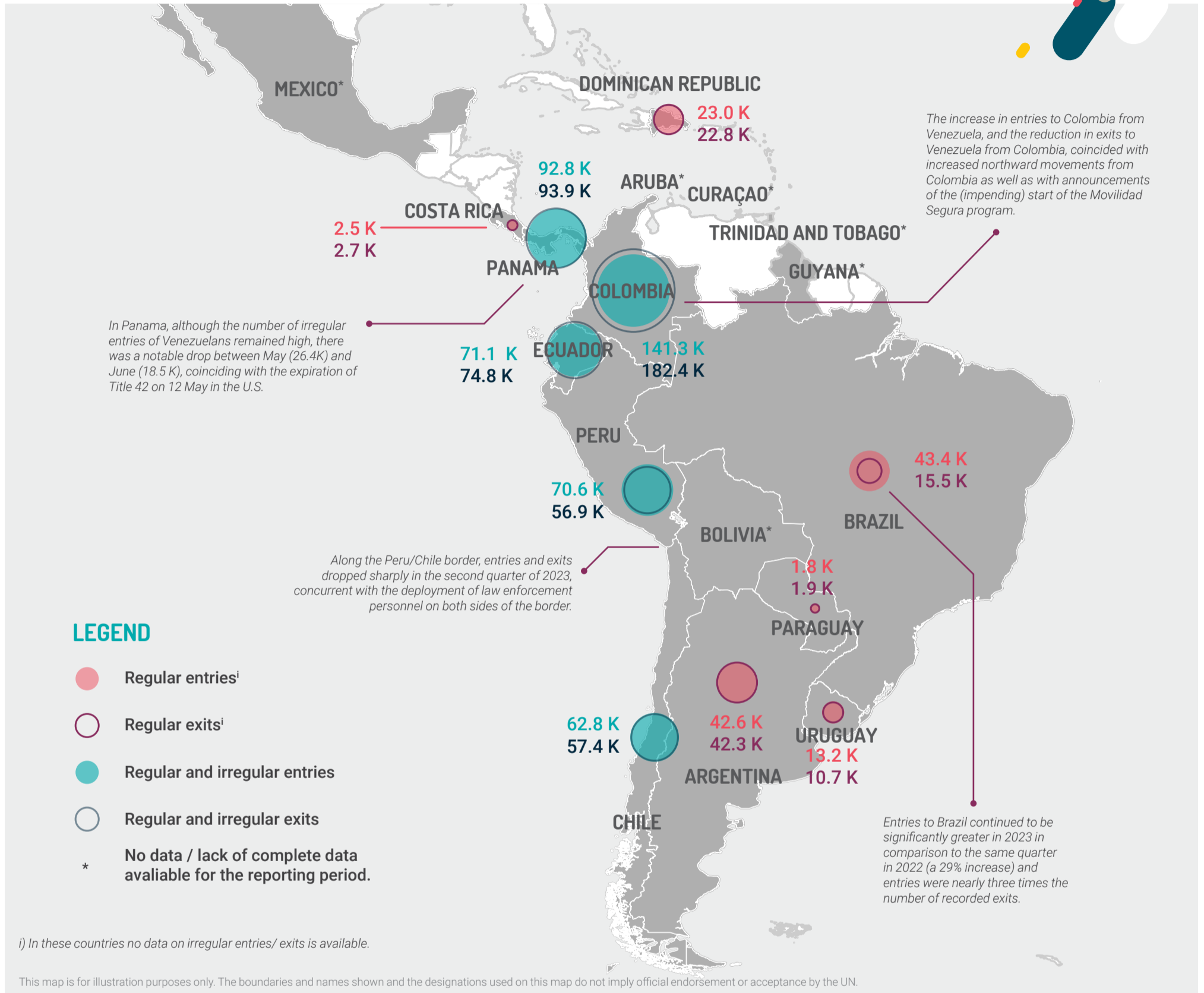


ENTRIES AND EXITS CONSOLIDATED FROM APRIL - JUNE 2023



SOURCES:

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

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

2) Costa Rica: The figures correspond to the number of Venezuelan regular exits/entries by air and land reported by the DGME for the period covered by this report.

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

3) Panama: Regular and irregular entries and exits of Venezuelans by air and land.

Source for irregular entries of Venezuelans via the Darien land border with Colombia, and regular entries and exits of Venezuelans: [Panama National Migration Service](#)

Source for irregular exits: R4V estimation based on [DTM's](#) exit estimates for all nationalities in Los Planes de Gualaca, Chiriqui and the proportion of Venezuelans crossing via the Darien.

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

For data on regular entries, see: [Migración Colombia](#)

Data on irregular movements in the borders with Ecuador, Venezuela and the Caribbean is based on a monitoring tool employing voluntary internet connections by refugees and migrants at 42 key GIFMM partners' service points located at border departments, under the DTM Wi-Fi Analytics project. Data for irregular entries via the Darien land border with Colombia is from the [Panama National Migration Service](#)

The estimations of irregular movements reflect a portion and are not representative of all irregular movements in Colombia.

5) 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](#) triangulated with [GTRM Peru](#) irregular movement estimates.

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

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

Source for irregular entries and exits: [DTM Flow Monitoring Registry in Tacna, Tumbes and Puno](#), triangulated with [GTRM Ecuador](#) irregular movement estimates.

7) Chile: Regular entries and exits in all borders; estimated irregular entries from Peru and Bolivia, and estimated irregular exits to Peru. Regular entries and exits: Investigations Police of Chile (PDI), data upon request.

Irregular entries and exits in the borders with Bolivia and Peru: IOM DTMs in the border points of Pisiga/Colchane, and [Tacna/Arica](#).

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

Source: [Brazilian Federal Police's International Traffic System](#).

9) Paraguay: Regular entries and exits.

Source: National Migration Directorate of Paraguay.

10) Argentina: Regular entries and exits.

Source: National Migration Directorate of Argentina.

11) Uruguay: Regular entries and exits.

Source: National Migration Directorate of Uruguay.

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

Quarterly figures included throughout this document correspond to cumulative entry and exit movements during the months of April through June of the year and do not represent a count of unique individuals.



