to-date statistical data on migration in those countries. Yet migration has never been afforded the importance and significance that it has acquired today, especially in relation to new conditions at points of departure (violence, political instability, drought and natural disasters, poverty and inequality), in transit migration through Mexico (human rights violations, organized crime, extortion and risks to migrants’ health and lives) and upon arrival and integration into the United States (mass deportation policy, criminalization of undocumented migration, racism and xenophobia, among other things).

ECLAC and FAO intend this Atlas, which groups and organizes the best statistical data available, as a contribution to the characterization of migration patterns in the countries that make up NCA. We hope that it will serve as an input for designing policies, programmes and various forms of action to benefit safe, orderly and regular migration in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

ECLAC and FAO are working together on further studies on migration dynamics and characteristics in the countries of Northern Central America. We are focusing on movements across multiple countries, both within NCA and in relation to Mexico, as well as on human security, the study of rural areas from which migrants depart, and the linkages between migration processes and the development strategies of the NCA countries.

The collaboration between ECLAC and FAO has the primary objective of providing better policy and technical advisory services, based on our highly complementary mandates, competencies and areas of expertise, which enable us to garner a holistic response to the questions and demands raised by the countries.

Alicia Bárcena
Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Julio Berdegué
Deputy Director-General and Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Today, migration is more complex than ever in Central America. There are larger numbers of migrants in transit, returnees, unaccompanied minors and asylum-seekers, as well as whole families and highly conspicuous caravans journeying through Mexico and the NCA countries. Migration has become a matter of the highest priority on development and political agendas.
Situation in countries of origin of Northern Central America (NCA)

I.1 Demographic and economic characteristics of the countries comprising NCA

Map I.1
Total population of Mexico and Central American countries, 2015

Population dynamics in Mexico and the NCA countries are currently in a favourable period of the demographic dividend, in which the population of working age is increasing relative to the population of non-working age (children and older persons).

However, if the economic and industrial structure of the NCA countries continues to fail to produce sufficient good-quality jobs, much of the working-age population will continue to migrate, possibly to other latitudes.

Economic growth and remittances

Figure I.3
Countries of Northern Central America: per capita GDP, 2013–2017
(Dollars at current prices)

Figure I.4
Countries of Northern Central America and Mexico: per capita GDP growth rate, 2000–2015

Table I.1
Central America: indicators showing the weight of remittances, 2016
(Percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage of GDP</th>
<th>Percentage of exports</th>
<th>Percentage of imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>108.6</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America(^a)</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The NCA countries have a lower per capita GDP than their neighbours, at just a third of the average for the Latin American region overall. Honduras, the NCA country with the lowest per capita GDP, nevertheless posted the fastest growth in this indicator in 2000–2015 (2.4%). A considerable share of the GDP of the NCA countries comes from remittances sent by migrants abroad to their families at home.

The contribution of remittances to GDP shows the significance of these inflows in supporting family economies. Migration, or seeking work in another country, represents an opportunity for households in NCA countries. It is precisely these countries that receive the largest remittances—both by absolute volume and by percentage of GDP—compared to other countries in the region. This situation also reflects a high degree of dependence on income generated abroad and the lack of other sources of income.
Labour market participation

**Figure I.5**
Central America: labour market participation rate by sex, 2016
(Percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Gender Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures.

**Figure I.6**
Central America: open unemployment rate, latest period available, 2014–2016
(Percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures.

The Central American countries show very low rates of female labour market participation and varied unemployment figures. Guatemala, which has the lowest unemployment rate in NCA (around 3.0% over the past three years), has the widest gap in labour market participation by sex, with the employment rate for men doubling the rate for women. This trend is replicated, albeit less markedly, in the other NCA countries (El Salvador and Honduras).
Of all the population, the rural poor are the most sensitive to economic, political and even climatological crises owing the vulnerability of areas devoted to agriculture, the main source of economic activity for the labour force in NCA countries (33.3% in Guatemala and Honduras and 34.5% in El Salvador). The crises and food insecurity caused by droughts in the Central America Dry Corridor directly affect the rural population in the three NCA countries and Nicaragua, which, in turn, has affected other indicators related to rural poverty, such as the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under age 5, which in Guatemala reached 59.6% of the rural population and 65.9% of the indigenous population in the period 2004–2012.

