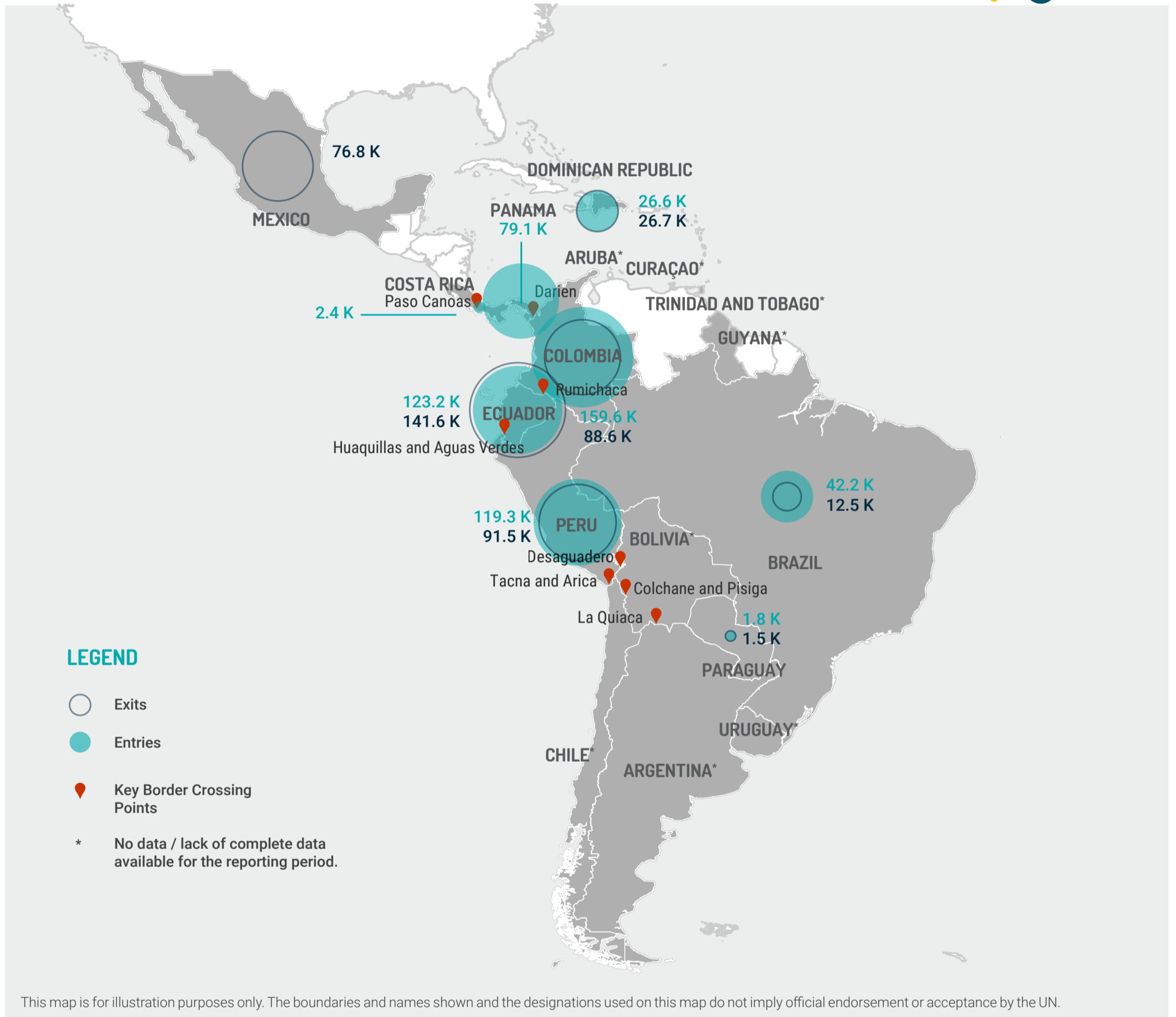


CONSOLIDATED ENTRIES AND EXITS OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS FROM VENEZUELA FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2022



SOURCES:

1) Mexico: Irregular exits of Venezuelans by land, as estimated by "encounters" along the U.S. / Mexico border.

Source for irregular exits:
[U.S. Customs and Border Protection](#)

Note: As no information on irregular entries is available, whereas the total exits include those in an irregular manner, to avoid a misrepresentation of the entry-exit ratio, the entry data is not showcased in the map for Mexico

2) Dominican Republic: Regular entries and exits of Venezuelans by air.

Source: [Central Bank of the Dominican Republic](#)

3) Costa Rica: Regular entries of Venezuelans by air and land.

Source: [General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners \(DGME\)](#)

4) Panama: Irregular entries of Venezuelans via the Darien land border with Colombia

Source: [National Migration Service](#)

5) Colombia: Regular and irregular entries and exits of Venezuelans by air, land and sea borders.

Source for regular entries and exits:
[Migration Colombia](#)

Source for irregular entries and exits: <https://bit.ly/3FBspWW>

6) Ecuador: Regular and irregular entries and exits of Venezuelans by air and land.

Source for regular entries and exits: [Ministry of Government](#)

Source for irregular entries and exits: [GTRM Border Monitoring and Population Profiling System](#)

7) Peru: Regular and irregular entries and exits of Venezuelans by air and land.

Source for regular entries and exits: Superintendence of Migration of Peru.

Source for irregular entries and exits: GTRM.

8) Brazil: Regular entries and exits of Venezuelans at all points.

Source: [Federal Police of Brazil](#)

10) Paraguay: Regular entries and exits of Venezuelans, all borders

Source: General Migration Directorate of Paraguay.

Due to differences in methodology, geographic coverage of the data collection and availability of official statistics from local authorities, movement data from different countries may include variations in entry and exit trends and must be considered as estimations.



MOVEMENTS REPORT

JULY - SEPTEMBER 2022

REGIONAL TRENDS AND KEY FINDINGS

The surge in northward movements of refugees and migrants from Venezuela reported in the [second quarter of 2022](#) increased considerably in the third quarter. Between July and September, the number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela who crossed the border between Colombia to Panama via the Darien Gap (79,097) was more than 200% higher than in the previous quarter (23,897), and almost 17 times more than the first quarter of 2022 (4,698).¹ This significant increase in movements was largely attributed to large numbers of refugees and migrants intending to reach the United States of America (U.S.).

In parallel, the third quarter saw an increase in return movements to Venezuela, with exits from Colombia to Venezuela amounting to 14,400 in July, 18,100 in August and 20,100 in September; representing an increase of 25% to the previous quarter (Q2: 42,200; Q3: 52,600). Despite this increase, Colombia continued experiencing significantly more arrivals from Venezuela than exits to Venezuela throughout the third quarter of 2022.

Annex: The 12 October 2022 announcement by the U.S. government of a new “Process for Venezuelans”, a new migratory procedure, including an enforcement element and a ‘safe pathways’ element² (as reported in the [R4V Special SitRep](#)), created new realities for thousands of refugees and migrants heading northwards towards the U.S., and who, with immediate effect became subject to so-called Title 42 measures meaning that the U.S. border was de facto closed. The inclusion of Venezuelans under Title 42 is currently in a phase of legal uncertainty, triggered by a subsequent ruling by a U.S. District Court on 15 November 2022, vacating and setting aside the Title 42 Order, with effect of midnight 21 December 2022,³ and remains to be assessed. An update of recent developments, including on the main needs and the corresponding R4V response to this new context is included in the Annex to this report.

BRAZIL

Brazil reported 42,205 regular entries of refugees and migrants from Venezuela during the third quarter of 2022.⁴ This represents an increase of 25% compared to the second quarter (33,597). The flows of refugees and migrants to/from Brazil have remained stable since April 2022, with very minor fluctuations in entries and exits following the peak in entries observed in March 2022 triggered by

the reopening of the Venezuelan side of the border in February 2022. According to R4V partners’ observations, the increase in entries (33%) observed between July (11,300) and August (15,000) was linked to the then forthcoming general elections (on 2 October) and the dissemination of misinformation around potential setbacks in protection of refugees and migrants (concerning access to territory and

[1] https://www.migracion.gob.pa/images/img2021/pdf/IRREGULARES_POR_DARI%C3%89N_OCTUBRE_2022.pdf

[2] U.S. Department of Homeland Security: “DHS Announces New Migration Enforcement Process for Venezuelans”, 12 October 2022, <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2022/10/12/dhs-announces-new-migration-enforcement-process-venezuelans>

