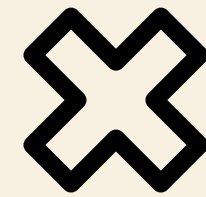


Systemic Framework on Human Mobility and Vulnerability

MOVEMENT CAPITAL

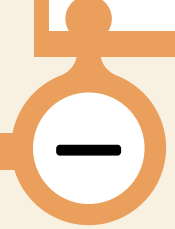


Mobility
 People with high potential for geographical movement – motility. People who have access to a wide range of available transport and communication options. They can use them physically, financially, and legally. Have the right skills and know how to use them. They can apply access, capacities and skills in real life.



- 01 International students**
 People who have moved across an international border outside their usual place of residence to follow a program of study.
- 02 Tourists, pilgrims, business travelers, medical treatment.**
- 03 Circular migrants**
 Individuals who move repeatedly back and forth between two or more countries.
 Colombia/Venezuela
 Colombia/Ecuador
 Ecuador/Peru.
- 04 Labor migrants**
 Movement of people from one country to another, or within the same country of residence, for work purposes. Can be regular or irregular, temporary, or seasonal.
- 05 Migrants in an irregular situation**
 People who are moving or have moved across an international border and have not been authorized to enter or remain in a state in accordance with the laws of that state.
- 06 Persons in incomplete transit**
 People who have not yet reached their destination. Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti.
- 07 Secondary migrants**
 People who move from their first country of destination to a country other than the country in which they initially resided and the country of which they are a national.
- 08 Smuggled migrants / Victims of trafficking**
 People who have been recruited and transported to another location for the purpose of abuse.
- 09 Re-migrants**
 Individuals who, after having returned to their country of origin, migrate again.
- 10 Internally displaced persons**
 People who have been forced or compelled to escape or flee from their home or place of habitual residence due to violence, conflict, or natural disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.
- 11 People seeking residence / asylum / regularization**
 People looking to stay for a long time in one place.
- 12 Returned people**
 People who return to their place of origin after leaving. The return can be voluntary, forced, spontaneous or assisted. El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Haiti.
- 13 Immigrants**
 From the perspective of the country of arrival, people who move to a country other than that of their nationality or habitual residence, so that the country of destination effectively becomes their new country of habitual residence.
- 14 Prolonged displaced people**
 Individuals who have been unable to return to their usual place of residence for the past three years or more, and have become stuck in the process of seeking durable solutions, such as repatriation, integration into host communities, settlement elsewhere, or other mobility opportunities.
- 15 Refugees**
 People protected by international law who live in a country other than their country of origin.
- 16 Stranded migrants**
 People who are unable to return to their country of origin, to regularize their situation in the country in which they reside or to access regular migration channels that would allow them to move to another country. The term may also refer to migrants who are stranded in the country of destination, transit or origin for humanitarian or security reasons and who, as a result, are unable to return home or continue their journey elsewhere.
- 17 Trapped populations**
 People who do not migrate and yet are located in regions under threat, and are in danger of being trapped or having to remain in a place where they will be more vulnerable to environmental problems and impoverishment.

(Im)mobility
 People with low potential for geographic movement - motility. People who do not have access to available transportation and communication options. They are unable to use them physically, financially and legally. They do not possess the right skills and do not know how to use them.



VULNERABILITY DRIVERS

DEMOGRAPHY	The special characteristics according to the gender, age, sexual orientation and physical and mental abilities, economic, legal, and social situation, among others, of the person who moves.
MOTIVATIONS	The compulsion that guides the very act of leaving the usual place of residence. Traditionally these motivations are internal or external, but by using a systemic perspective we know that the causes for migrating are always mixed.
ROUTES	The infrastructure and mobility regimes that regulate where it is allowed to move and where it is not, which can generate or activate risks associated with mobility.
FRICION	Those moments of contact between the people who move and the rest of the system that result in an acceleration, slowdown or termination of the movement determine the experience of the migrant.
RECEPTION INFRASTRUCTURE	The structures that support the lives of people on the move at the various points at which they are established throughout the process, including social, economic, political, and cultural institutions. Including the laws and rules that shape their lives in these spaces.