

Mediterranean World
Journal of Social Sciences
Special Issue

Mundo Mediterráneo
Mediterrán Világ
53–54.

**Veszpremier Pro Human Sciences Foundation
Veszprémi Humán Tudományokért Alapítvány
2024.**

Mediterranean World
Journal of Social Sciences
Veszpremier Pro Human Sciences Foundation

Supporters and Professional cooperation partners
Four Gates Hungary
Gazdaságetika.hu Szerkesztősége
MTA-VEAB Gazdaság-, Jog- és Társadalomtudomány Szakbizottság
Maxon Motor Hungary Kft., Veszprém
Veszprémi Magyarságtudományi Kutatások Műhely

Editor in Chief
Szilágyi István

Responsible Editor
Garaczi Imre
E-mail
garaczi.imre@gmail.com

Editorial Committee
Fischer Ferenc (University of Pécs), Carlos Flores Juberias (University of Valencia), Kalmár Zoltán (president, University of Pannonia), Luís Filipe Castro Mendez (University of Lisbon), Rostoványi Zsolt (Corvinus University of Budapest), Manuel Alcantára Sáez (Universidad de Salamanca), Szilágyi Ágnes Judit (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)

Responsible Publisher
Garaczi Imre

ISSN 1787-7350

Postal Address of the Editors
Mediterrán Világ Szerkesztősége
Editorial Office of the Mediterranean World
8200 Veszprém, Viola utca 2.

The manuscripts have been peer-reviewed by independent editors.

Printed by
OOK-PRESS Kft., Veszprém

**Gabriella Thomázy¹ – Lizeth Vanessa Ayala Castiblanco² –
América Celeste Guevara Parra³**

Migration in South America: Challenges of Migrant Integration and Regional Cooperation

Migración en América del Sur: Desafíos de la integración migratoria y la cooperación regional

ABSTRACT

Migration is a significant phenomenon today, particularly in South America, where the massive influx of migrants from Venezuela has overwhelmed the capacity of the countries in the region to face this challenge. This article analyses migration flows in six South American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru), the level of integration of migrants in these countries, and regional cooperation initiatives to manage migration. Using a mixed-methods approach, statistics from various databases were examined to assess migration flows and integration of migrants. The results of this study show that both state responses and regional cooperation initiatives have been insufficient in addressing the challenges posed by mass migration, while efforts to integrate migrants in South American countries have been very limited. The article proposes several levels of regional cooperation to improve migration management in South America, emphasizing the need to strengthen bilateral and sub-regional cooperation before moving to broader initiatives. The research underlines that cooperation is crucial to addressing the challenges of migration and that the effective integration of migrants allowshost countries to reap the benefits of human mobility.
Keywords: Migration; South America; Cooperation, Integration.

RESUMEN

La migración es un fenómeno muy significativo en la actualidad, particularmente en América del Sur, donde la afluencia masiva de migrantes desde Venezuela ha desbordado la capacidad

¹ PhD, Senior Lecturer at the National University of Public Service, Hungary. ORCID: 0000-0001-5851-2541

² PhD candidate at Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary. ORCID: 0000-0002-9944-9371

³ PhD candidate at National University of Public Service, Hungary. ORCID: 0000-0002-3943-4565

de los países de la región para enfrentar este desafío. Este artículo analiza los flujos migratorios en seis países sudamericanos (Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador y Perú), el nivel de integración de los migrantes en estos países y las iniciativas de cooperación regional para gestionar la migración. Utilizando un enfoque de métodos mixtos, se examinaron estadísticas de varias bases de datos para evaluar los flujos migratorios y la integración de los migrantes. Los resultados de este estudio muestran que tanto las respuestas estatales como las iniciativas de cooperación regional han sido insuficientes para abordar los desafíos que plantea la migración masiva, mientras que los esfuerzos para integrar a los migrantes en los países sudamericanos han sido muy limitados. El artículo propone varios niveles de cooperación regional para mejorar la gestión de la migración en América del Sur, enfatizando la necesidad de fortalecer la cooperación bilateral y subregional antes de pasar a iniciativas más amplias. La investigación subraya que la cooperación es crucial para abordar los desafíos de la migración y que la integración efectiva de los migrantes permite a los países receptores aprovechar los beneficios de la movilidad humana.

Palabras clave: Migración; América del Sur; Cooperación, Integración

Introduction

The Venezuelan migration crisis is one of the most significant challenges currently facing South America. The management of migration flows has become a subject of political division and conflict in host countries, as government responses have been inadequate, undermining efforts to effectively address the issues associated with mass migration. Meanwhile, migrants from Venezuela encounter various legal and social difficulties, including complex bureaucratic procedures to obtain regular migration status and discrimination based on their country of origin.

This article aims to analyse migration flows in the countries most affected by Venezuelan migration in South America, the level of integration of migrants in host countries, and cooperation initiatives among South American countries to manage migration. The text first examines the concept of migration, the importance of regional cooperation, and the processes of migrant integration. Then, it provides an overview of migration flows in South America by comparing six of the countries most impacted by Venezuelan migration. Later, the level of integration of migrants in these countries is analysed using the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) and other indicators. Finally, existing migration cooperation initiatives in South America are presented, along with a proposal for cooperation levels that could be promoted in the region to achieve better migration management.

This study is based on two main hypotheses:

1. Cooperation initiatives on migration issues in South America are insufficient to address the Venezuelan migration crisis.

The integration of migrants in the countries analysed is ineffective, despite the fact that most migrants share a similar language and culture with the local population.