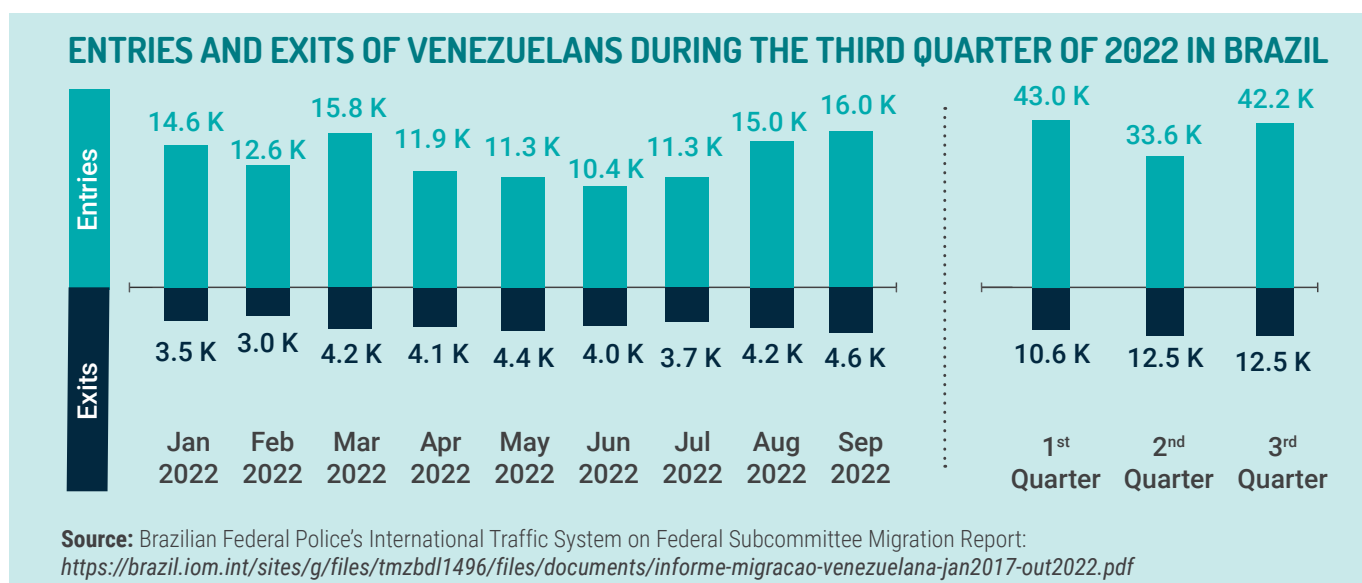
[3] https://ecf.dcd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/show_public_doc?2021cv0100-165

[4] Data provided by the Brazilian Federal Police’s International Traffic System on Federal Subcommittee Migration Report

protection of personal data), leading refugees and migrants to enter the country prior to the election date in October. Additionally, as has been observed by R4V partners since 2018, arrivals from Venezuela in the month of August are traditionally associated with the end of the school year in Venezuela in July. Meanwhile, some 12,497 regular exits were registered from Brazil this quarter, on par with the previous quarter (12,519).

An analysis of data on entries and exits between January to September confirms a significantly higher number of refugees and migrants from

Venezuela regularly entering Brazil (118,771) than leaving the country (35,659). A primary contributing and explanatory factor for this is that Brazil continues to be perceived as a destination country that offers opportunities for sustainable local integration. According to the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) conducted by the National R4V Platform in Brazil in 2022, 94% of refugees and migrants from Venezuela who settled in Brazil intend to stay in the country for at least 12 months. Only 1% of respondents consider returning to Venezuela, 1% consider relocating to a third country and 4% did not know or preferred not to answer.



CHILE

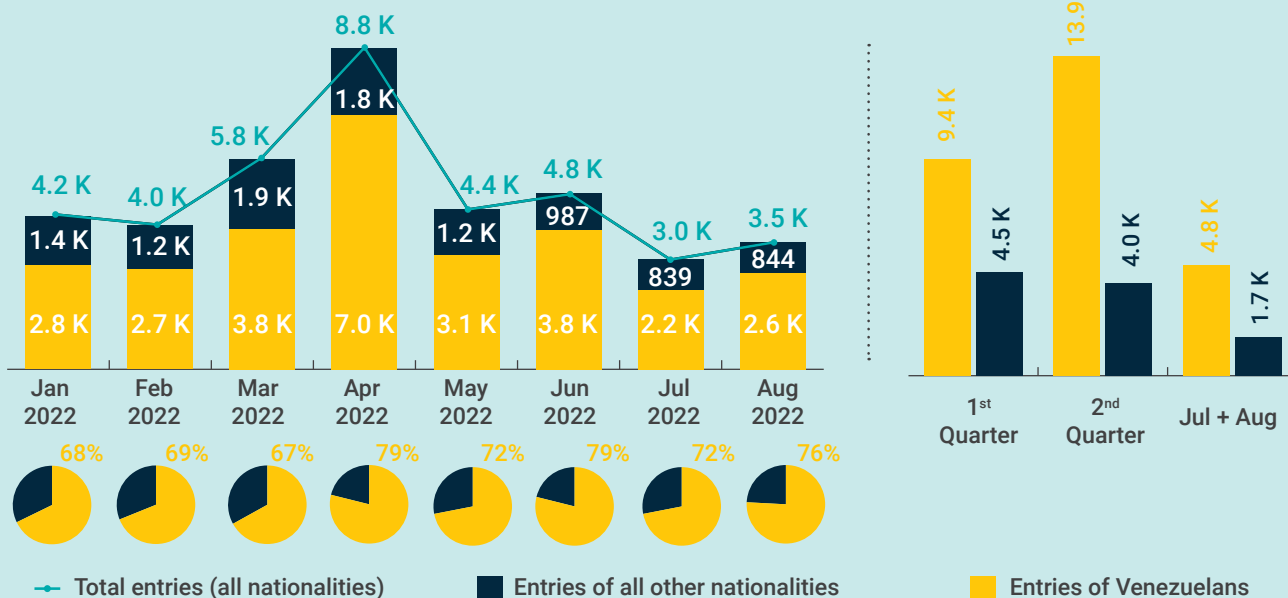
By end of August, the National Investigative Police (PDI) reported that 28,177 refugees and migrants from Venezuela had entered Chile through irregular crossings since the start of the year. This figure only corresponds to the number of Venezuelans who had self-reported to national authorities, and according to the [PDI](#), accounts for 73% of all refugees and migrants (38,410) who self-reported this year. While data is only available up to August, a decrease in arrival trends has been observed: 9,427 Venezuelans registered entries in the first quarter, 13,933 in the second, while in July and August only 2,175 and 2,642 Venezuelan nationals self-reported their irregular entry to Chile, the lowest monthly figures since the beginning of the year.

During the third quarter of the year, estimates based on arrival data from the Colchane transitory shelter also indicate a stabilization of entries of refugees and migrants from Venezuela to Chile. The data suggests a daily average of 70 people assisted,

corresponding to an estimated of 2,200 new arrivals each month. While not disaggregated by nationality, reports by R4V partners engaged at the site indicate that most of the refugees and migrants assisted there are Venezuelan nationals. Estimates from Peru suggest a complementary trend, with less refugees and migrants arriving to Chile, and more leaving for Peru. An estimated 15,200 entries to Peru from Chile were observed between July and September, compared to 13,100 in the second quarter of 2022, and 26,600 in the first quarter of 2022.

While no official statistics were available on exits from Chile, estimates from Peru on irregular movements indicate that the number of exits from Chile to Peru increased significantly since the beginning of the year, from 7,750 during the first quarter, to 15,500 in the second and 31,800 in the third quarter of 2022.

IRREGULAR ENTRIES OF VENEZUELAN TO CHILE DURING 2022



Source: Refugees and migrants who self-reported to the National Investigative Police (PDI) and indicated that they had entered Chile irregularly.

COLOMBIA

During the third quarter of 2022, Colombia witnessed an overall increase in entries of Venezuelan refugees and migrants (159,600) through regular and irregular entry points by land, river, sea and air borders,⁵ compared to the previous quarter (117,500), ending the downward trend observed in previous Movements Reports ([Q1](#) and [Q2](#)), while underscoring a trend of increased multidirectional mobility and onward movements that was referenced in earlier reports. This was primarily attributed to an increase in entries from Venezuela (100,238), 45% more than in the second quarter of 2022 (68,791). Entries from Ecuador increased by almost 80% in comparison to the previous quarter, with July (3,300) noting the highest number of entries in a single month in 2022. This upward trend has been associated by national R4V partners with the continuously growing northward movements, and refugees and migrants transiting via Colombia.

Amidst these growing rates of mobility, also the number of exits from Colombia increased,⁶ including to Venezuela, with 14,400 estimated exits in July, 18,100 in August and 20,100 in September (total of 52,600). A sharp increase in exits was additionally observed at the border with Panama, from where refugees and migrants from Venezuela continued their northward route. (see Central America and Mexico section for more info).