Economic factors and emigration

Map I.2
Mexico and Central America: poverty and per capita GDP, 2015
(Percentages)

Although El Salvador registers a lower poverty level and higher per capita GDP than the other countries in Northern Central America, it has the highest percentage of native-born population residing abroad, suggesting that other factors may be behind its high levels of emigration.
Various factors may be driving the high rate of emigration from the countries of Northern Central America

Environmental or climatic factors
The NCA countries have been hit by hurricanes, earthquakes and drought in the past few decades, which has left the population in these countries more vulnerable

Family factors
82% of migrants from NCA countries have family members in the United States, providing networks that support migration

Rights, violence and insecurity
Although records are scarce, violence suffered by NCA emigrants both in their countries of origin and during transit has been explicitly identified as a determining factor in the forced departure of part of the population
Main migratory flows

Map I.3
Mexico and Central America: native-born population residing abroad and main migration destinations, 2015
(Number of persons)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) [online database] https://celade.cepal.org/bdcelade/imila/ (ECLAC, 2018b).

Any change in migratory trends in NCA will need to be underpinned by development sustainability. Economic, environmental and social factors need to be improved, and the situation of increasing violence and political crisis resolved, as an essential condition to raise living standards and thus make migration into an informed choice, and not a forced option.
I.2 Social risks and vulnerabilities at origin and in transit

Violence in the countries of Northern Central America

NCA migrants come from contexts with high levels of violence and are also vulnerable to violence during transit through Mexico towards the United States.

Image I.2
Homicide rate in 2017
(Homicides per 100,000 inhabitants)

Guatemala
26
Equivalent to 4,409 victims

Honduras
43
Equivalent to 3,791 victims

El Salvador
60
Equivalent to 3,947 victims

These three countries have Central America’s highest homicide rates.

Femicide rates in the NCA countries are the highest in the Latin American and Caribbean region, and represent 87% of all femicides in Central America in 2017.

**Image I.3**
Femicide rates in 2017
(Gender-based homicides of women aged 15 years and over, per 100,000 women)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Femicide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Migrant crime victims during transit through Mexico, 2017

Map I.4
Migrants passing through shelters or meals facilities documented by the Migrant Protection Organizations Documentation Network (REDODEM) who declared having suffered or witnessed a crime during their journey through Mexican territory

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Red de Documentación de las Organizaciones Defensoras de Migrantes (REDODEM), *El Estado indolente: recuento de la violencia en las rutas migratorias y perfiles de movilidad en México*, Mexico City, 2018.

Most crimes against migrants in transit in Mexico are committed in States near the southern border: Chiapas, Oaxaca and Veracruz. An intermediate incidence of these crimes occurs in the States of Tabasco in the south of the country and Guanajuato, Jalisco and Mexico in the centre-west. Recently, migrants have been changing their routes to avoid falling victim to crime (REDODEM, 2018).
Violence during transit

8 times higher
Central Americans’ risk of being kidnapped during transit through Mexico compared to Mexicans
(Canales and Rojas, 2018)

3 of every 4 crimes
suffered by NCA migrants in transit are robberies
(REDODEM, 2018)

1 of every 4 Honduran migrants
has been the victim of some sort of crime or abuse, making this nationality the most vulnerable during transit
(SEGOB, 2012)
1.3 Effects of climate change

Rural conditions and emigration in Northern Central America

Agricultural workers and migrants

- One of the main groups migrating from NCA to Mexico and the United States consists of rural families who rely on agriculture for their livelihood.
- Most of them grow basic grains such as maize, beans, rice and coffee, as well as gourdes, in the Central America Dry Corridor.

Image I.4
Percentage of rural population per country, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 64% of deported unaccompanied Salvadoran minors come from rural households in 2016 (IOM, 2017a)
- 50.5% of Guatemalans receiving remittances from abroad in 2016 were living in rural areas (IOM, 2017b)
- 43% of Honduran returnees in 2015 came from rural localities (INE, 2016)
Climate change has direct impacts on agriculture, one of the main sources of work and family subsistence for the population of NCA countries, because of drought and other phenomena that affect crops, mainly grains such as maize, beans, rice and coffee, as well as gourdes, and this threatens food security and sovereignty.

The rural population devoted to these activities has been forced to migrate out of the region and seek wage work, because the impacts of climate change extend throughout the Central America Dry Corridor.