The research was conducted by collecting statistical data, which allowed for an examination of migration flows in South America, the level of integration of migrants in the six countries studied, and an analysis of current cooperation initiatives related to migration management.

Migration, Regional Cooperation, and Migrant Integration

Migration, as defined by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), refers to the movement of individuals or groups of people from one location to another, involving a change from their usual place of residence to a different space that may be within the same country or across an international border. According to IOM (2019), this movement can be temporary or permanent and may occur for various reasons, including labour migration or forced displacement due to conflict or natural disasters. In recent years, migration policies have shown a variety of trends. Some countries, such as Chile in South America, have adopted a restrictive approach aimed at reducing migration. In contrast, others, such as Spain, have focused on development aid and the establishing cooperation agreements with migrants' countries of origin as a means to manage migratory flows (García Burgos, 2017; Thayer Correa, 2021).

Migration presents both costs and benefits for migrants and receiving societies (Sayad, 2010). However, in order to receive the benefits of human mobility, the role of cooperation between countries is crucial. In today's interconnected world, migratory flows increasingly cross-national borders and require coordinated and collaborative responses (Arias Robles, 2001, p. 628). It is important to emphasise that no single country can address the multiple challenges associated with migration on its own (Palatz Cedeño, 2022, p. 39), which include protecting human rights and ensuring the social and labour integration of migrants into the host country (Morales Gamboa, 2020; Blouin, 2020). Cooperation between states can be achieved through bilateral agreements, such as the labour migration agreements in Spain, Colombia, and Ecuador (Santi & Clavijo, 2020), or through regional cooperation initiatives and migration pacts, such as the agreements on migration in the European Union (Chacón, 2020). This cooperation can also involve the exchange of information and best practices (IOM, 2023) and can be supported through technical and financial assistance programmes (Naranjo Giraldo, 2014, p. 21), among others.

It is important to clarify that "integration" is a two-way process. It involves the efforts that the immigrants must make to adapt to their new environment (acceptance of obligations) and simultaneously reflects how society welcomes them (rights, integration and social cohesion) (Aliaga-Sáez, 2020, p. 239). Migrant integration is a key dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Its evaluation

encompasses various levels, including employment, education, health, social and civic integration; cultural, financial and political participation; segregation, and media representation. The primary data for this assessment are derived from population censuses, public opinion surveys, comparative studies, and indices that evaluate the integration policies of various countries (Migration Data Portal, 2020).

Methodology

To provide an overview of migration in South America, this research employs a mixed methods approach to data collection and analysis. The study involves a review and comparison of migration flows in six South American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru) based on available statistics. Information on migration flows was gathered from various databases, including the Migration Data Portal, Our World in Data, and R4V, a platform created to examine Venezuelan migration and provide data on the countries affected by these flows. The level of migrant integration is analysed using the MIPLEX index, the latest edition of which was published in 2020, along with data from R4V.

Current Trends in Migration Flows in South America

In recent years, intra-regional migration has grown exponentially in South America. Migration policies in South American countries have encouraged intra-regional migration flows, offering an easier alternative for migrants compared to Europe or North America. The frequency and reduced costs of travel, the geographical proximity and economic growth of countries in the region, as well as language, strengthened southward migration flows (De Haas et al., 2020, p. 152-153). Since the onset of the "Venezuelan exodus" in 2015, countries like Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru have transitioned from being primarily countries of origin to also serving as transit and destination countries (Aranda & Bórquez, 2020; Stefoni & Stang, 2017).

When analysing the relevant social indicators of the six countries studied in this article, such as GDP per capita, the poverty rate and the Human Development Index (HDI), among others, Chile stands out with superior results compared to other countries analysed (see Table 1). The most significant differences are observed in the Corruption Perception Index and the poverty rate, which are considerably high in countries such as Argentina and Colombia. It is also noteworthy that Chile's performance in various indicators reaches levels comparable to several European countries, in contrast to the rest of the South American countries. Additionally, Chile offers the highest salaries in the region, making this Andean country a more attractive destination for migrants (Thomázy, 2020, p. 412).

Country	Total Population (2022)	GDP per Capita \$ (2021)	HDI-Ranking (2021)	Corruption Perception (2023)	Poverty
Argentina	46.2 M	10636	47	98	39.2% (2022)
Brazil	215.3 M	7696	87	104	26.5% (2018)
Chile	19.6 M	16247	42	29	10.8% (2020)
Colombia	51.8 M	6182	88	87	39.3% (2022)
Ecuador	18.0 M	5965	95	115	25.2% (2022)
Peru	34.0 M	6635	84	121	27.5% (2022)

Table 1.

Economic and Social Indicators of the Countries Analysed

Source: Own elaboration based on Human Development Index (HDI-ranking), World Bank (2022, 2021) World Population Review (2022) and Transparency International (2023).

It is worth mentioning that, although Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru do not perform well in terms of economic and social indicators, they have become host countries for a large number of Venezuelan migrants (see Table 2). While Argentina and Brazil have received fewer migrants over the last 15 years, their indicators are similar to those of the countries mentioned above. Traditionally, only countries with a GDP per capita above the world average, such as the United States or developed countries of the European Union, have been destinations for Latin American migrants (Soltész, 2015, p. 21). However, this trend has changed in South America.