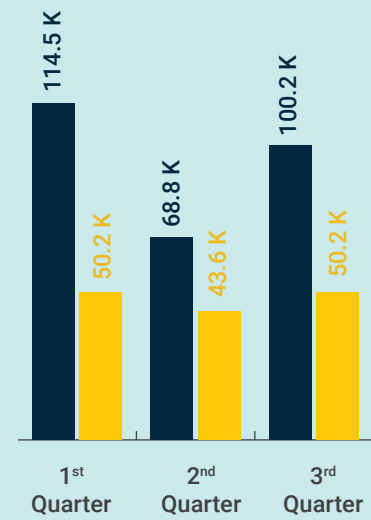
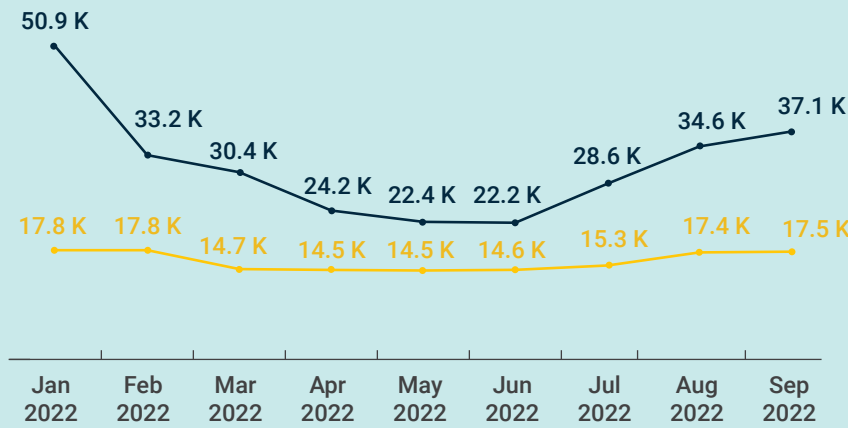
In summary, while Colombia has witnessed increased exits to Venezuela compared to previous quarters (Q1: 45,952; Q2: 42,182; Q3: 52,636), the country experienced an overall net increase of 47,602 refugees and migrants from Venezuela during the third quarter of 2022.

The reopening of the Colombian–Venezuelan border on 26 September - although focused on reopening commerce between the two states – is expected to affect and influence the number of exits over the next quarter, in particular concerning pendular movements.

[5] For data on regular entries, see: *Migración Colombia*. Available here: <https://tabsoft.co/3sK09MD> Data on irregular movements is based on a monitoring tool employing voluntary internet connections by refugees and migrants at 29 key GIFMM partners' service points located at border departments, under the Wi-Fi Analytics project. The estimations of irregular movements reflect a portion and are not representative of all irregular movements in Colombia.

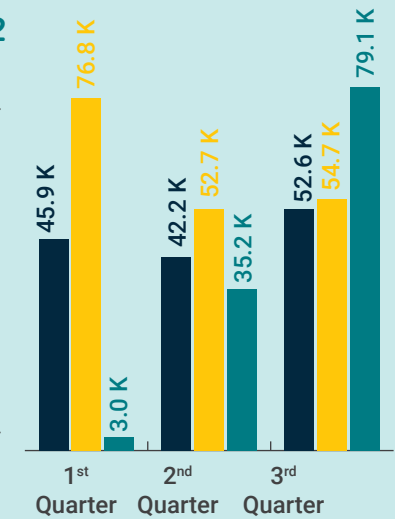
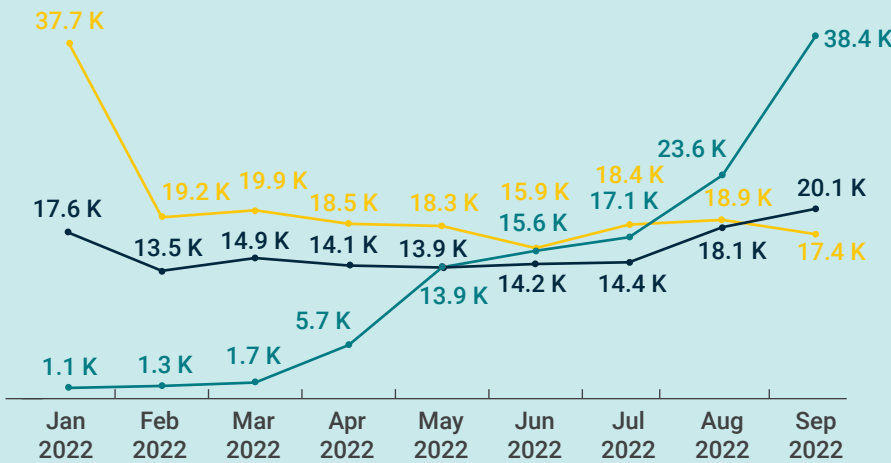
[6] This includes both regular and irregular movements.

ENTRIES OF VENEZUELANS TO COLOMBIA, THIRD QUARTER OF 2022



■ Entries from Venezuela (regular + irregular) ■ Entries by air (regular)

EXITS OF VENEZUELANS FROM COLOMBIA, THIRD QUARTER OF 2022



■ Exits to Venezuela (regular + irregular) ■ Entries to Panama from Colombia ■ Exits by air (regular)

Source: For regular entries and exits: Migration Colombia, <https://tabsoft.co/3sK09MD>. Source for irregular entries and exits (along borders with Venezuela): GIFMM estimates using data from 24 free WiFi access points (see: <https://bit.ly/3FBspWW>) cross-referenced with data from Migration Colombia. Proxy data source for irregular exits to Panama: In the absence of official data on exits from Colombia by national authorities, the Panamanian National Migration Service provides monthly reports on individual "irregular entries to Panama from Colombia". National Migration Service, Government of Panama, irregular entries of Venezuelans via the Darien land border with Colombia, https://www.migracion.gob.pa/images/img2021/pdf/IRREGU-LARES_POR_DARI%C3%89N_OCTUBRE_2022.pdf.

ECUADOR

The third quarter of the year also saw a net increase in the number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants entering Ecuador. An estimated 123,200 regular and irregular entries⁷ were observed from Colombia, from Peru and by air. The majority of arrivals (81,800) were reported from Colombia. Taking into account arrivals from Peru, July was the month with

highest number of irregular entries in 2022 (32,600), 90% more than in June (17,000).

Simultaneously, Ecuador also saw its largest number of exits compared to previous quarters of 2022, with an estimated 141,500 departures, exiting north to Colombia (83,200 irregular exits), south to

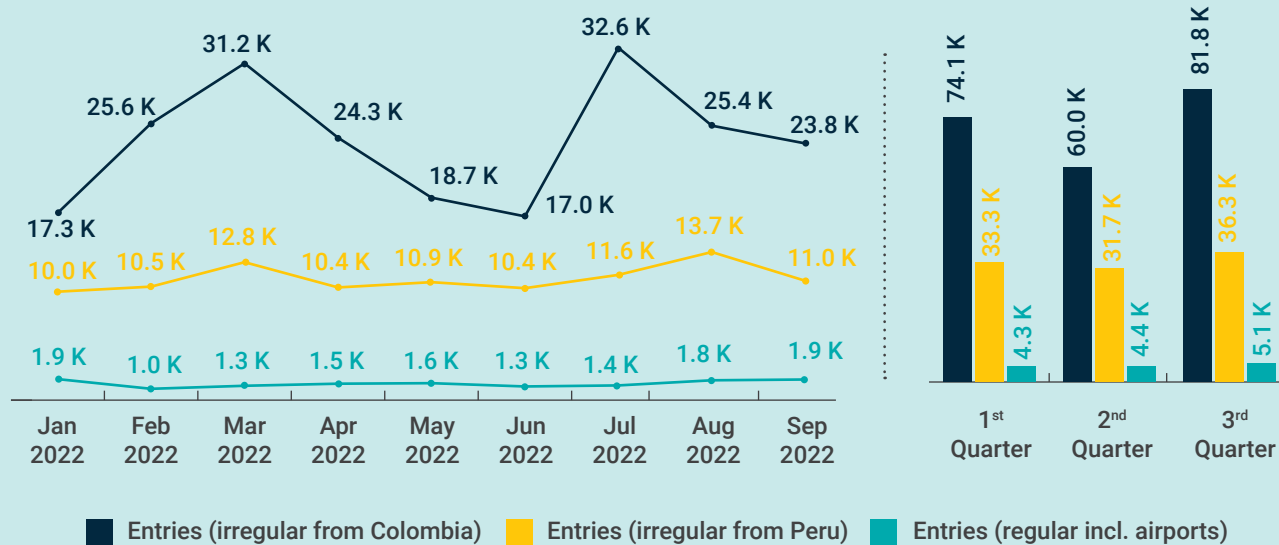
[7] Data on regular movement is from the [Ministry of Government in Ecuador](#) while estimates on irregular movement is based on [GTRM Border Monitoring and Profiling System](#).