MOVEMENTS REPORT

APRIL – JUNE 2023

REGIONAL TRENDS AND KEY FINDINGS

The 12 May 2023 end of the Title 42 border management policy in the United States of America (U.S.) triggered shifts in movement trends of Venezuelans throughout the Americas, with exits from Colombia north to Panama dropping significantly in the latter half of May and early June.¹ Nevertheless (and notwithstanding that the last full month of data covered by this report is June) available data for after this period indicates that the trend was short-lived, as northward movements via Central America towards the U.S. picked up again sharply in July.²

Meanwhile, the deployment of military and law enforcement personnel to the Chilean and Peruvian

borders led to a sharp reduction in the number of exits of Venezuelans from Peru to Chile from March (9.9K) to April (2.7K) and subsequent months, and a significant reduction in entries to Peru from Chile in the second quarter of this year (12.1K between April and June) compared to the first quarter (22.2K between January and March).

Entries to Brazil continued to be significantly higher through the first two quarters of 2023 than 2022, with a 29% increase in Q2 2023 compared to Q2 2022, resulting in deteriorating conditions for refugees and migrants and stretching response capacities in border cities.

NORTH-BOUND MOVEMENTS THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

In **Panama**, the main entry point to Central America for Venezuelans on the move northwards, there was a notable drop in irregular entries of Venezuelans between May (26.4K) and June (18.5K). This coincided with the expiration of the Title 42 policy in the U.S. on 12 May, and resulted in uncertainty among refugees and migrants about their next steps and how this change would affect governments' responses to people on the move throughout the region. At the time of publishing this report, and following several weeks of reduced northward movements, since July a steep increase in

such northward movements and relating irregular entries of Venezuelans through the Darien have been reported (38.0K in July), almost reaching the record number of monthly entries of Venezuelans recorded in October 2022 (40.6K). Venezuelans were the top nationality on the move through the Darien every month from February through July, and represented 65% of all irregular movements through Panama in the second quarter of 2023.³ [Surveys conducted by an R4V partner](#) during this period found that the top reasons given by interviewed refugees and migrants for leaving their countries of origin included

[1] GIFMM Colombia: Update on Mixed Movements to Central and North America (13 July 2023),

<https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gifmm-colombia-actualizacion-movimientos-mixtos-centro-y-norteamerica>.

[2] See. e.g., monthly irregular entries to Panama via the Darien for July 2023, which reached a new monthly high of 55,387 refugees and migrants, of whom 69% or 38,033 were Venezuelans. National Migration Service (SNM) of the Government of Panama, Irregulars in Transit through Darien by Country 2023 (accessed 11 August 2023), <https://www.datosabiertos.gob.pa/dataset/migracion-irregulares-en-transito-por-darien-por-pais-2023>.

[3] From January to July 2023, top nationalities in transit through the Darien were Venezuelans (57%), followed by Ecuadorians (14%), Haitians (12%), Chinese (4%) and Colombians (3%), according to data from the [SNM](#) in Panama.

MAIN ROUTES USED BY REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN THE SUB-REGION



lack of access to employment or low incomes (75%), generalized violence and insecurity (33%), lack of access to food (32%) and threats, attacks and intimidation (28%), while their intended country of destination was largely identified as the U.S. (ranging between 84% in April to 92% in May). Notably, the aforementioned R4V partner surveys also identified that a significant and increasing proportion of those crossing the Darien traveled directly from Venezuela (only transiting Colombia), rising from 31% in April to 53% in June, followed by those having previously resided in Colombia (34% in April; 27% in June) and Ecuador (13% in April; 6% in June).

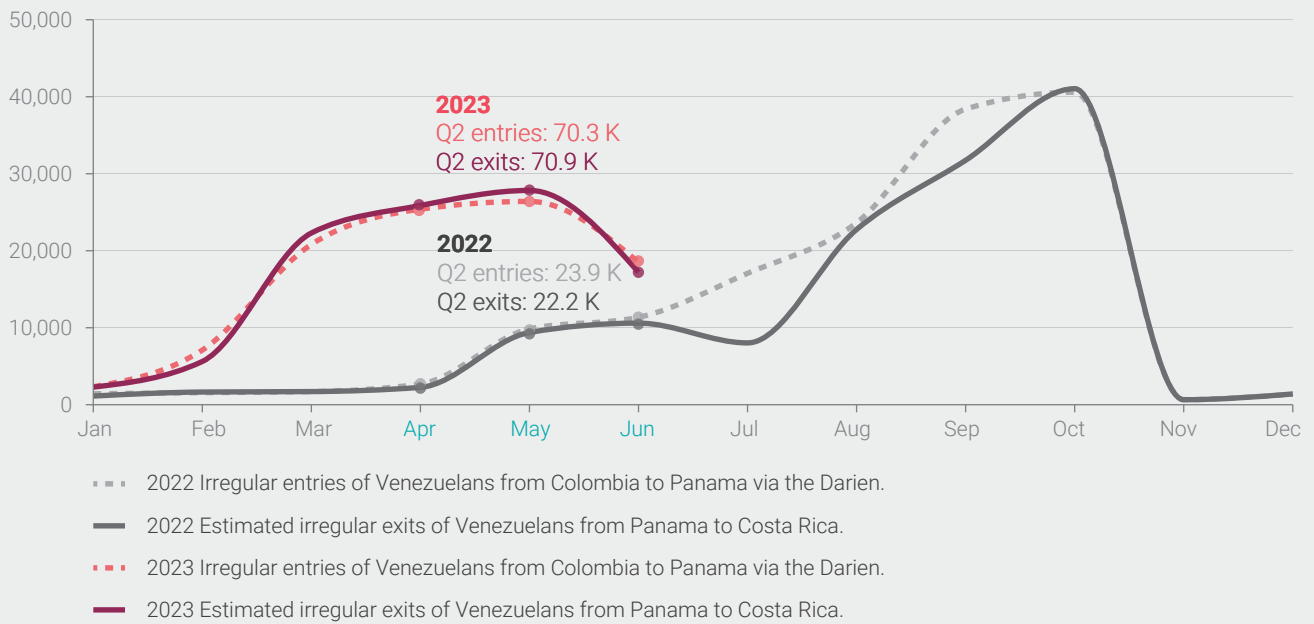
Further north, in **Costa Rica**, the number of estimated irregular entries of Venezuelans echoed the trend from Panama, showing a significant drop between May (27.8K) and June (17.2K),⁴ coinciding with the end of the Title 42 policy in the U.S. In parallel, some southward movements were identified, amounting to fewer than 280 refugees and migrants (primarily Venezuelans) entering Costa

Rica from Nicaragua (primarily at Peñas Blancas) and transiting to the Costa Rican cities of Liberia or San José.