Country	Total Population (2022)	Total Foreign population (2020)	Migrants / Percentage of Total Population (2020)	Venezuelan Migrants	Total Emigrants (2020)
Argentina	46.2 M	2.3 M	5.0%	217.7 m (11.2023)	1.1 M
Brazil	215.3 M	1.1 M	0.5%	510.5 m (11.2023)	1.9 M
Chile	19.6 M	1.6 M	8.6%	444.4 m (12.2021)	643.8 m
Colombia	51.8 M	1.9 M	3.7%	2.9 M (09.2023)	3.0 M
Ecuador	18.0 M	784 m	4.4%	474.9 m (08.2023)	1.1 M
Peru	34.0 M	1.2 M	3.7%	1.5 M (08.2023)	1.5 M

Table 2.

Migration Data of the Countries Analysed

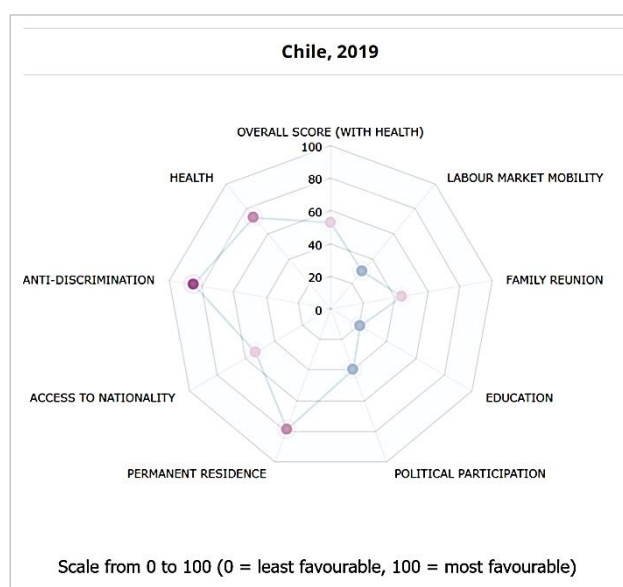
Source: Own elaboration based on Migration Data Portal, Our World in Data, R4V, World Bank (2022).

It should be noted that although the number of foreigners is higher in Argentina and Colombia, the percentage of migrants in relation to the total population is highest in Chile, at 8,6%. In Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, the majority of migrants come primarily from Venezuela, while in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, migration is more diverse. According to the latest data published by R4V, an estimated 7.7 million Venezuelans had migrated as of November 2023, with 6.54 million settling in the region. Colombia is the primary recipient of Venezuelan migrants, followed by Peru. While Ecuador and Chile were initially third and fourth, respectively, Brazil has recently moved into third place (see Table 2).

Migrant Integration in South America

Measuring the integration of migrants in the region presents several challenges. The diverse migration policies and socio-economic contexts of South American countries complicate the construction of a unified assessment framework. Additionally, data availability on migration and integration is often limited. This research relies on two databases to analyse migrant integration in South America. MIPEX data, available for Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, is utilized. In addition, R4V data is considered, covering the other three countries analysed, which are primarily affected by Venezuelan migration. These two databases provide an overview of migrant integration in these countries.

The MIPEX index builds on the European Union's concept of integration by assessing policy initiatives that support the integration of immigrants in receiving societies. The MIPEX survey, based on expert assessment, includes 167 questions covering eight policy areas. The resulting indicator facilitates multidimensional comparisons and ranks countries on a scale of 0 to 100 (0 = least favourable, 100 = most favourable). The eight main areas addressed are: 1. Labour market mobility, 2. Education, 3. Political participation, 4. Access to nationality, 5. Family reunification, 6. Health, 7. Permanent residence, 8. Anti-discrimination measures (MIPEX, 2019; Tatarko et al., 2021, p. 320).



Graph 1.
MIPEX Index in Chile
Source: MIPEX (2019)

Chile's total score of 53 points is considerably lower than that of European countries such as Portugal, which scored 81 points. According to the MIPEX index, Chilean public policies hinder the mobility of migrants in the labour market with Chile scoring only 30 points in this category. The Chilean labour market is characterised by its segmentation, which impedes the integration of migrants with higher education, such as foreign doctors (Thomázy, 2020), fostering informality and an irregular labour force.

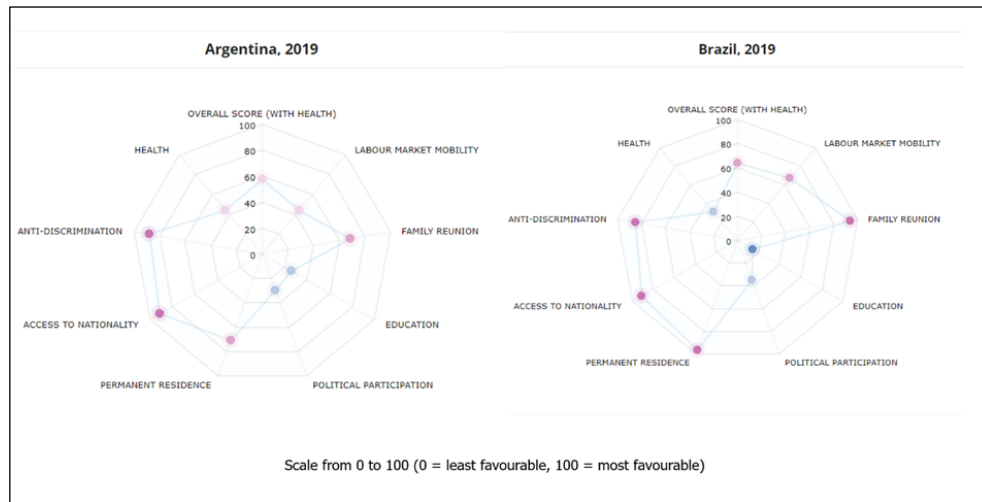


Figure 2.
The MIPEx index in Argentina and Brazil
Source: MIPEx (2019)

Argentina, with a total of 58 points, and Brazil, with a total of 64 points, score slightly higher than Chile. This is due to a better assessment in areas such as family reunification, implementation of anti-discrimination policies and access to nationality, among other aspects. However, migrants' access to the labour market and education remains a challenge in all three South American countries assessed by MIPEx.