Peru (48,100 irregular exits) or by air (10,200). The number of persons leaving Ecuador has been steady throughout the year and remained so with the exception of a peak in July when 54,500 refugees and migrants exited the country. However, in July, arrivals compared to exits from Ecuador reached a net negative, when arrivals to Ecuador were lower than departures. By September the number of entries (36,700) compared to exits (37,700) had decreased again.

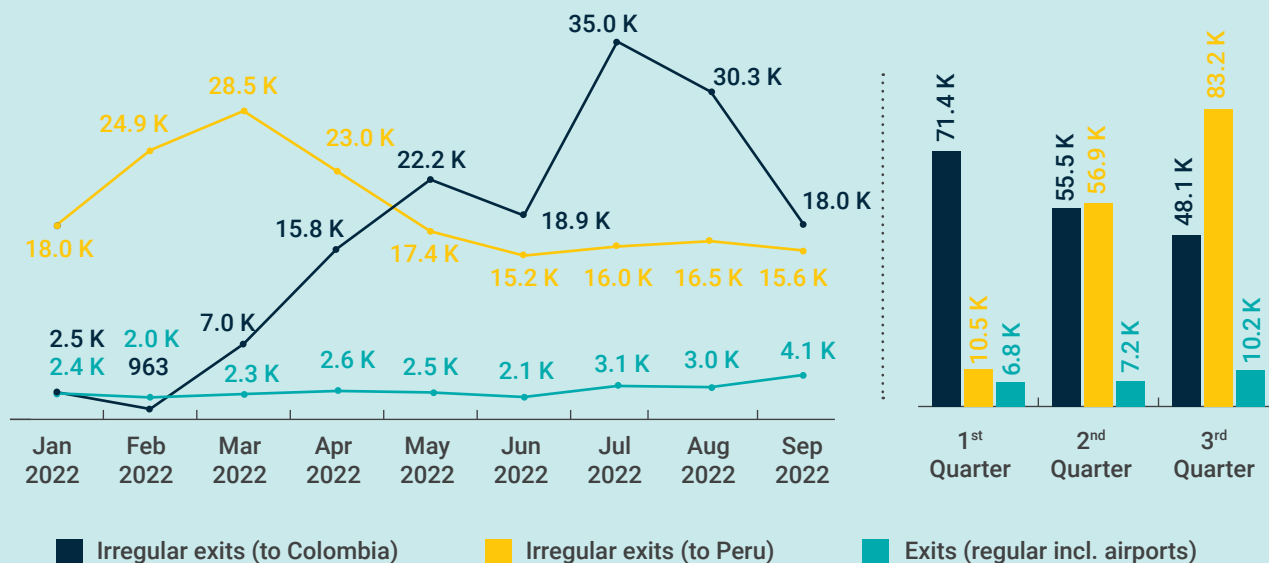
The overall increase in movements during the reporting period, in particular in July, was partially

due to the end of the [national strike](#) which took place in Ecuador in June and impacted mobility nationwide, including for refugees and migrants from Venezuela. The ongoing trend of northward movements, highlighted in [R4V Movements Report Second Quarter](#), was also observed by the R4V National Platform in Ecuador's (GTRM) Border Monitoring and Profiling System during the third quarter in Ecuador, with refugees and migrants in-transit expressing intentions to continue their journeys towards the U.S.⁸

ENTRIES OF VENEZUELANS TO ECUADOR, THIRD QUARTER OF 2022



EXITS OF VENEZUELANS FROM ECUADOR, THIRD QUARTER OF 2022



Source: Regular and irregular entries and exits of Venezuelans by air and land. Source for regular entries and exits: Ministry of Government, <https://www.migracion.gob.ec/>. Source for irregular entries and exits: GTRM Border Monitoring and Population Profiling System, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gtrm-ecuador-analisis-del-sistema-de-monitoreo-de-fronteras-y-caracterizacion-de-flujos>.

[8] <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gtrm-ecuador-evaluacion-rapida-interagencial-de-flujos-sur-norte>

PERU

Between July and September, 7,804 regular and 111,500 irregular entries in Peru, the former reported by the Superintendence of Migration (SNM) and the latter based on estimates by the GTRM (R4V National Platform in Peru). The number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela entering Peru from Ecuador (75,000) was lower than in the previous quarter (82,700), with September reporting the lowest estimated number of irregular entries in a single month this year (21,600).

A similar decrease was also noted in exits at Peru's south-eastern border with Bolivia (14,500 irregular exits reported in third quarter compared to 18,900 in second quarter and 19,400 in first quarter), confirming the overall trend of reduced southward movements, first identified in the [R4V Movements Report Second Quarter](#). In September, irregular exits from Puno in Peru to Bolivia increased by more than 60% compared to August, despite the ongoing winter season, and incidents of social conflict in southern regions.⁹

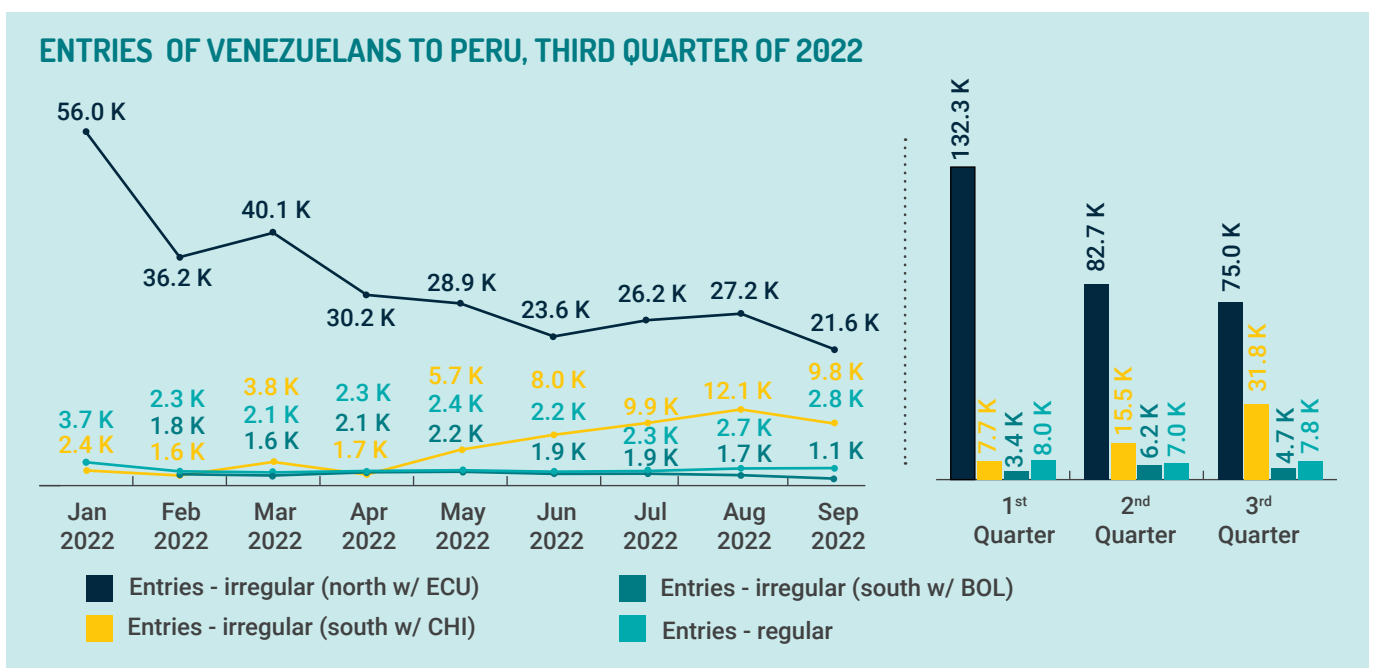
Separately, since the reopening of the land border with Chile in May, a gradual and steady increase in the number of entries from Chile to Peru has been observed. Compared to the 23,200 entries estimated along this border during the first six months of the year, an increase was observed of refugees and migrants entering irregularly from Chile, with 31,800 entries in the third quarter alone. According to an R4V partner's [survey](#),¹⁰ Venezuelans interviewed upon entry to Peru via Tacna (Chile) indicated limited work

opportunities and family reunification as the main reasons for their exit from Chile.

In September, in response to growing irregular movements at the borders with Ecuador and Chile, immigration control operations were conducted in the border towns of Tumbes and Tacna. In Tumbes, a [binational police operation](#) was carried out at irregular entry points, in which national authorities increased military and police presence. In Tacna, it was reported that police [intervened](#) in the case of 25 people who tried to enter the country through an unofficial border crossing.

In summary, 91,500 refugees and migrants from Venezuela exited Peru in the third quarter of 2022, a small increase compared to the last quarter (89,000); 12,800 via regular and 78,700 via irregular routes – mostly departing via the north-western border to Ecuador (48,900), 14,500 along the south-eastern border to Bolivia, and 15,200 along the southern border to Chile.