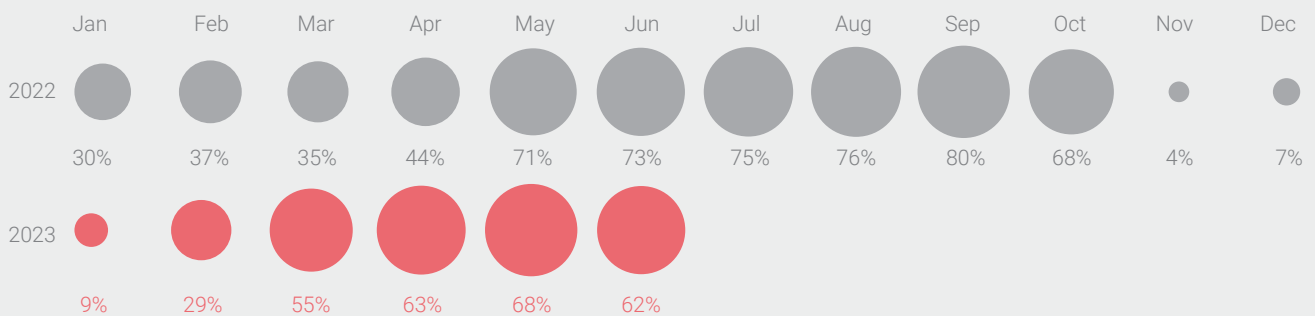
Estimated entries of Venezuelans to **Mexico** in April and May were almost four times greater in 2023 (totaling 81.6K for these two months) than for the same period in 2022 (totaling 21.0K). The number of estimated exits of Venezuelans in this period (78.8K) via the northern border with the U.S. was almost equal to the number of entries (regular, by plane, and irregular, via Mexico's southern border), reflecting the prevalent intention of north-bound Venezuelans to transit through rather than remain in Mexico. The National Institute of Migration (INM) in Mexico issued a [press release](#) indicating that Venezuelans, Cubans, Haitians and Nicaraguans with appointments to enter the U.S. via the CBP One App would be allowed to travel through Mexico without being detained. Nevertheless, the use of immigration detention as a migration management strategy in Mexico continued, and in May, a total of 17.4K Venezuelans were

[4] The R4V estimation is based on IOM Costa Rica DTM exit estimates for [May](#) and [June](#) for all nationalities departing from Los Planes de Gualaca, Chiriqui, Panamá to enter Costa Rica, multiplied by the proportion of Venezuelans crossing via the Darien.

ESTIMATED IRREGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN TO AND FROM PANAMA



Monthly proportion of Venezuelan nationals among total irregular entries to Panama



Notes:

In addition to the figures for irregular entries/exits showcased in the graph, [SNM](#) reports a cumulative figure of 22.4 K regular entries and 22.9 K regular exits of Venezuelans in the second quarter of 2023. It is estimated that irregular entries and exits of Venezuelans amount to approximately 75.7% of the Venezuelan flows observed in Q2.

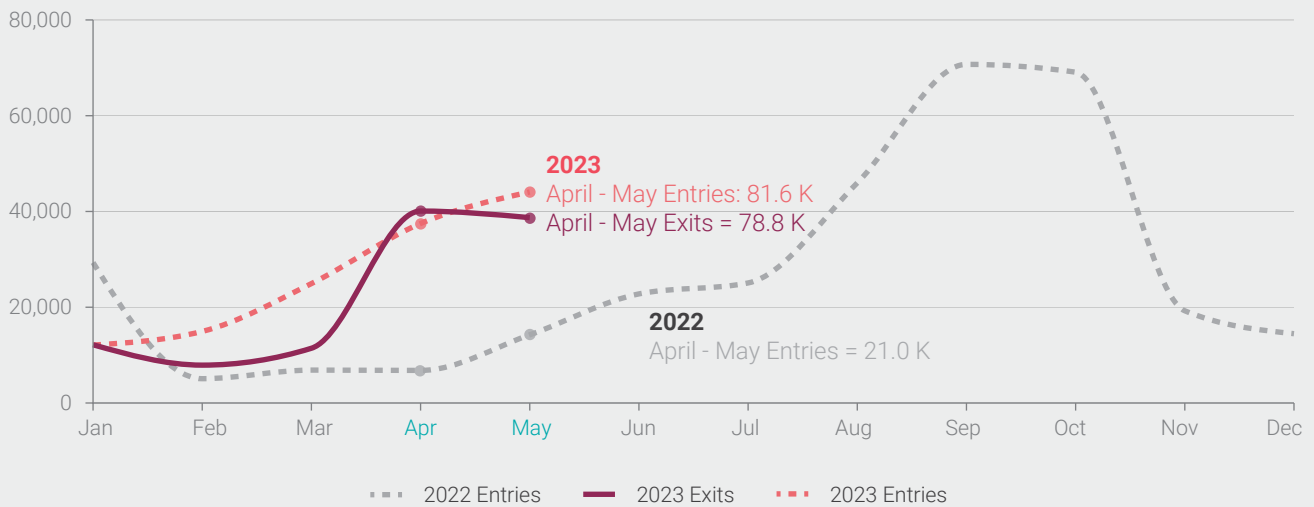
Sources: For irregular entries of Venezuelans via the Darien land border with Colombia: Panama National Migration Service ([SNM](#))