The latest R4V report 2024 provides extensive information on the regional sectoral structure of the Venezuelan migrant population, highlighting integration as a key sector. According to the report, integration, which includes access to job opportunities and promotes migrants' autonomy, remains a priority (Rv4, 2024, p. 110). This is due to the insufficient granting of work permits and the lack of formal employment opportunities. In Colombia, 64.5 % of Venezuelan migrants face integration challenges, despite government's implementation of the Temporary Protection Statute in 2021, which granted more than 1.85 million residence permits. Ecuador and Peru have slightly higher integration rates, although they also show weaknesses in some sectors, such as access to health and education (RV4, 2024, p. 25; R4V, 2023). The report's executive summary recommends: "promoting the socio-economic integration and social cohesion of refugees and migrants and host communities by supporting access to decent work and livelihoods, either in the formal labour market or through entrepreneurship, while also promoting financial integration and preventing xenophobia" (RV4, 2024, p. 79).

In this context, it is important to emphasise that ineffective integration programmes in the countries analysed could lead to increase migration to countries offering higher levels of integration. This would complicate migration management processes in these new destinations within the region. Several studies conclude that the lack of integration and access to the formal labour market can be attributed to lengthy visa application processes, difficulties in recognising university or technical degrees, lack of driving licence recognition and limited access to public services. These challenges encourage irregular migration and informal work, which increases xenophobic reactions from the local population (Célleri, 2023; Rojas & Koechlin, 2017; Vargas Fátima & González Quezada, 2022; Thomázy, 2020). Therefore, cooperation among the countries affected by South-South migration is essential, particularly in managing Venezuelan migration in the countries analysed.

Cooperation Initiatives on Migration in South America

Despite South America's lack of a tradition of cooperation related to migration and its fragmented management of migratory processes, some cooperation initiatives have been established in recent decades. The oldest of these is the South American Conference on Migration (CSM), created in 2000, which includes 12 member countries (Languasco, 2020, p. 263). León Rojas (2020) highlights that the CSM is a consultative process focusing primarily on human rights rather than specific migrant security issues. One significant initiative promoted by the CSM is the South American Plan for the Human Development of Migration approved at the 10th South American Conference on Migration in Bolivia in October 2010. This plan outlined several lines of action aimed at improving migrants' living conditions through the following components: access to basic services (health, education, housing), labour and economic integration (employment and entrepreneurship), protection of rights (legal aid, protection against labour exploitation and human trafficking), social and cultural cohesion (intercultural dialogue, education for tolerance) and research and data (data collection, studies and reports) (CSM, 2010).

Meanwhile, one of MERCOSUR's specific cooperation initiatives is the Residence Agreement. This agreement allows residents of member countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela) and associate countries (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) to obtain residence in another member country, facilitating access to work, education, and healthcare (IOM, 2018). Additionally, the MERCOSUR Specialised Forum on Migration (FEM) was created in 2003 with the participation of associated countries and bloc members, focuses primarily on integration and human rights issues (Languasco, 2020, p. 268-269). Another example of similar cooperation is the Andean Forum on Migration, created in 2008 by the Andean Community (CAN),

which guarantees the right to free movement and work for people from the member countries (Decisión N° 878 of 2021).

Regarding other regional initiatives, it is important to highlight the Quito Process which began in 2018 at the initiative of Ecuador, supported by UNHCR and IOM, to address the Venezuelan migration crisis. This regional technical group comprises 13 Latin American and Caribbean countries. According to its website, the working groups primarily focus on social and humanitarian issues (Proceso de Quito, 2023). Additionally, the efforts of the Pacific Alliance, which has become one of the most significant integration initiatives in the region over the past decade, are noteworthy (Ayala Castiblanco, 2022). Although migration is not its primary focus, the Pacific Alliance has established important initiatives in this area, such as a system for cooperation and information exchange among its competent authorities to share real-time information on migration flows (Orjuela, 2022, p. 160).

It should be noted that migration is also on the agenda of other integration processes, such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Organisation of American States (OAS), PROSUR, and UNASUR. However, the political and ideological polarisation in the region over the management of the Venezuelan crisis has contributed to the weakening and/or disintegration of several of these organisations (CELAC, 2023; OAS, n.d.; Nolte, 2022).

Venezuelan migratory pressure remains a significant challenge for the countries involved, and none of the cooperation initiatives mentioned above has been able to offer an effective solution. These initiatives often address similar themes, mainly related to human rights, integration or social issues. While the protection of victims of human trafficking is included in several of these cooperation initiatives, action against human trafficking networks are insufficient or incomplete (León Rojas, 2020; FEM, 2022; Orjuela, 2022).

Given the limited scope of current initiatives, broader and more coordinated cooperation in South America is indispensable to effectively address the migration issue. The magnitude of the Venezuelan migration challenge requires a coordinated and sustained regional response that goes beyond the individual and fragmented efforts of affected countries. Cooperation initiatives should include the implementation of comprehensive policies that not only protect human rights and facilitate social integration but also decisively address migrants' most urgent problems, such as legal difficulties in obtaining residence permits and accessing the labour market. Only through comprehensive collaboration, involving both governments and regional organisations, can the challenges posed by migration be effectively addressed, ensuring the safety and well-being of affected populations.