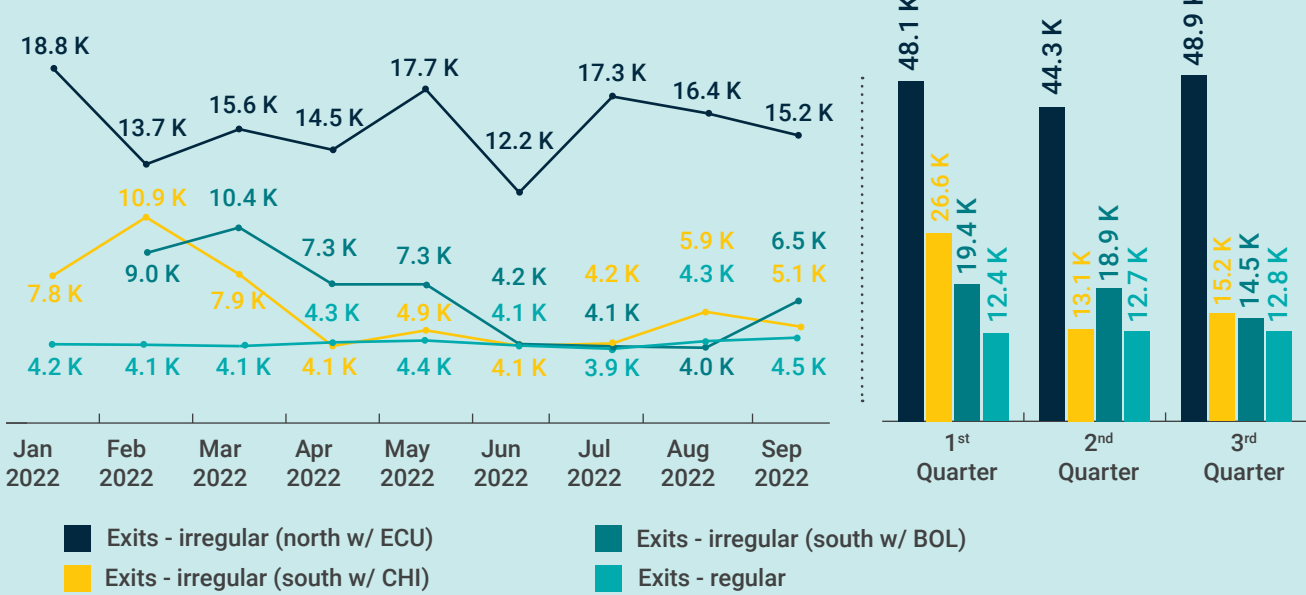
A new ruling by the [Peruvian Constitutional Tribunal](#) in September determined that the requirements and conditions to enter and remain in the country must not violate human rights standards and corresponding national and international legal frameworks. While this ruling requires migration authorities to disregard codified entry requirements, such as visa and passport in cases of high vulnerability and need of protection, R4V partners have yet to observe the judgement's implementation, which may impact future movements into the country.



[9] <https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Reporte-Mensual-de-Conflictos-Sociales-N%C2%B0-223-Setiembre-2022.pdf>

[10] <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/monitoreo-de-fronteras-tacna-mayo-julio-2022>

EXITS OF VENEZUELANS FROM PERU, THIRD QUARTER OF 2022



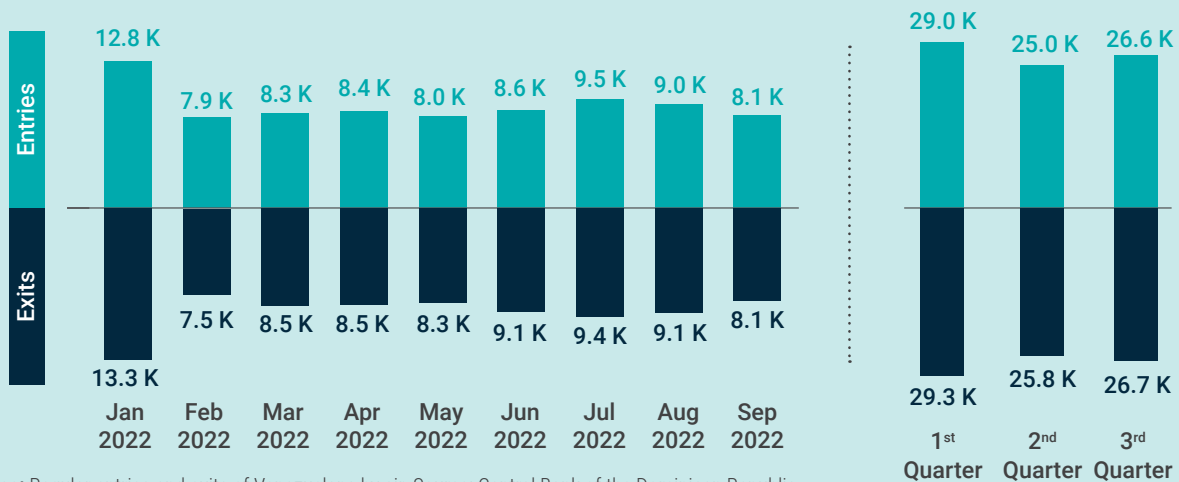
Source: Regular and irregular entries and exits of Venezuelans by air and land. Source for regular entries and exits: Superintendencia de Migración de Perú. Source for irregular entries and exits: GTRM.

CARIBBEAN SUB-REGION

Population estimates for July, August and September suggest a stable situation in the Dominican Republic (26,600 entries and 26,700 exits in Q3 vs. 25,000 entries and 25,800 exits in Q2). While no data was available on regular entries and exits in other countries in the sub-region, various reports indicate continuous irregular movement during the reporting period. In Aruba,

the *irregular entry of 22 Venezuelans*, including 20 men and 2 women, was *reported* in August. In Curacao, according to an R4V partner, the Coast Guard intercepted a boat which irregularly entered Curacaoan waters on 5 September, including two Venezuelan minors who were transported to a governmental juvenile institution.

ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2022 IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



Source: Regular entries and exits of Venezuelans by air. Source: Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, <https://www.bancentral.gov.do/a/d/2537-sector-turismo>.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO SUB-REGION

Northward movements across the Central America and Mexico Sub-region increased significantly in the third quarter of 2022. According to data from the Panama National Migration Service ([SNM](#)), some 79,097 Venezuelans irregularly crossed the Darien Gap from Colombia during the third quarter, more than three times as many as in the previous quarter (23,897), and almost 17 times more than in the first quarter of 2022 (4,698).¹¹ In September alone, 38,399 Venezuelans crossed the Darien Gap, representing 80% of the all nationalities entering this month (48,204), marking a tragic peak for this notorious transit point.

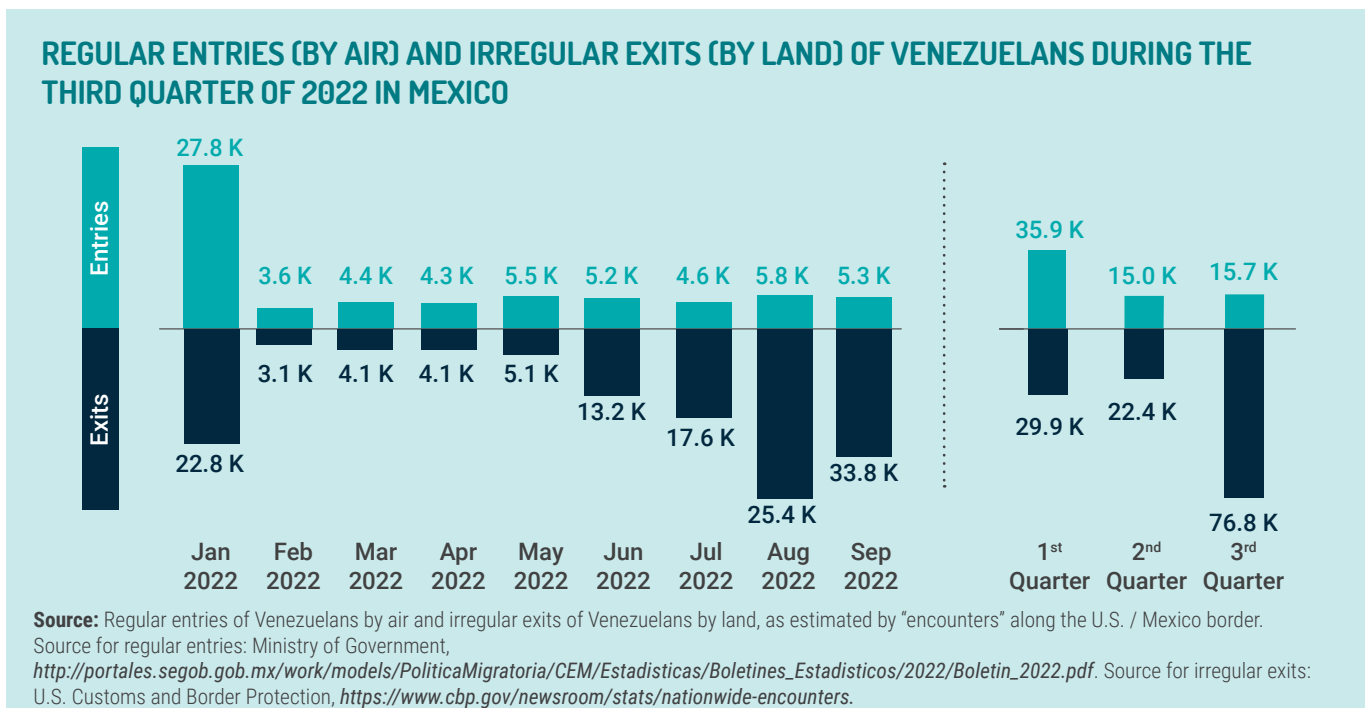
Since the introduction of entry [visa requirements](#) for Venezuelans in February, Costa Rica had reported an overall stabilization in the number of regular entries. According to data from the General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners (DGME), an average of 733 regular entries of refugees and migrants from Venezuela were reported per month between March and September. According to [data](#) from DGME, a total of 58 Venezuelans were denied entry to Costa Rica between July and September.¹² While no information was provided on the number