For irregular exits: R4V estimations are based on [DTM's](#) exit estimates for all nationalities in Los Planes de Gualaca, Chiriqui multiplied by the proportion of Venezuelans crossing via the Darien.

detained in the country for lack of legal status, which was an increase of 161% compared to the 6.6K Venezuelans detained in April. This expanded detention of Venezuelans occurred even after a fire in an immigration detention facility in Ciudad Juarez led to [the death of 40](#) refugees and migrants, leading to an investigation by the [National Human Rights Commission](#) (CNDH), and a 10 May 2023 [press release](#) from the INM announcing the temporary suspension of the use of 33 short-term detention facilities in the country. Monitoring by R4V partners in Mexico during the reporting period indicates an increase in the

proportion of solo male travelers, as well as a significant presence of families with children under the age of six, among refugees and migrants on the move in the country. The high number of refugees and migrants in transit has led to the overcrowding of shelters in Mexico City and elsewhere in the country, many of which having to prioritize the care of women and children, and a scarcity of basic resources such as water, sanitation and hygiene.

ESTIMATED ENTRIES AND EXITS* OF VENEZUELANs TO AND FROM MEXICO



Sources and notes:

The estimated entries of Venezuelans correspond to regular entries by air and land reported upon request by the National Migration Institute (INM) in Mexico, considering the number of Multiple Immigration Forms (FMMs) registered, in addition to R4V Mexico Platform estimates of irregular entries based on a proportion of irregular crossings through the Darien.

The estimated exits of Venezuelans correspond to regular exits reported upon request by the INM considering the number of FMMs registered, in addition to the figures of deportations and returns published by the UPM unit of the Governance Secretariat in its [Monthly Statistical Bulletin](#), as well as irregular exits to the U.S. as per the number of "encounters" reported by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and R4V Mexico Platform estimates of the irregular flows that are not intercepted by CBP based on IOM DTM data. The number of encounters reported refers to incidents not individuals, meaning a single person could be responsible for numerous encounters as they can attempt multiple crossings.

*Given that for 2022 no data is available for regular exits based on registered FMMs, monthly exits estimates for this year are not included in the graph.

MULTI-DIRECTIONAL MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

COLOMBIA

In the period from April to June, the number of exits of Venezuelans from Colombia (180.6K) was significantly greater than entries (138.7K), primarily due to the number of northward movements to Panama from Colombia (70.3K). The resulting overall negative migratory balance also took into account movements to and from Venezuela: there were almost 40K more entries to Colombia (90.0K) from Venezuela than exits (51.6K) to Venezuela during the second quarter of the year, for a ratio of 1.7 entries per each exit.

The number of exits to Venezuela from Colombia decreased by almost 25% in Q2 (51.6K), compared to Q1 (68.3K) of this year. The number of pendular movements between Colombia and Venezuela in Q2 of 2023 (14.6K)

also reduced to less than half the pendular movements recorded during the same period in 2022 (29.2K). This indicates that fewer Venezuelans were returning to Venezuela (either temporarily or permanently) and also that fewer short-term cross-border movements occurred. A survey by the National R4V Platform in Colombia (GIFMM) undertaken in June found that 1.6% of the Venezuelan population in destination in Colombia intends to or is considering return to Venezuela within the next year.

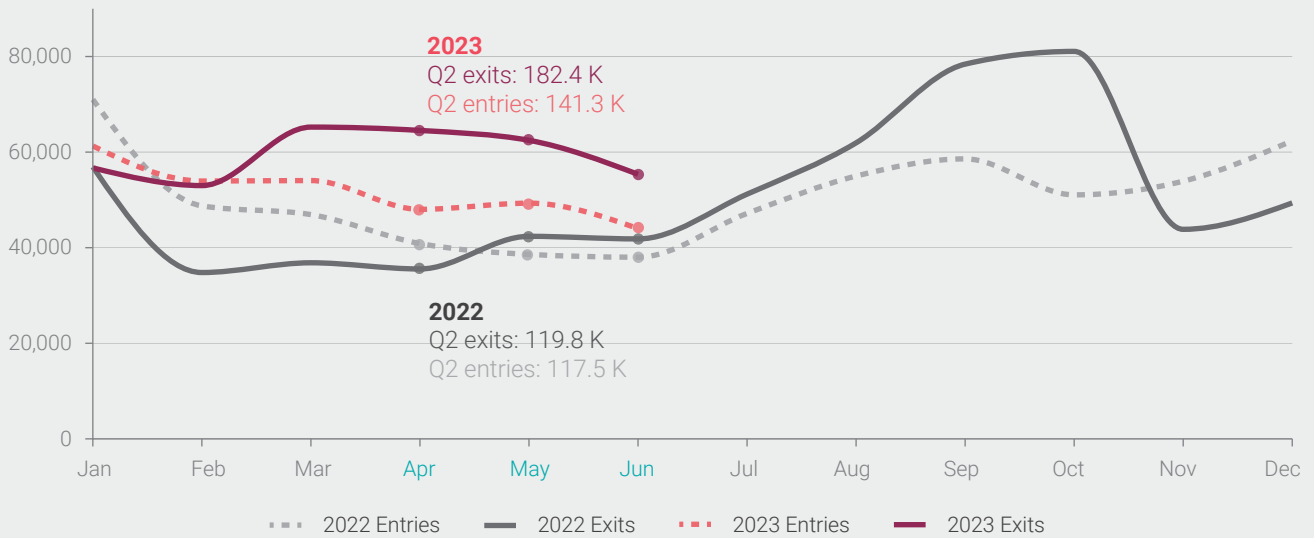
Meanwhile, monthly entries to Colombia from Venezuela from April through June remained relatively steady (an average of 30.0K per month) and represented a slight reduction of averages observed for the previous quarter of this year (35.2K per month) but was an increase in monthly entries from Venezuela compared to the same

period last year (an average of 22.9K per month from April to June of 2022).