Opportunities for Cooperation in Managing Migration in South America

Chilean President Gabriel Boric proposed a regional migration quota system at the start of his term in March 2022, inspired by the model used by the European Union to receive Syrian citizens fleeing the war (Rivas Molina, 2022). The plan was ambitious and recognised that host countries could not manage the Venezuelan migration crisis alone. However, the plan has not attracted much interest from the other countries in the region. On the other hand, Argentina's president, Javier Milei, has spoken out in favour of restricting 'illegal' migration and has advocated the introduction of stricter border controls. In addition, Milei favours 'selective' migration, prioritising the entry of highly skilled professionals (Brumat & Acosta Arcarazo, 2024).

In recent years, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic, several South American countries have offered temporary protection programmes to migrants, as seen in Colombia, or regularisation of irregular status, as in Chile or Peru (Resolución 0971 de 2021; Decreto Supremo N° 010-2020-IN, 2021; Noticias Extranjería, 2021). Although these initiatives were necessary, each country implemented its own programme without coordinating with the others. Given the importance of harmonizing the response to increasing migration flows, some possibilities for cooperation in migration management in South America are proposed below.

First level – Cooperation Among Neighbouring Countries: The exchange of information, the creation of a common migration register, and harmonisation of data could be a feasible solution among two or three South American countries, following the model of the EU Migration Pact. While examples of cooperation among neighbouring countries on migration issues exist in the region, they are not as frequent. One example is the cooperation between Peru and Chile to address the migration crisis at the Chacalluta Border Complex in 2023 (Cabezas González, 2023; Schüller Gamboa, 2023).

Second level – Closer Sub-Regional Cooperation: Closer cooperation is needed, especially among the countries most affected by Venezuelan migration, namely Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru. In this context, the Pacific Alliance serves as a valuable forum for consultation and has a technical group dedicated to the movement of people, which has made significant progress in this area. Currently, Ecuador is not a member of the Alliance, but in August 2023 Peru assumed the temporary presidency of the organisation, emphasising the priority of Ecuador's accession process (Gómez Vega, 2023). Cooperation among the countries most affected by Venezuelan migration could thus be enhanced by Ecuador's inclusion in this initiative. Additionally, Mexico, as a member of the Alliance, plays a crucial role, being a transit country for Venezuelans migrating to the United States.

Third level – Broader Regional Cooperation: Expanding regional collaboration is essential for effectively addressing migration dynamics in South America,

providing a framework for a unified and systematic response to diverse migration patterns. One example of broader cooperation on migration management in South America is the Quito Process. The motto of the last meeting, held in Santiago in November 2023, emphasized the development of an integrated management system, although the declaration adopted by the members still primarily focuses on the humanitarian aspects of Venezuelan migration (Proceso de Quito, 2023). The Process concentrates on the Venezuelan crisis, despite a wide range of other migration flows in recent decades in South America. Examples include Haitian migration to Ecuador, Brazil and Chile (Rojas & Koechlin, 2017; Thomázy, 2021), as well as Colombian migration to Ecuador and Chile, in addition to Peruvians and Bolivians already settled in Chile (Bravo Acevedo, 2018; Gissi et al., 2019).

Fourth level – Integral Cooperation: This level would complement the previous one by adding a supranational component. It is important to note that the supranational level involves the creation of power structures not just among the states but above them (Porrás Gómez, 2014). Cooperation at this level could be effective if a common migration policy is developed and a broader exchange of information is established.

In regional initiatives of this nature, it is crucial to focus not only on the humanitarian aspects of migration but also on strategies to combat criminal gangs that target the migrant population. An example is Tren de Aragua, a Venezuelan-origin transnational criminal gang responsible for the sexual exploitation of women, migrant trafficking, kidnappings, murders and extortion (Olate et al., 2023). Additionally, it is essential to establish comprehensive programmes to integrate migrants into the societies of host countries.

Finally, it is important to emphasise that border disputes and/or historical conflicts, and current political polarisation in the region hinder cooperation among South American countries (Deák, 2021; Frenkel & Azzi, 2021; Nolte, 2022). Unfortunately, at present, South American nations are not taking full advantage of the presence of migrants, especially those with higher education, who could significantly contribute to their productive workforce (Vargas Fátima & González Quezada, 2022; Thomázy, 2020).

Conclusions

Venezuelan migration has been one of the biggest challenges in South America in recent years. Geographic proximity is the main reason for the arrival of Venezuelans in the countries of the region. This article examined the cases of six South American countries in terms of migrant integration and existing regional cooperation initiatives to address the challenges posed by migration. The initial hypotheses were twofold: 1. Cooperation initiatives on migration issues in South America are insufficient to address the Venezuelan migration crisis. 2. The

integration of migrants in the countries analysed is ineffective, despite the fact that most migrants share a similar language and culture with the local population.

This research verified the first hypothesis, demonstrating that cooperation initiatives among South American countries are insufficient to address migration flows in the region. While several initiatives have been established, such as the CSM, the FEM and the Quito Process, these efforts are fragmented and primarily focused on the protection of human rights. Regarding the second hypothesis, it was partially verified, as some migrant integration initiatives exist in the countries analysed. Argentina, Brazil and Chile have stronger initiatives in terms of anti-discrimination policies, access to nationality, and obtaining permanent residence. However, all the countries analysed restrict migrants' access to the formal labour market and to education, among other areas, thereby hindering their integration into the host country. Inadequate integration of migration flows increases discrimination and xenophobia.