of irregular entries to, and exits from Costa Rica considering the record numbers entering Panama, mostly intending to reach the U.S., it is expected that the majority of those arriving in Panama continued their journey northward through Costa Rica.

Mexico reported a significant increase in the number of Venezuelans having entered the U.S. . According to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, some 17,647 “encounters”¹³ were reported in July, increasing to 25,361 in August and 33,804 in September. The total for the third quarter (76,812) is more than three times the number of encounters of Venezuelans recorded in the second quarter (22,390).

By end-September, some 546 Venezuelan nationals were assisted to [return](#) to their country of origin since the beginning of the year. In Panama, 83 Venezuelans were returned in July, and 92 in August and 77 in September, bringing the total so far this year to 760.

In the course of 2022 (up until end-September), some 83 Venezuelans were deported to their home country from Mexico.¹⁴



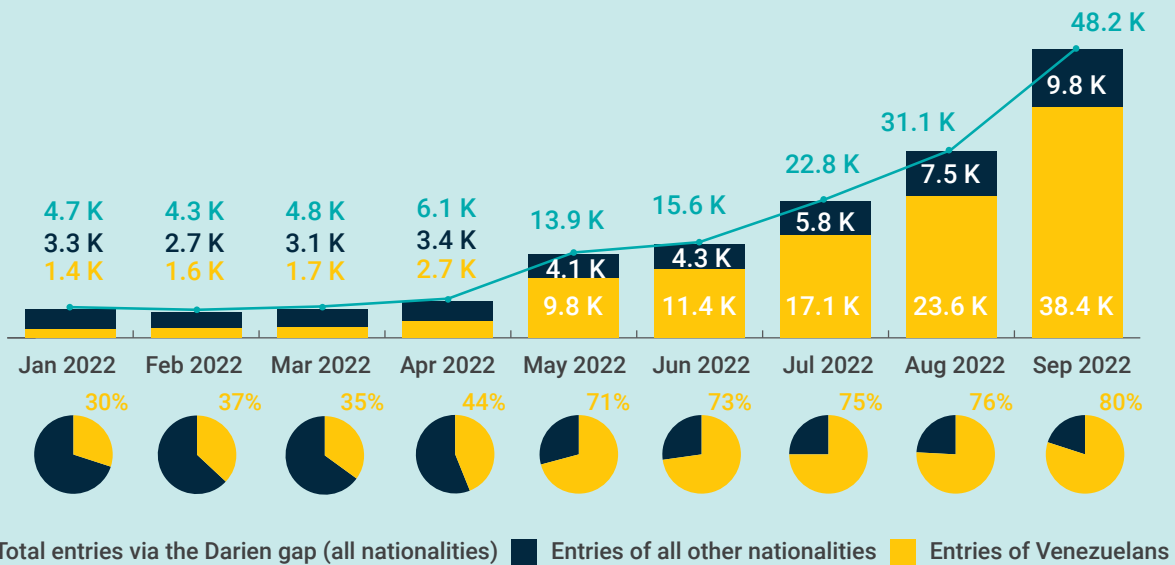
[11] https://www.migracion.gob.pa/images/img2021/pdf/IRREGULARES_POR_DARI%C3%89N_OCTUBRE_2022.pdf

[12] <https://www.migracion.go.cr/Paginas/Centro%20de%20Documentaci%C3%B3n/Estad%C3%ADsticas.aspx>

[13] The number of “encounters” does not equal the number of individuals who attempted to cross the border, as a given individual may attempt to cross multiple times (and will be counted as multiple “encounters”) in a given month.

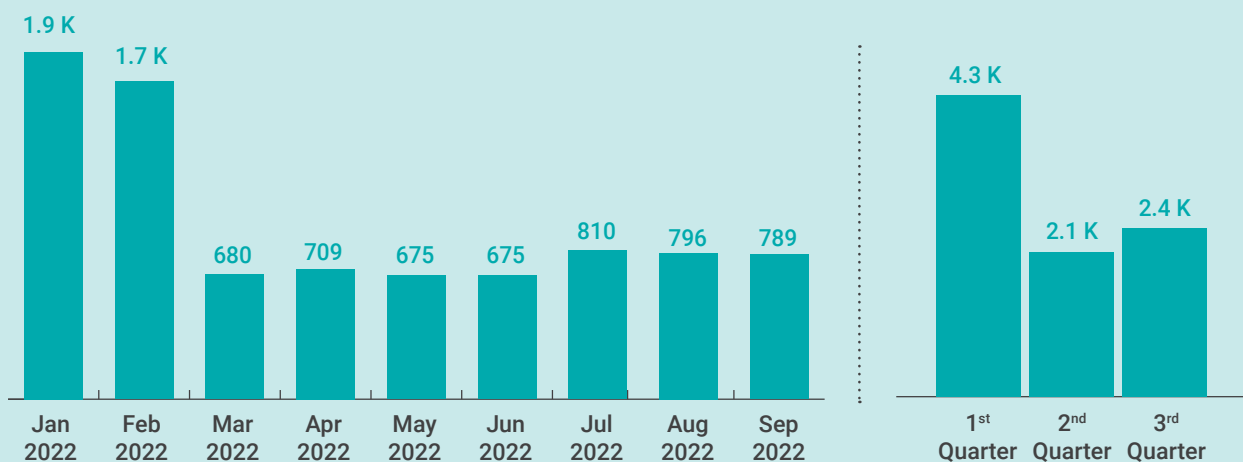
[14] <http://www.politicamigratoria.gob.mx/es/PoliticaMigratoria/CuadrosBOLETIN?Anual=2022&Secc=3>

IRREGULAR ENTRIES OF VENEZUELAN TO PANAMA (VIA THE DARIEN GAP)



Source: Panama: Irregular entries of Venezuelans via the Darien land border with Colombia. Source for irregular entries: National Migration Service, https://www.migracion.gob.pa/images/img2022/PDF/IRREGULARES_%20POR_%20DARI%C3%89N_NOVIEMBRE_2022.pdf

REGULAR ENTRIES OF VENEZUELAN IN COSTA RICA DURING 2022



Source: General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners (DGME) in Costa Rica

SOUTHERN CONE SUB-REGION

As of August, the monthly average of refugees and migrants from Venezuela entering Uruguay was 2,738, an 89% increase of pre-pandemic entry rates in 2019.¹⁵ Between July and August, the average number of Venezuelans leaving Uruguay through regular exits remained similar to the previous quarter, with a monthly average

of 1,988 Venezuelans leaving the country, a 65% increase with respect to exits in 2019. Overall, since December 2021, Uruguay, has witnessed a 30% increase of Venezuelans in the country.