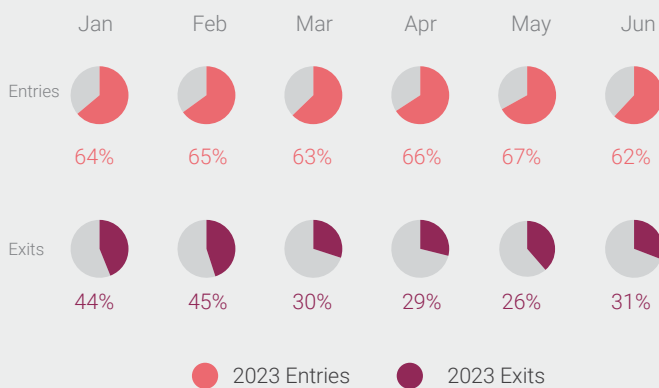
This increase in entries from Venezuela, and the reduction in exits to Venezuela, corresponds both to increased northward movements to Central and North America, as

well as with announcements by the U.S. of the pending initiation of the **Movilidad Segura** program (which had not begun interviewing applicants in Colombia during Q2 of 2023).

TOTAL ESTIMATED ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN TO AND FROM COLOMBIA



Proportion of total 2023 entries/exits of Venezuelans via land border with Venezuela



Notes:

Estimated entries and exits data do not include pendular movements.

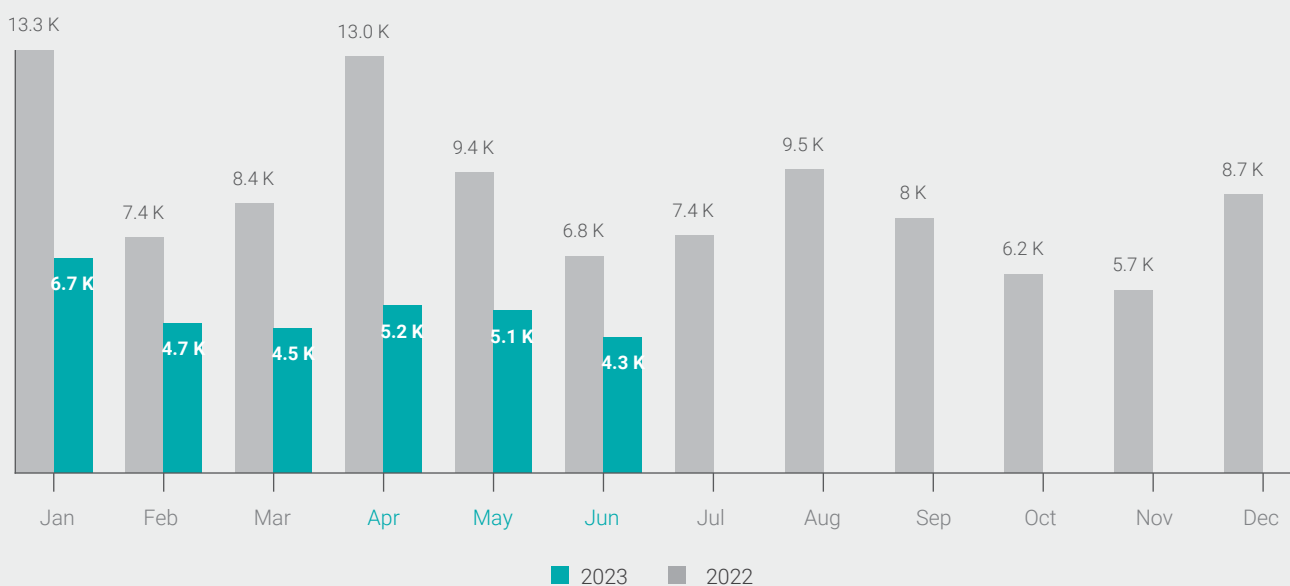
For this reporting period, adjustments were made in the DTM WiFi 2023 database cleaning process, in addition to some changes in the form used to collect the information, applicable as of June 2023, which may have affected the way in which certain data is entered, recorded or interpreted. As a result, it is possible that variations in figures may be observed compared to previous reports, especially in the fields affected by such changes. To mitigate the impact of the change in the quarterly analysis, adjustments were made to weightings and averages based on the data trends of the rest of the year, in order to gain consistency in the analysis of this report. In summary, these changes respond to a methodological adjustment rather than a change in the context of the movements for the second half of 2023.

Sources:

i) Regular flows: [Tableau dashboard](#) on Migration Flows of Foreigners in 2022 and 2023 - Migración Colombia; ii) Irregular flows: Estimations from [DTM Wi-Fi project](#) - IOM in the context of the GIFMM. Data from >40 Wi-Fi points at 10 departments: Antioquia, Arauca, Casanare, Cauca, La Guajira, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Santander, and Valle del Cauca.

Irregular flows are estimated combining data from i) and ii) and should be considered as indicative, taking into account that the dimension and complexity of movements through Colombia impede a more accurate estimation or measurement.

ESTIMATED PENDULAR MOVEMENTS ALONG THE COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA BORDER



Source:

GIFMM estimations based on Migración Colombia data and the DTM Wi-Fi project - IOM.