Finally, it is important to note that despite the ideological diversity and political conflicts between the countries in the region, migration could increase towards those countries that offer a higher level of integration to foreigners. Given that Nicolás Maduro, the current president, is expected to remain in power after the presidential elections on July 28, 2024, the number of migrants from Venezuela could rise in 2024 (Campos et al., 2024). Consequently, migration flows will continue, making it crucial to establish regional cooperation on migration that reduces regional fragmentation and promotes integration.

Bibliography

- Aliaga-Sáez, F. 2020. Aproximación teórica a la integración de los inmigrantes en tres niveles: comprensión, adaptación e inclusión. *Revista Política, Globalidad y Ciudadanía*, 6(11): 224–245. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29105/pgc6.11-10>
- Aranda, G. & Bórquez, A. 2020. La cuestión venezolana y la fractura del regionalismo latinoamericano. *Historia*, 396(1): 33–72.
- Arias Robles, M. 2001. Migraciones y desarrollo: ¿hay lugar para la cooperación? *Revista de Fomento Social*, 224: 627–648. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32418/rfs.2001.224.2420>
- Ayala Castiblanco, L. V. 2020. El libre comercio como vocación de los países de la Alianza del Pacífico: una revisión histórica. *Acta Hispanica*, IV: 47–60. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14232/actahisp.2022.0.47-60>
- Blouin, C. 2020. Después de la llegada: realidades de la migración venezolana. *Revista de Sociología*, 31: 187–190.
- Bravo Acevedo, G. 2018. *Procesos migratorios en Chile una mirada histórica-normativa*. Santiago: ANEPE.

- Brumat, L. & Acosta Arcarazo, D. 2024. Milei's Presidential Election and Migration Governance: Three Scenarios for Argentina and South America. *Eurac.Edu*, 25.01.2024. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.57708/BNDJTWIYZRWALFULCOOFCDQ>
- Cabezas González, M. 2023. Gobierno informó que funcionarios de Venezuela están en la frontera con Perú y no descartan traslado de migrantes por avión. *T13*, 02.05.2023. Available at: <https://www.t13.cl/noticia/nacional/gobierno-informo-funcionarios-venezuela-estan-frontera-peru-no-descartan-traslado-2-5-2023> Accessed: 10.05.2024.
- Campos, J., Prieto, L. & López, A. (2024). Resultado elecciones en Venezuela 2024. *El Confidencial*, 29.07.2024. Available at: https://www.elconfidencial.com/mundo/2024-07-28/eleccion-venezuela-resultado-2024-hoy-directo_3932241/ Accessed: 29.07.2024.
- CELAC – Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños. 2023. *CELAC elabora plan de protección para migrantes de la región*. *Prensa Celac*, 21.08.2023. Available at: <http://s017.sela.org/celac/prensa/?nID=29954> Accessed: 16.04.2024.
- Célleri, D. 2023. Xenofobia y migración venezolana en Ecuador: Entre percepciones de inseguridad y competencia laboral. *European Review of Latin American and Caribbean Studies*, 0(115). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32992/erlacs.10912>
- Chacón, C. I. 2020. *La política migratoria europea: entre la seguridad y la humanidad*. Boletín IEEE, 18: 1506-1524.
- CSM – Conferencia Sudamericana de Migraciones. 2010. *Plan sudamericano de desarrollo humano de las migraciones, contexto y perspectivas*. Available at: https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/migrated_files/What-We-Do/docs/Plan-Sudamericano-de-Desarrollo-Humano-de-las-Migraciones-PSDHM-2010.pdf Accessed: 10.07.2024.
- Deák, M. 2021. Közép- és Dél-Amerika országainak határvitái a 21. században. *Pólusok*, 2:27-49, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15170/PSK.2021.02.02.02>
- Decreto Supremo N° 010-2020-IN. 2020. *Diario Oficial El Peruano*, 2020. Available at: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normas-legales/decreto-supremo-que-aprueba-medidas-especiales-excepcionales-decreto-supremo-n-010-2020-in-1895950-4/>, Accessed: 16.04.2024.
- De Haas, H.; Castles, S. & Miller, M. J. 2020. *The Age of Migration. International Population Movements in the Modern World (6th Edition)*, London: Red Globe Press.
- FEM – Foro Especializado Migratorio del Mercosur y Estados Asociados. 2022. *Movimientos migratorios recientes en América del Sur – Informe anual 2022*. Available Accessed: 15.04.2024.
- Frenkel, A. & Azzi, D. 2021. Jair Bolsonaro y la desintegración de América del Sur: ¿un paréntesis? *Nueva Sociedad*, 291: 169–181.
- García Burgos, J. 2021. La cooperación migratoria en la configuración de las relaciones entre España y África Subsahariana. *Revista Española de Derecho Internacional*, 73(2):101-114.
- Gissi, N.; Pinto, C. & Rodríguez, F. 2019. Inmigración reciente de colombianos y colombianas en Chile: Sociedades plurales, imaginarios sociales y estereotipos. *Estudios Atacameños*, 62: 127–141. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22199/issn.0718-1043-2019-0011>