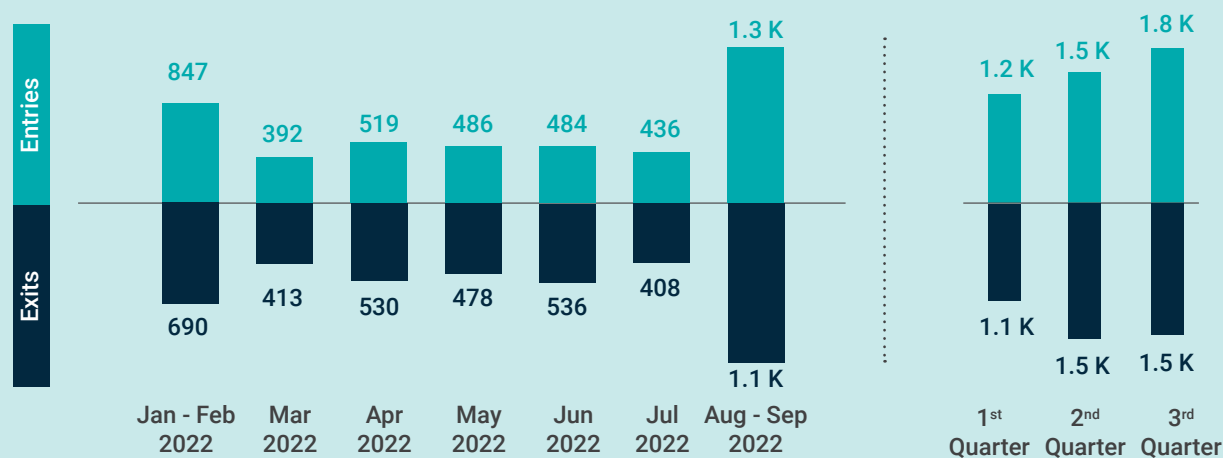
In Paraguay, a slight increase in entries of refugees and migrants from Venezuela was observed during this quarter (1,764 regular entries) compared to

[15] Regular entries of Venezuelans by air. Source: National Direction of Migration (DNM).

the previous quarter (1,489), primarily through the Ciudad del Este border with Brazil and Puerto José Falcón, along the border with Argentina.¹⁶ R4V partners also reported an increase of queries of refugees and migrants from Venezuela about possibilities to move to other countries, namely to Chile, Colombia and the U.S. In Bolivia, a sizable decrease in the number of irregular entries (152 daily entries in July, 94 in September)¹⁷ of Venezuelans was observed along the Desaguadero border with Peru during the third quarter.

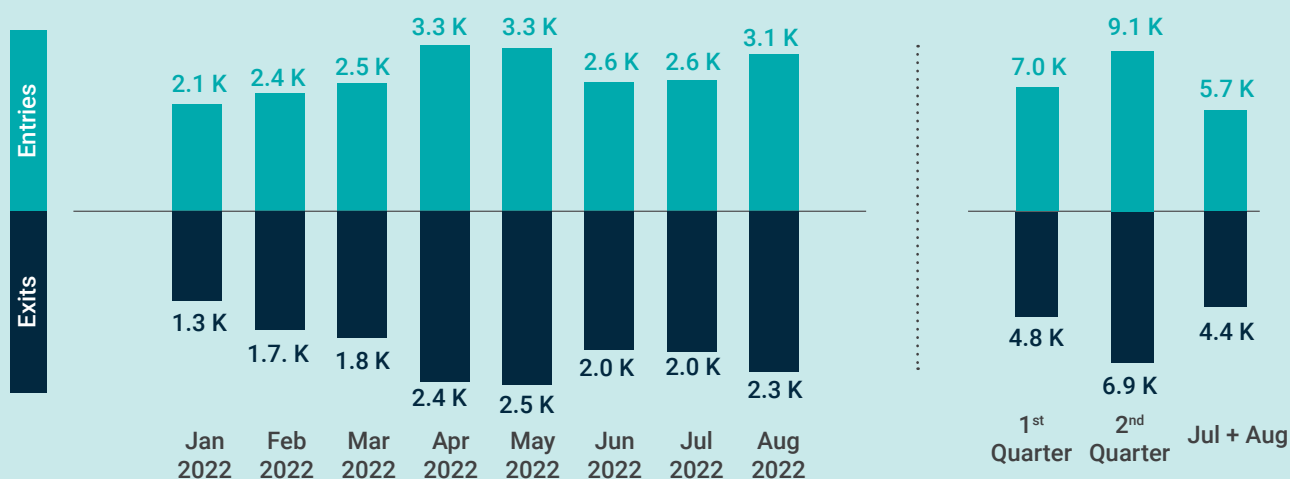
In Bolivia, refugees and migrants from Venezuela that were surveyed by an R4V partner in September in Pisiga expressed the intention to continue their journey toward Chile. Despite this intention, in the third quarter of 2022, the number of exits through unofficial border crossing points observed by R4V partners showed a slight decrease compared to the first six months: from 300-600 people a day to 200-400 in July, August and September.¹⁸

REGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN IN PARAGUAY DURING 2022



Source: General Migration Directorate of Paraguay.

ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN TO URUGUAY DURING 2022



Source: Regular entries and exits of Venezuelans, all borders. Source: National Migration Directorate of Uruguay.

[16] Regular entries of Venezuelan. Source: General Direction of Migration (DGM)

[17] Based on single day counts in July and September. Source: IOM, DTM, Llegadas a terminales informales en Desaguadero, Bolivia, July and September 2022.

[18] Estimations are based on observations by R4V partners and data collected through daily DTM counts in Pisiga and Desaguadero in July and September.

ANNEX (OCTOBER - MID-NOVEMBER)

CONTEXT

By 31 October, the number of entries of refugees and migrants to Panama had amounted to 211,355, 148,285 of them Venezuelan nationals. According to *SNM*,¹⁹ in October alone, out of 59,773 people who crossed the Colombia-Panama border some 40,593 (68%) were Venezuelans, an increase of 2,194 Venezuelans compared to the previous month (38,399).

The 12 October announcement by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security of a new *Migration Process for Venezuelans* implied a de facto closure of the U.S.-Mexico border for Venezuelans, while providing for some limited regular access opportunities.²⁰ This measure led to a drastic reduction in the number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela pursuing the intended movement towards the U.S. Since this announcement, up until 11 November, 8,179 Venezuelans were expelled by U.S. authorities at different locations along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Confronted with tens of thousands of refugees and migrants from Venezuela stranded in Central America and Mexico (an estimated 20,000 Venezuelans stranded in Mexico²¹ and approximately 12,000 stranded in Panama),²² R4V partners report increasing needs of those refugees and migrants, including for shelter, food, water, medicine, hygiene kits, accessible WASH facilities, clothing, legal counselling, and accurate information. Access to emergency healthcare and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) have also been *reported* as priority needs, along with safe spaces for LGBTQI+ persons and specialized services for the high rates of GBV survivors.²³

Shelters, managed by national authorities and R4V partners have been operating at full capacity, leading to an increased number of Venezuelan refugees

and migrants in situations of homelessness, forced to sleep in parks, bus terminals, and other public and/or unsafe locations exposed to heightened protection risks.

On 1 November, migration authorities from Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama, and the U.S. *met in Panama City* to discuss the regional migration situation.²⁴

PANAMA

Notwithstanding the announcement of the new U.S. measures, in October 40,593 refugees and migrants from Venezuela were *reported*²⁵ to have entered Panama via the Darien Gap (a further increase from the 38,399 in September). While R4V partners observed that during the days immediately following the announcement of the new U.S. measures on 12 October 2022, arrivals of refugees and migrants from Venezuela continued to rise, as of 16 October, the arrivals of Venezuelan nationals considerably dropped, from a peak of more than 4,000 a day, to around 500 a day in the first weeks of November. This reflects the delay in time between when the last refugees and migrants from Venezuela embarked on their route through the Darien Gap just before the announcement of the U.S. measures, and the impact of its announcement on new entries.

Refugees and migrants from Ecuador and Haiti have since made for the majority of those engaging in irregular movements across the Darien Gap. Reflective of this changing profile of refugees and migrants arriving in Panama a comparison of previous monitoring visits conducted by R4V partners showed that previously less than 20% of refugees and migrants engaged in these mixed movements had reported leaving their country due to violence and threats against them or their families, whereas in November survey of R4V partners among those having sought assistance

[19] https://www.migracion.gob.pa/images/img2021/pdf/IRREGULARES_POR_DARI%C3%89N_OCTUBRE_2022.pdf

[20] <https://www.uscis.gov/venezuela>

[21] R4V partner estimates.

[22] National Migration Service, <https://twitter.com/migracionpanama/status/1598380644551299095?s=20&t=Mdz3cljW9IZ1w5WFn6FBkw>.

[23] RMNA 2022, <https://www.r4v.info/en/document/rmna-2022-refugee-and-migrant-needs-analysis>

[24] <https://www.migracion.gob.pa/inicio/noticias/881-costa-rica-colombia-estados-unidos-y-panama-acuerdan-tratamiento-del-tema-migratorio>

[25] https://www.migracion.gob.pa/images/img2021/pdf/IRREGULARES_POR_DARI%C3%89N_OCTUBRE_2022.pdf

at the San Vicente and Lajas Blancas Migration Reception Centres (ERM), nearly 50% of those interviewed stated being victims of violence or threats in their country of origin.²⁶

Despite the fact that the majority of persons assessed by R4V partners report having the intention to travel northward (79%), in November, a higher proportion of refugees and migrants reported having the intention to remain in Panama (13%) and/or to travel to Costa Rica or Mexico, compared to previous months. Seventy-four per cent of the Venezuelans interviewed reported having no intentions to return to Venezuela.²⁷

Since the 12 October announcement of the new U.S. measures, more than 4,000 Venezuelans have reportedly returned from Panama to their country of origin. Most of the Venezuelans who returned to their country so spontaneously and using their own means; while some received support from private donors.²⁸

Complementing government assistance to those stranded and in-transit, R4V partners provided food, health and hygiene items, as well as information on asylum and regularization pathways in Panama, throughout the various ad hoc collection sites (Santa Maria del Camino Church and the Bambito Warehouse in Panama City, and at the ERMs at the borders with Colombia and Costa Rica). Information on the risks along the route and on MHPSS was provided at border areas. R4V partners also provided training to protection actors to increase knowledge and facilitate integration opportunities for refugees and migrants.