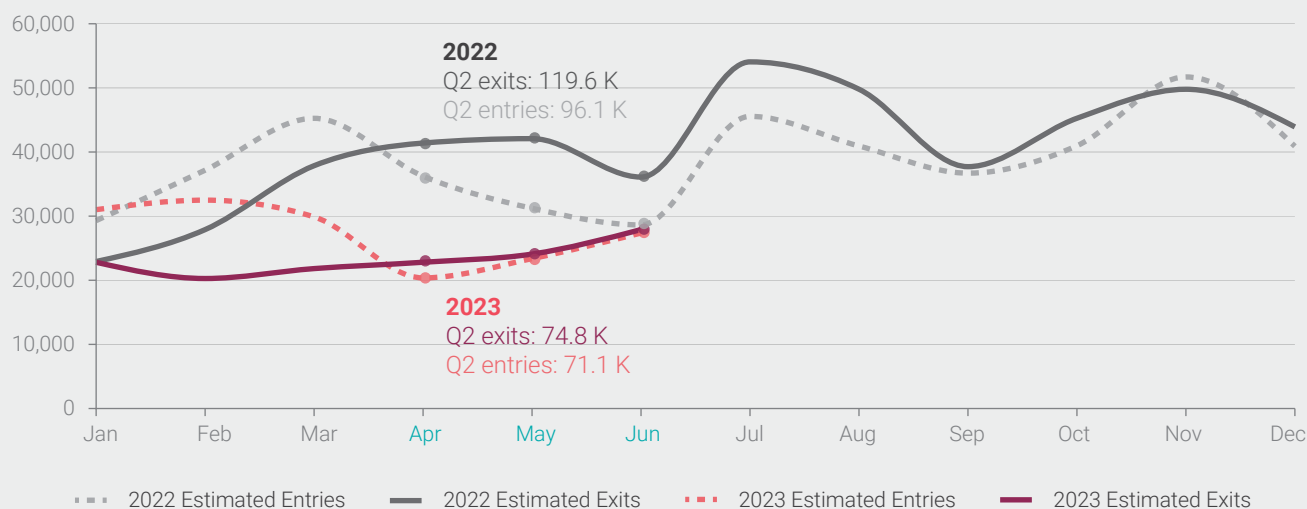
ECUADOR

The number of entries and exits to and from Ecuador were almost equal from April through June (totaling 71.1K entries and 74.8K exits). This represented a decrease from an average of 964 daily entries during the first quarter of the year, to an average of 727 daily entries in the second quarter. Interestingly, both irregular entries and irregular exits this quarter were split almost equally between the northern and southern borders: both among Venezuelans arriving from Colombia (34,305) and those arriving from Peru (31,121), and also, between those exiting by moving north into Colombia (33.7K) and those moving south into Peru (33.1K). This represented a change from the previous quarter, when a significantly greater number departed the country to the south (435 average daily) than to the north (197 average daily). Departures to Colombia grew slowly but consistently during the period, after they had dropped in the first quarter of the year.

This reduction in entries came at a time when transit routes from Colombia to Ecuador were still disrupted by the landslide that had occurred in January between Pasto and Popayán in Colombia, which blocked access to the Panamerican Highway from Tulcán into Ecuador, and re-routed the transit of refugees and migrants through Lago Agrio in the Amazon region. The Panamerican Highway access routes continued to be affected until mid-May, when 90% of access was restored, and by June the transit via Lago Agrio had diminished and travel via Tulcán had resumed.

Furthermore, these reduced entries occur as the country has been experiencing growing insecurity and increasing criminal violence, affecting refugees' and migrants' (as well as host community members') intentions to remain/settle in the country, to relocate internally and/or to leave in search of better opportunities and conditions elsewhere.

ESTIMATED ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANs TO AND FROM ECUADOR



Sources:

Regular entries and exits: [Ministry of Government](#).

Irregular entries and exits: [GTRM Border Monitoring and Population Profiling System](#) triangulated with GTRM Peru irregular movement estimates.

PERU

Following some months of very high volumes of movements along the border between Peru and Chile, the number of exits to and entries from Chile to Peru dropped sharply in the second quarter, reaching a low in May (of 2.4K exits to and 2.8K entries from Chile), compared to peaks of exits in February (12.9K) and entries in March (10.0K). This reduction in movements comes in the wake of deployments of the military and police by both Peru and Chile to their respective borders, and an [agreement](#) by the two governments on the implementation of measures to manage the entry of refugees and migrants. As previously [reported by R4V](#), the situation led to [concerns](#) about the safety, dignity and [rights of refugees and migrants](#) along the border, and urging the governments of Peru and Chile to adopt a more humanitarian approach. Against this background, 96% of refugees and migrants [surveyed by R4V partners](#) after crossing into Peru from Bolivia at Desaguadero between April and June reported that they had suffered some form of protection incidents during

their travels, including manifestations of xenophobia (70% of the protection incidents reported), theft of their belongings or documents (43%) or threatening and degrading treatment (38%).

Meanwhile, population movements were also affected by two other important contextual elements in Peru: (1) heavy rainfalls leading to flooding and an outbreak of dengue⁵ affecting Tumbes, along the northern border with Ecuador; and (2) ongoing social unrest and a subsequent declaration of a [state of emergency](#) in Puno, along the southern border with Bolivia, which was not lifted until June.⁶As a result, both entries to and exits from Peru in the second quarter of 2023 were significantly lower than during a comparable period from 2022 (entries were 37% less than in Q2 2022, while exits were 36% less).

Nevertheless, the total number of estimated entries to Peru this quarter (70.6K) continued to be greater than the number of estimated exits (56.9K) resulting in an ongoing positive migratory balance.

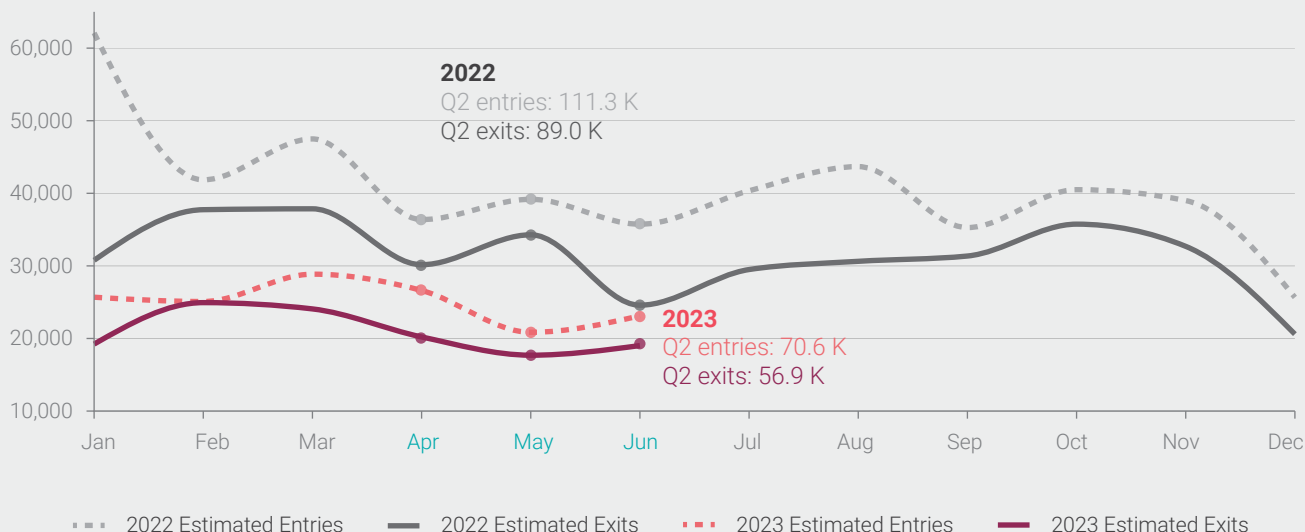
[5] According to [OCHA](#), almost 142,000 cases of dengue were identified in Peru by 13 June 2023, causing over 230 deaths – the highest dengue fever death rate per capita recorded in the Americas.