The Central America Dry Corridor is a subregion of dry tropical forest that spans the countries of NCA and Nicaragua (and, in a smaller proportion, parts of Costa Rica and Panama). The population of the Corridor is estimated at 10.5 million, most of it in the NCA countries (FAO, 2012).

The Central America Dry Corridor, in particular Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, is experiencing one of the worst droughts of the past decade; as a result, over 3.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance (FAO, 2016).

Other disaster risks, such as hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, floods, fires and, especially, the prolonged effects of the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) in the droughts of 2009 and 2015, have left many families critically short of food, especially the most vulnerable populations, such as indigenous communities and women and children living in poverty.
Impacts of the El Niño phenomenon on the countries of Northern Central America around 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People in need of humanitarian assistance</th>
<th>People affected by food insecurity</th>
<th>Crop losses</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td>915,000</td>
<td>200 000 tons of maize and beans</td>
<td>US$ 7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
<td>461,000</td>
<td>60% of maize and 80% of beans</td>
<td>US$ 3.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>60% of maize</td>
<td>US$ 6.6 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Food security exists when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 1996).

The funding gap refers to the lack of public and private mechanisms that capture the public good dimension of food security (FAO, 2016).
Hallmarks of migration and migrants

II.1 General overview of transit, destination and return

Migration in transit

In 2015, the number of Central American migrants in transit northwards was estimated at 417,000. Most of them came from Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras and aimed to reach the United States (Canales and Rojas, 2018).

57% of migrants in transit through Mexico resorted to “coyotes” or other similar arrangements to cross into the United States (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte and others, 2017).

Only 19 of every 100 migrants who began the journey to the United States arrived there without being stopped by the Mexican or United States authorities (Canales and Rojas, 2018).

Figure II.1
Total migrants in transit through Mexico, 2005–2015
(Thousands of persons)

3.5 million migrants from Northern Central America were residing in the United States in May 2017 (Canales and Rojas, 2018)

51% of returnees to NCA between January and June 2017 and in the same period in 2018 came from Mexico, while 49% came from the United States (IOM, 2018b)

35% growth in the population of NCA residents in the United States between April 2009 and May 2017 (Canales and Rojas, 2018)

Guatemala represents the largest proportion returning from the United States between January 2016 and September 2018 (46% of all NCA returnees), followed by Honduras (34%) and El Salvador (20%) (IOM, 2018a)

Of the total NCA population eligible for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) programme, 56% applied; however, only 9% obtained this benefit. Of the children accepted under DACA, 78% were Mexican (Canales and Rojas, 2018)

68% of Mexican residents returning from the United States had been detained on the street or at the border (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte and others, 2017)

60% of NCA migrants working in precarious employment in the United States had irregular migratory status in 2015 (Canales and Rojas, 2018)

Deportations of NCA migrants by United States courts increased by 56% between February and June 2018 (IOM, 2018b)

1 Residents are defined here as persons born abroad who have resided for over a year in the United States, regardless of migratory status.

2 The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) programme is intended to protect and regularize the situation of children arriving with irregular migratory status.

3 Return migration is a stage of the migratory process, but not necessarily the last one. It refers to the movement, voluntary or otherwise, of people returning temporarily or permanently to their country or origin.
II.2 Characteristics of migrants in transit, at their destination and upon return

Profile of migrants from the countries of Northern Central America

**Migrants in transit**

- Men outnumbered women by 26% among migrants from NCA countries in 2015
- Half of recent migrants\(^4\) are aged under 24, and 25% are children and young people under the age of 20 (Canales and Rojas, 2018)
- 58% of recent migrants in 2015 had not completed secondary education (Canales and Rojas, 2018)
- 82% of migrants have family members in the United States (SEGOB, 2012)

**Migrants at their destination**

- In 2015, 89% of migrants from El Salvador, 87% of those from Guatemala and 82% of those from Honduras were residing in the United States
- 56% of immigrants from NCA countries, i.e. 1,750,000 people, had irregular (undocumented) status in the United States in 2016 (Canales and Rojas, 2018)
- In 2015, 55% of NCA residents in the United States had not completed secondary school (Canales and Rojas, 2018)

**Return migrants**

- 359,000 migrants returned to NCA countries between 2016 and 2017 (IOM, 2018a)
- 85% of returnees in 2017 were men, 15% were women (IOM, 2018a)
- Only 11% of Honduran returnees and 15% of Mexican returnees lived in main cities in their countries of origin; the rest came mainly from rural areas and smaller towns (Canales and Rojas, 2018)

\(^4\) Recent migration refers to migratory flows from 2010 onward.
Migrants returning to Northern Central America

164,000 migrants returned between 2017 and 2018

- 56% year-on-year increase in returns to Honduras in January–June 2018
- 65% year-on-year increase in returns to Guatemala in January–June 2018
- 20% year-on-year fall in returns to El Salvador in January–June 2018

Migration barriers and restrictions

Between 2007 and 2016 over 840,000 migrants from NCA countries were deported (Canales and Rojas, 2018).