- Gobierno de Chile. 2021. Gobierno inicia segundo proceso de regularización migratoria 100% en línea. *Noticias Extranjería*, 20.04.2021. Available at: <https://www.gob.cl/noticias/gobierno-inicia-hoy-segundo-proceso-extraordinario-de-regularizacion-migratoria-100-digital/> Accessed: 15.03.2024.
- Gómez Vega, R. Dina Boluarte se estrena al frente de la Alianza del Pacífico: “Hemos logrado superar situaciones políticas”. *El País*, 12.08.2023. Available at: <https://elpais.com/internacional/2023-08-12/dina-boluarte-se-estrena-al-frente-de-la-alianza-del-pacifico-hemos-logrado-superar-situaciones-politicas.html> Accessed: 16.03.2024.
- León Rojas, A. 2020. Gobernabilidad migratoria, ¿reforzando el modelo de securitización en Suramérica? El éxodo venezolano y sus retos para el Estado colombiano. *Estudios Políticos*, 57: 210–228. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17533/udea.espo.n57a10>
- Languasco, M.R. 2020. Trayectorias en espacios regionales: Conferencia Sudamericana sobre las Migraciones-Mercosur y su impacto en la ciudadanía de migrantes. *Norteamérica*, 15(1): 253–274. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22201/cisan.24487228e.2020.1.426>
- Morales Gamboa, A. 2020. *Migraciones internacionales, refugiados y desplazamientos internos en Centroamérica: factores de riesgo e instrumentos para fortalecer la protección de los derechos humanos*. Available at: https://repositorio.conare.ac.cr/bitstream/handle/20.500.12337/7956/Morales_A_Migraciones_internacionales_refugiados_centroamerica_2020.pdf Accessed: 16.03.2024.
- Naranjo Giraldo, G. E. 2014. Desterritorialización de fronteras y externalización de políticas migratorias. Flujos migratorios irregulares y control de las fronteras exteriores en la frontera España-Marruecos. *Estudios políticos*, 45:14-32.
- Nolte, D. 2022. From UNASUR to PROSUR Institutional Challenges to Consolidate Regional Cooperation. In Deciancio, Melisa Cintia Quiliconi (eds). *Regional and International Cooperation in South America After COVID: Challenges and Opportunities Post-Pandemic*. 1st ed. New York: Routledge. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003230403>.
- OEA – Organización de Estados Americanos. (n.d.). *Migración y Desarrollo*. Disponible. Available at: <https://www.oas.org/es/sadye/inclusion-social/poblaciones-vulnerables/migracion.asp> Accessed: 15.03.2024.
- OEA – Organización de Estados Americanos. 2021. *Comunicado de Prensa: Grupo de Trabajo de OEA para crisis de migrantes y refugiados en Venezuela*. Available at: https://www.oas.org/es/centro_noticias/comunicado_prensa.asp?sCodigo=C-073/21 Accessed: 12.03.2024.
- OIM – Organización Internacional para las Migraciones. 2018. Evaluación del Acuerdo de Residencia del MERCOSUR y su incidencia en el acceso a derechos de los migrantes. Cuadernos Migratorios, 9. Available at: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/estudio_sobre_la_evaluacion_y_el_impacto_del_acuerdo_de_residencia_del_mercosur.pdf Accessed: 10.07.2024.
- OIM – Organización Internacional para las Migraciones. 2019. *International Migration Law. Glossary on Migration*, 2019. Available at: [C:\Users\User\Desktop\Mediterán Világ_2024\https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf) Accessed: 12.03.2024.

- OIM – Organización Internacional para las Migraciones. 2023. *Buenas Prácticas en América del Sur en materia de aplicación del Pacto Mundial para la Migración Segura, Ordenada y Regular*. Available at: <https://repository.iom.int/bitstream/handle/20.500.11788/2401/ROBUE-OIM-044.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y> Accessed: 14.03.2024.
- Olate, C.; Mora, A. & Sepúlveda, N. Identifican a 350 miembros del Tren de Aragua en Chile. *CiperChile*, 24.05.2023. Available at: <https://www.ciperchile.cl/2023/05/24/identifican-a-350-miembros-del-tren-de-aragua-en-chile-videos-y-testimonios-revelan-las-espeluznantes-torturas-a-sus-victimas/> Accessed: 10.03.2024.
- Orjuela, F. N. 2022. *La Alianza del Pacífico, logros y carencias en materia de movilidad humana y académica*. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México: CIALC.
- Palatz Cedeño, J. 2022. *¿Hacia una gobernanza regional migratoria? Desarrollos ante la diáspora venezolana en Latinoamérica (2015-2021)*. Available at: <https://repositorio.uasb.edu.ec/bitstream/10644/8549/1/TD168-DELA-Palatz-Hacia.pdf> Accessed: 10.03.2024.
- Porras Gómez, A. M. 2014. La dimensión constitucional del poder presupuestario de la Unión Europea. *Estudios de Deusto*, 62(1): 191–212. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.18543/ed-62\(1\)-2014pp191-212](https://doi.org/10.18543/ed-62(1)-2014pp191-212)
- Proceso de Quito. 2023. *Declaración de la IX. Reunión plenaria del Proceso de Quito*. Available at: https://www.procesodequito.org/sites/g/files/tmzbd1466/files/2023-11/IX%20RONDA%20PDQW_DECLARACION%2024%20NOV%20%28ESPAN%CC%83OL%29.pdf Accessed: 09.03.2024.
- Resolución 0971 de 2021. *Cancillería de Colombia*, 2021. Available at: https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/sites/default/files/Normograma/docs/resolucion_uاعمc_0971_2021.htm Accessed: 22.10.2023.
- Rivas Molina, F. 2022. Gabriel Boric propone un plan global para resolver la crisis migratoria venezolana. *El País*, 14.03.2022. Available at: <https://elpais.com/internacional/2022-03-14/gabriel-boric-propone-un-plan-global-para-resolver-la-crisis-migratoria-venezolana.html> Accessed: 10.03.2024.
- Rojas, N. & Koechlin, J. 2017. *Migración Haitiana hacia el sur andino*. Lima: OBIMID.
- R4V. 2024. *RMRP 2024. Plan de respuesta para refugiados y migrantes*. Available at: <https://www.r4v.info/es/rmrp2024update> Accessed: 17.07.2024.
- R4V. 2023. *Actualización del Plan de respuesta para refugiados y migrantes*. Available at: <https://www.r4v.info/es/rmrp2024update> Accessed: 10.06.2024.
- R4V. 2022. *Reporte de Fin de Año RMRP 2022. Plan de respuesta para refugiados y migrantes*. Available at: <https://www.r4v.info/es/eyr2022> Accessed: 02.03.2024.
- Santi, S. & Clavijo, J. 2020. La configuración de las políticas de migración circular en Sudamérica. Los acuerdos de regulación laboral de España con Colombia y Ecuador. *Desafíos*, 32(2): 29–66.
- Sayad, A. 2010. *La doble ausencia. De las ilusiones del emigrado a los padecimientos del inmigrado*. Barcelona: Anthropos.
- Schüller Gamboa, P. 2023. Subsecretaria de RREE participa en reunión de coordinación en Chacalluta y destaca diálogo de la cancillería con otros países. *La Nación*, 28.04.2023. Available at: <https://www.lanacion.cl/subsecretaria-de-rree-participa-en->