[6] The Superintendence of Migration (SNM) did not fully [resume its activities](#) at the Binational Border Assistance Center (CEBAF) in Puno until June, after six months of closures due to social unrest.

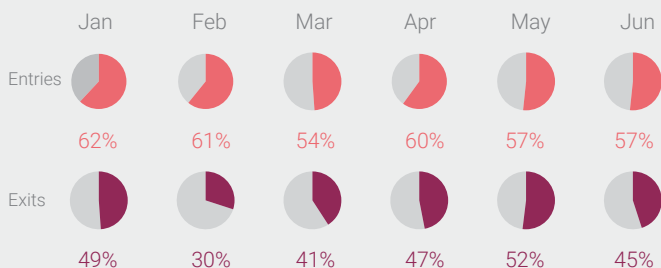
Finally, among Venezuelans [entering Peru through Tacna](#) (from the border with Chile), only 42% stated that Peru was their intended destination, while 35% planned to travel to Venezuela, and over 20% planned to travel to Ecuador or Colombia. Among those entering Peru traveling south from Ecuador via Tumbes, between 56-70% intended to

remain in Peru, while 25-38% planned to travel to Chile. Among those [surveyed](#) entering via Desaguadero (from the border with Bolivia), 75% reported having lived in Chile previously, 44% planned to travel to Venezuela, 28% to remain in Peru, and 20% to enter Colombia.

ESTIMATED ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANs TO AND FROM PERU



Proportion of total 2023 entries/exits of Venezuelans crossing irregularly via Tumbes (North w/Ecuador)



Note:

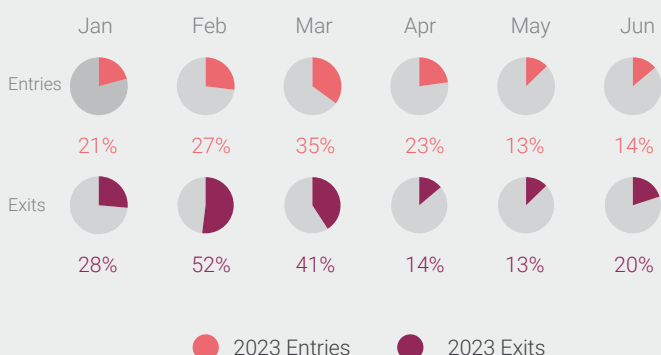
The estimates of irregular movements during the first quarter of 2023 do not include figures from the land border with Bolivia, as monitoring exercises by R4V partners in Puno were temporarily suspended there, due to social and political events within Peru.

Sources:

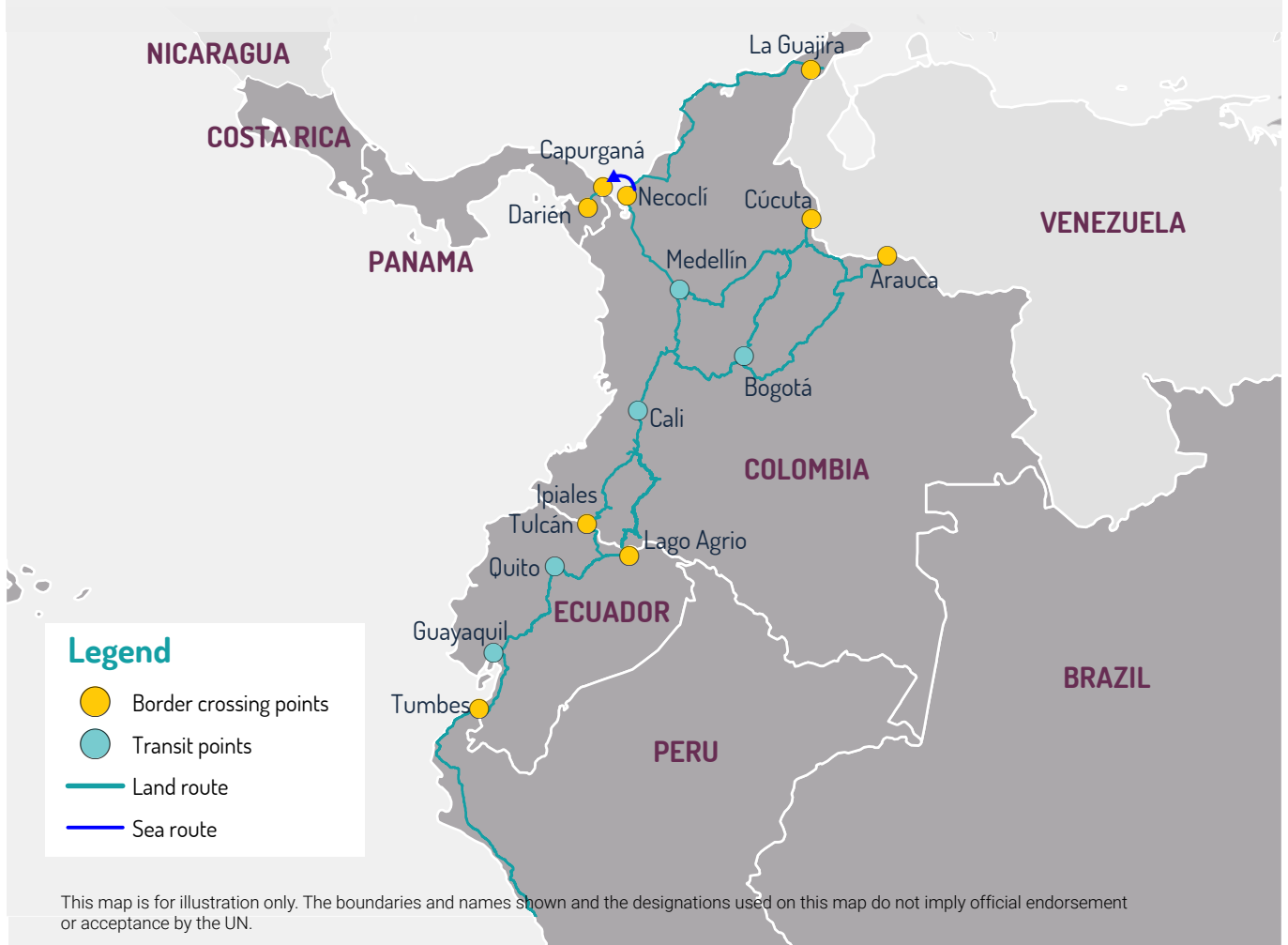
Regular entries and exits: Superintendencia of Migration of Peru.