19,000 family units from NCA countries were ruled inadmissible on the south-west border of the United States between October 2017 and June 2018 (IOM, 2018b).

Figure II.2
Unaccompanied minors and family units: detentions on the south-west border of the United States, October 2017–June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Unaccompanied Minors</th>
<th>Family Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>7,780</td>
<td>24,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>17,649</td>
<td>33,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>3,279</td>
<td>8,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>7,682</td>
<td>1,565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Image II.1
Detentions by Mexican authorities by NCA country, April–June 2018

59% increase in detention of NCA migrants by Mexican authorities between April–June 2017 and the same period in 2018.

El Salvador
2,872
Honduras
13,310
Guatemala
11,068

II.3 Unaccompanied minors migrating from Northern Central America

Unaccompanied foreign minors heading towards the United States

Migration by unaccompanied minors in the region refers to all foreign minors under 18 years of age who are separated from both parents and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so, as well as those left alone after entering the country.

(Martínez Pizarro and Orrego Rivera, 2016)

Unaccompanied minors in transit

180,000 unaccompanied minors were stopped on the south-west border of the United States between 2013 and 2017 (IOM, 2018b)

45,000 unaccompanied minors from NCA countries were registered in Mexico between 2015 and 2016 (SEGOB, 2016)
Northern Triangle Migration Management Information Initiative (NTMI)

The aim of the initiative is to strengthen the capacities of governments to manage, collect, analyse and share information on migration, in order to support humanitarian action and protect vulnerable populations in Northern Central America (IOM, undated).

Main factors in migration by unaccompanied minors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Better standards of living</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence and insecurity</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of jobs</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family reunification</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a multi-causal phenomenon, in which the main factors have to do with lack of social protection for minors in NCA (IOM, 2017a, 2017c and 2017d).

Unaccompanied minors by sex and age

Among unaccompanied minors, the average age is 15.5 years for girls and 14.3 years for boys (IOM, 2017a, 2017c and 2017d).

Causes of migration by unaccompanied minors

This is a multi-causal phenomenon, in which the main factors have to do with lack of social protection for minors in NCA (IOM, 2017a, 2017c and 2017d).


The Northern Triangle Migration Management Information Initiative Human Mobility Survey treats the parents or guardians of returnee children as informants.
55% decrease in returns of children and adolescents from Mexico to NCA countries in 2017 compared to 2016 (Canales and Rojas, 2018)

12% increase in returns of children and adolescents from the United States to NCA countries in 2017 compared to 2016 (IOM, 2018a)

Returns among the child and adolescent population in 2016 and 2017

Regional and global framework for the protection of unaccompanied minors

- Regional Conference on Migration
- New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016)
- Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018)

In absolute terms, much larger numbers of children return from Mexico than from the United States.
II.4 Contributions of migration in countries of origin and destination: remittances and labour force

Labour force

Figure II.3
United States: level of occupational category by migratory origin, 2016 (Percentages)

70% of the economically active population of NCA residing in the United States has a job (Canales and Rojas, 2018)

NCA migrants show a marked occupational segregation, with most employed in low-skilled occupations.

63% of NCA migrants in the United States have NO access to social protection

The role of remittances

Because of their magnitude, constancy and recurrence, remittances form a foreign-exchange flow that has different impacts at the macroeconomic level and the microsocial level of recipient families and communities (Canales and Rojas, 2018).