- reunion-de-coordinacion-en-chacalluta-y-destaca-dialogo-de-la-cancilleria-con-otros-paises/ Accessed: 08.02.2024.
- Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina. 2021. Decisión N° 878, Estatuto Migratorio Andino. *Gaceta Oficial del Acuerdo de Cartagena*. Available at: <https://www.comunidadandina.org/DocOficialesFiles/Gacetitas/Gaceta%204239.pdf> Accessed: 17.04.2024.
- Soltész, B. 2015. Politikai átmenetek – migrációs átmenetek? Kelet-Európa és Soltész, B. 2015. Politikai átmenetek – migrációs átmenetek? Kelet-Európa és Latin-Amerika migrációs folyamatainak összehasonlítása. *Tér és Társadalom*, 29(4): 5-26. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17649/TET.29.4.2710>
- Stefoni, C. & Stang, F. 2017. La construcción del campo de estudio de las migraciones en Chile: notas de un ejercicio reflexivo y autocrítico. *Íconos Revista de Ciencias Sociales*, 58: 109–129. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17141/iconos.58.2017.2477>
- Tatarko, A.; Jurcik, T. & Hadjar, A. 2021. How Migration Policy Shapes the Subjective Well-Being of the Non-Immigrant Population in European Countries. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 52(3): 316–333. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/00220221211001531>.
- Thayer Correa, L. E. 2021. Puertas cerradas y huellas abiertas: migración irregular, trayectorias precarias y políticas restrictivas en Chile. *Migraciones internacionales*, 12. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33679/rmi.v1i1.2270>
- Thomázy, G. 2020. Tendencias actuales y nuevos desafíos de los migrantes en Chile. *Acta Hispanica*, II: 409–421. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14232/actahisp.2020.0.409-421>
- Thomázy, G. 2021. Aspectos de seguridad de la migración haitiana y venezolana en Chile. *Iberoamericana Quinqueeclesiensis*, 19: 9–31. DOI: <http://real.mtak.hu/133880/>
- Thomázy, G. 2022. Regularización extraordinaria de los migrantes durante el Covid-19: América del Sur y Europa del Sur – un análisis comparativo. *Acta Hispanica*, IV: 19–31. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14232/actahisp.2022.0.19-31>
- Vargas Fátima, L. & González Quezada, J. P. 2022. *El trabajo como motor de la inclusión social: Políticas para la inclusión de personas migrantes en el mercado laboral de Chile*. Santiago, Chile: Fundación Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes. Available at: <https://www.migracionenchile.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Policy-Brief-REI.pdf> Accessed: 08.11.2023.

Database

- Migration Data Portal. Available at: https://www.migrationdataportal.org/international-data?i=stock_abs_&t=2020&cm49=620 Accessed: 10.05.2024.
- MIPEX. 2019. *Migrant Integration Policy Index*. Available at: https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/dataset/ds00052_en Accessed: 10.07.2023.
- Our World in Data. 2020. *Total number of international immigrants*. Available at: <https://ourworldindata.org/explorers/migration?tab=chart&facet=none&hideControls=false&Metric=Number+of+international+immigrants&Period=Total&Submetric=Total&country=ARG~BRA~CHL~ECU~COL> Accessed: 28.01.2024.

- Migration Data Portal. 2020. *Migrant integration*. Available at: <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/themes/migrant-integration> Accessed: 24.07.2024.
- Transparency International. 2023. *Corruption Perceptions Index*. Available at: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023> Accessed: 08.02.2024.
- HDI. 2021. *Human Development Index*. Available at: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/country-insights#/ranks> Accessed: 28.02.2024.
- World Bank. 2022. *Población total*. Available at: <https://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/SP.POP.TOTL> Accessed: 05.11.2023.
- World Bank. 2021. *GDP per capita*. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?end=2021&locations=BOPE-VE-BR&start=1960> Accessed: 04.11.2023.
- World Population Review. 2022. *Poverty Rate by Country*. Available at: <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/poverty-rate-by-country> Accessed: 05.11.2023.