COSTA RICA

Reflective of the impact of the new U.S. measures, the rate of regular entries has slowly decreased from 1,000 a day to 310. According to Costa Rica's Migration Police and R4V partners' border monitoring exercises, at the country's northern border with Nicaragua, entries have also reportedly

decreased from 400/day in mid-October to less than 100/day in November, while exits dropped from a peak of 1,000/day in mid-October to 250 and less per day in November.

Between 17 October and 9 November, some 2,625 appointments to submit asylum claims were registered by stranded Venezuelans (compared to 2,928 asylum claims submitted by Venezuelans in Costa Rica in all of 2021). Most Venezuelans are unable to access regularization opportunities due to lack of funds and/or are incapable of providing the requirements to do so (mainly proving they entered the country regularly) or because they do not plan to stay in the country (up to 49% of respondents to a survey of an R4V partner plan staying less than a month in Costa Rica). Many therefore remain in an irregular situation, heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance.²⁹ Prompted by the large presence of stranded refugees and migrants, many in dire conditions, incidents of discrimination and xenophobia have increased, as have political manifestations seeking for policy changes to prevailing asylum and migration processes.

To complement the government-led response for refugees and migrants, R4V partners provided food, shelter, WASH assistance and non-food items (NFIs) to those in-transit along the southern border. R4V partners are closely working with national authorities and civil society organizations to strengthen the response.

MEXICO

Since the announcement of the new U.S. measures, up until 11 November, some 8,200 refugees and migrants from Venezuela were expelled back to five locations in Mexico (Tijuana, Nogales, Ciudad Juárez, Piedras Negras and Matamoros).

With thousands of refugees and migrants continuing to arrive in Mexico (largely having learnt of the new U.S. measures only during their journey) shelters along the country's northern and southern borders, as well as in Mexico City have

[26] Monitoring visits conducted by R4V partners during the reporting period.

[27] Ibid.

[28] <https://www.migracion.gob.pa/inicio/noticias?start=10and>, <https://www.migracion.gob.pa/inicio/noticias/883-migrantes-reciben-apoyo-de-iglesia-adventista>

[29] See hereto an announcement by Costa Rica's president: <https://delfino.cr/2022/11/rodrigo-chaves-costa-rica-cambiara-reglas-para-pedir-asilo-politico-por-falta-de-ayuda-internacional>

reached their capacities, leading to many having to resort to sleeping on the streets or in improvised settlements and exposing them to situations of increased vulnerability and insecurity, including heightened risks of human trafficking. This situation is particularly precarious for households with young children, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly people.

Amidst prevailing uncertainty about the options at their disposal, and about the legal framework applicable to accessing the U.S., many refugees and migrants from Venezuela still intend accessing the U.S., while others intend to going back to previous host countries, and others consider returning to their country of origin.³⁰ Since 25 October, 1,582 Venezuelans have returned to their country of origin assisted by Mexican authorities (INM), while others used own means, or were supported by individual sponsors. Following the 12 October announcement, 2,824 Venezuelans have requested asylum in Mexico³¹ marking a significant contrast compared with the previous months, including in September, when only 396 applications were registered.

R4V partners provide refugees and migrants from Venezuela with legal assistance, psychosocial support, and assistance to GBV survivors. Furthermore, information and referral assistance are provided to ensure these pressing needs are met.

COLOMBIA

The number of refugees and migrants at Colombia's north-eastern town of Necoclí, that serves as the main transit location for those embarking on the journey through the Darien Gap to Panama, has decreased considerably following the announcement of the new U.S. measures. Upon learning of the new U.S. measures, the majority of refugees and migrants from Venezuela abandoned their plans to travel northward, and were assisted by R4V actors, including through humanitarian transportation to reach other locations within Colombia.

While some 80 Venezuelans remain stranded at the beach of Necoclí, where they are assisted by R4V actors in close coordination with local authorities, refugees and migrants predominantly from Ecuador and Haiti reportedly continue to use Necoclí as a transit location along their routes northward, with Venezuelans accounting for only 23% between 12 October to 12 November (while having accounted for up to 85% in the month before the announcement of the new U.S. measures).

Maritime transportation companies in Necoclí (bringing refugees and migrants across the bay from where they commence their journey through the Darien Gap) reported during that during the first two weeks of November 5,877 persons embarked on their trip, resulting in a daily average of 420 (compared to a daily average of 2,431 commencing this trip each day from 1 to 12 October, prior to the announcement of the new U.S. measures).

ECUADOR

Between 24 to 28 October, the National R4V Platform in Ecuador (GTRM) conducted a [Rapid Inter-Agency Assessment](#)³² focusing on refugees and migrants engaging in northward movements.³³ The assessment documents the impact of the new U.S. measures on their intentions, subsequent considerations of refugees and migrants, and relating needs. While 42% responded having an intention to return to Venezuela, roughly half of them (47%) considered a longer-term/indefinite return. Some 36% responded intending to go to other countries, including the U.S. (34%), Colombia (30%), Peru (18%), and Chile (12%), or to remain in Ecuador (13%), and 10% did not know. They mentioned their most-pressing needs as being shelter, food and protection needs.

Against these findings of changed movement intentions in the wake of the new U.S. measures, entries of Venezuelan refugees and migrants from Peru and from Colombia slightly increased in October to some 39,200³⁴ (after having decreased in September to 34,799 compared to 39,101 in

[30] <https://www.gob.mx/inm/prensa/se-realiza-primer-vuelo-de-retorno-voluntario-de-140-personas-venezolanas-con-apoyo-del-gobierno-de-mexico-318916?idiom=es>

[31] Data up to 12 November. Source: Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance (COMAR), SIRE 2022.

[32] A proportion of these movements to Venezuela have also been associated with annual seasonal movements to Venezuela during the holiday season.

[33] <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gtrm-ecuador-evaluacion-rapida-interagencial-de-flujos-sur-norte>

[34] GTRM Ecuador, Border Monitoring and Flow Characterization System.

August), while exits of refugees and migrants to Peru and to Colombia followed a similar pattern, with 46,800 in August, 33,600 in September and 41,300 in October.

PERU

Changes in the movement dynamics were also observed by the National R4V Platform in Peru (GTRM) since the announcement of the new U.S. measures on 12 October. In Tumbes, along the northern border with Ecuador, increases in refugees and migrants from Venezuela entering the country were observed, while exits fell significantly compared to the third quarter of 2022. After the U.S. announcement, on average, 965 refugees and migrants from Venezuela were observed entering, and 397 exiting per day (around 20% more entries and 27% fewer exits, compared to the average of estimated flows between July and 11 October).³⁵ Among refugees and migrants that had previously engaged in a northward journey, an R4V partner’s survey found that their intentions to return to Venezuela increased from 30% (July to 11 October) to 46% after the U.S. announcement (up to 11 November).³⁶

Flows were reversed at Peru’s southern border with Chile, registering more exits than entries of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, similar to the first

months of 2022, prior to the reopening of the land border between Peru and Chile in May. After the U.S. announcement, compared to prior quarters, exits from Peru to Chile considerably increased from an average of 172 to 406 per day, while estimated daily entries (until 11 November) increased to 394 persons per day (up from 377).³⁷

According to the GTRM’s Single Inter-Agency Counting and Characterization exercise (CCUI), the majority of refugees and migrants from Venezuela who entered the country through Tacna since the announcement of the new U.S. measures intend to return in Venezuela (50%), while others intend remain in Peru (33%) or continue to Colombia (17%); while the intention of reaching the U.S. (9% between July and 11 October) was no longer mentioned by any of the surveyed Venezuelans (up to 11 November).³⁸

The GTRM, together with refugee- and migrant-led organizations, has prioritized the provision of reliable and updated information, especially at the Tumbes and Tacna border crossing points, for refugees and migrants from Venezuela, including details on the risks during the journeys and services available in the host country.

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[35] Source: IOM, DTM Flow Monitoring Report in Tumbes, July – 11 November 2022.

[36] A proportion of these movements to Venezuela have also been associated with annual seasonal movements to Venezuela during the holiday season.

[37] Source: GTRM Peru, Single Inter-Agency Counting and Characterization exercise (CCUI) In Tacna, July-11 November 2022.

[38] Ibid.