Regional Overview
Latin America and the Caribbean

South America: Migration Trends

**COLOMBIA**
- Colombia is the country hosting the largest number of migrants in the region. The number is expected to rise to **3.5 M** in 2020.
- Out of 1.6M migrants, **55%** are in a situation of severe (21%) or moderate (34%) food insecurity.

**ECUADOR**
- Ecuador is hosting around **385,000** refugees/migrants. This number is expected to reach **659,000** by the end of 2020.

**PERU**
- WFP conducted a qualitative study with the objective to understand the main coping strategies used to cover food needs, as well as main drivers of food insecurity.

**Key facts**

**Ecuador**
- EFSA (January 2020)

**Peru**
- EFSA (May 2019)

**EFSA (May 2019)**

Results show that households resort to a significant number of coping strategies that have a direct impact on their food security, such as skipping meals or reducing expenditure to cover other essential needs.
WFP recently conducted an assessment using both traditional and innovative ways to collect data, in urban and rural settings.

**Worried about not having enough food to eat**

- Inability to access work opportunities represent the main challenge.
- Recent arrival (2019/20) show a higher level of vulnerability compared to migrants who arrived before (2018 or before).

**South America: Riots and Instability**

The majority of respondents in host communities shows neutral feeling towards the presence of migrants: in Peru, 57% reported that the presence of migrants had NO impact on prices (rent and food) and 48% reported that it did not affect working conditions.

**Worried about not having enough food to eat**

- Rural areas expressed a higher fear of not having enough food to eat (47%) compared to urban areas (34%).
- Similarly, rural respondents regularly went one whole day without eating (23%) more frequently than urban respondents (11%).

**BOLIVIA**

3% is moderately food insecure in urban areas

15% applied crisis or emergency coping strategies in urban areas
The lack of employment of the rural population, adverse climate events, poverty, inequality and violence causes migration movements not only towards urban centres but also to other countries in the Dry Corridor region and United States. Some resort to illegal routes and smuggling.
In response to the devastation of Hurricane Dorian, WFP deployed its emergency expertise to support response efforts.

VNA (December 2019)

Due to 2018 drought, 21% of rural households are severely (1%) or moderately (20%) food insecure.

EFSA (September 2019)

Main livelihoods affected:
1. Agricultural production of bean and cassava
2. Cattle production
3. Agricultural daily labourer

*The government expressed interest in conducting a nationwide assessment including urban areas

1,685 beneficiaries
70% experienced a loss of income
73% had their house totally damaged
24% had their house severely damaged

Due to 2018 drought, 21% of rural households are severely (1%) or moderately (20%) food insecure.