In 2016, remittances exceeded US$ 18 billion for the first time in the Central American countries. 88% of these went to NCA countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Remittances in 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>US$ 3.8 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>US$ 7.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>US$ 4.6 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- The predominant role acquired by remittances is basically due to structural weakness in the recipient economies.
- The underlying question is not the positive impacts of remittances, but the structural failings in the economies of recipient countries.
- Remittances are basically wage funds made up of parts of migrants’ earnings that they send home to their families and communities.
- Remittances are much more stable and regular over time than other macroeconomic variables, such as foreign direct investment, manufacturing exports and other foreign-exchange inflows, and they are less sensitive to economic cycles (ECLAC, 2017).
Challenges of migration-related vulnerability in Northern Central America: links with the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Central America is one of the subregions with the greatest social and economic lags, and this is especially true of the NCA countries. This poses challenges that transcend the national and regional sphere and require global governance to tackle the factors driving migration.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is thus extremely important, as a first attempt to manage migratory flows in an integrated manner, at the international level and on the basis of the protection of the human rights of all migrants.

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

3 Principles
- Common understanding
- Shared responsibilities
- Unity of purpose

23 Objectives
The challenges assumed in the Global Compact are fully relevant in NCA. Two dimensions are key:
(i) the focus on the migration cycle
(ii) the structural factors that shape movements and compel migration

**The migration cycle**

**Main factors driving migration in NCA**

1. Social
2. Economic
3. Environmental
4. Security-related
5. Institutional
Objetives of the Global Compact: global commitments for the benefit of all

1. Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies
2. Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
3. Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration
4. Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation
5. Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration
6. Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work
7. Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration
8. Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants
9. Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants
10. Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration
11. Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner
12. Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral
13. Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives
14. Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle
15. Provide access to basic services for migrants
16. Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion
17. Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration
18. Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences
19. Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
20. Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants
21. Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration
22. Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits
23. Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration
Influencing the drivers of migration

To act on the factors driving migration, it is necessary to act on development, on the protection of human rights and on well-being throughout Central America, on the basis of an integrated strategy that includes:

**Social challenges**
- Reduce the effects of restrictive policies in transit and destination countries
- Promote human rights as a central principle throughout the migration cycle
- Eradicate high levels of poverty, especially in Honduras
- Achieve universal health services and ensure the right to them
- Establish systems of child care and food security
- Identify and protect unaccompanied migrant minors
- End the association between irregular status and criminalization
- Promote reentry to the education system, employment reintegration and financial inclusion

**Economic challenges**
- Support industrial transformation to reduce the heavy dependence on remittances
- Reduce the large gender differences in labour market participation
- Strengthen agricultural activity as a source of employment
- Promote the development of human capital through training and skills certification

**Environmental challenges**
- Reduce the vulnerability of areas at high risk of out-migration
- Boost the main return territories: rural areas and small towns
- Promote mechanisms to compensate and insure small farmers against agricultural losses owing to environmental changes
• Reduce violence and insecurity, especially as it affects women, children and young people
• Eradicate violence in transit, especially crimes of robbery and extortion
• End child detentions

• Promote a single regional system of migration data with basic criteria agreed upon between countries
• Set up regional partnerships to promote NCA migration towards countries to the south
• Strengthen governments’ capacities to manage, collect, analyse and share information
• Promote cross-border development and facilitate trade between Mexico and NCA countries
• Reduce deportations from Mexico to NCA countries
• Expand the options for legal transit
• Reduce insecurity and high human and financial costs and ease strict migration requirements
• Strengthen inter-institutional cooperation (government, civil society and international agencies) to combat and eliminate smuggling and trafficking
• Conduct ongoing regularization programmes, which should not be selective as to nationality or groups of migrants


___ (2018b), Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) [online database] https://celade.cepal.org/bdcelade/imila/.


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Throughout history, international migration has held opportunities for migrants, their families and communities, and the countries involved. However, these —sometimes symbolic— potential gains are often undermined by objective adversities faced by migrants on their travels, at their destinations, during their return journey and while in transit through intervening territories. Migration from the countries of Northern Central America (NCA), comprising El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, is shaped by economic factors such as wage and production gaps between countries, by natural disasters and by the first impacts of climate change, especially in rural areas. All this intersects with the insecurity and structural violence that have beset these countries for years. Accordingly, the major —and recently increasing— migration flows in NCA countries are the result of a close and complex interaction between lack of options in places of origin and the opportunities differential migrants see between these places and their intended destinations. This document is meant for decision makers, academics, civil society and the wider public with an interest in contemporary migration. It examines the main aspects and salient features of migration from NCA countries using maps, infographics and text, including some references to other countries of the subregion. It considers the main migration destinations, the transit stage and the places from where return migration is initiated: Mexico and the United States. The work draws on a number of sources and studies, particularly those by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)–Population Division of ECLAC.