Irregular entries and exits: [DTM Flow Monitoring Registry](#) in Tacna, Tumbes, and Puno triangulated with [GTRM Ecuador](#) irregular movement estimates.

Proportion of total 2023 entries/exits of Venezuelans crossing irregularly via Tacna (South w/Chile)



MAIN ROUTES USED BY REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN COLOMBIA, ECUADOR AND THE NORTH OF PERU



CHILE

As previously [reported by R4V](#), the deployment of military and law enforcement personnel along the border between Chile and Peru during the reporting period had impeded the transit of refugees and migrants. The border with the greatest variation in movements during the second quarter of 2023 was therefore the Chacalluta-Santa Rosa crossing (connecting the cities of Arica in Chile and Tacna in Peru) where irregular entries to Chile dropped dramatically from 9.7K in March to 2.8K in April, remaining low with just 2.5K entries in May, rising again to 4.4K entries in June.⁷ Meanwhile, according to an R4V partner's border monitoring, the Colchane crossing (between Chile and Bolivia) experienced more stable movements and little variation in irregular entry figures during this period (2.2K in April, 2.7K in May and 2.7K in June).⁸

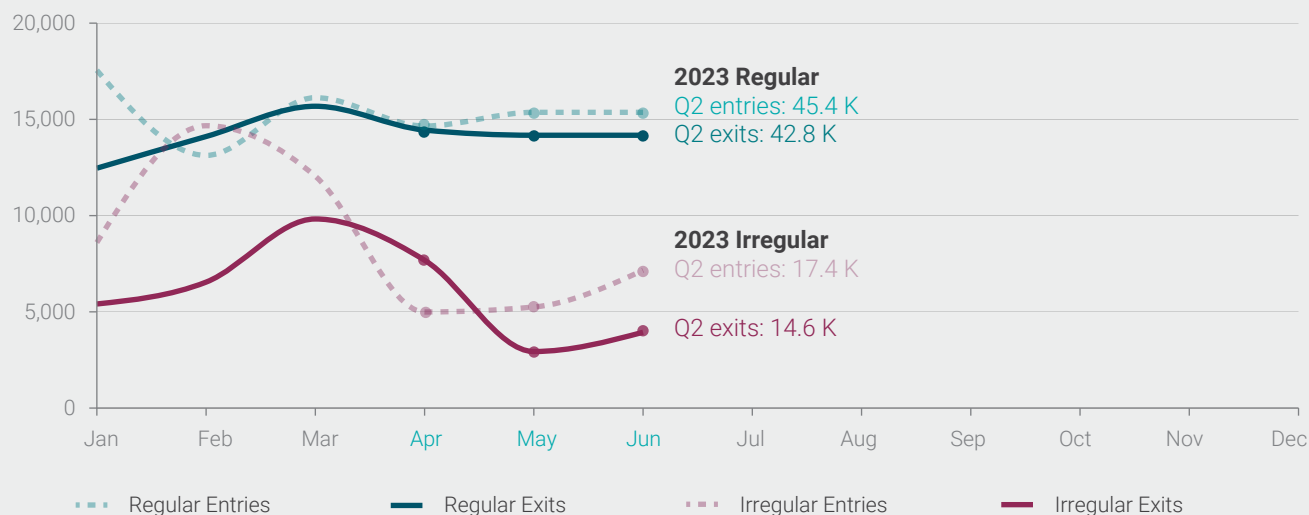
In this context, the total number of regular entries of Venezuelans to Chile through official border points between April and June was estimated by the Investigations Police of Chile (PDI) to be 45.4K, while the number of exits was only slightly lower, reaching 42.8K. The significant number of departures from the country during this period coincided with the announcement of increasingly strict enforcement measures towards persons in an irregular situation in Chile, including the Office of the Public Prosecutor indicating that refugees and migrants could be placed in "preventive custody" for up to 48 hours (a period later extended to five days through legal amendment) if they lacked documents to prove their identity when arrested for suspicion of committing a crime. Also, the [highly-publicized](#) murder of a police ("Carabineros") corporal allegedly committed by two Venezuelans in early April led to an increase in

- [7] IOM, DTM Flow Monitoring Registry in Tacna, cross-referenced with data from the Investigations Police (PDI) in Chile. Irregular entries and exits are estimated by subtracting the number of regular entries and exits obtained from the PDI from the total entries and exits recorded by the DTMs.
- [8] IOM, DTM Flow Monitoring Registry in Colchane, cross-referenced with data from the Investigations Police (PDI) in Chile. Irregular entries and exits are estimated by subtracting the number of regular entries and exits obtained from the PDI from the total entries and exits recorded by the DTMs.

xenophobia and discrimination against the refugee and migrant population. According to R4V partners, the main reasons given by Venezuelans for departing from

Chile include lack of job opportunities, livelihoods and income, challenges with legal status regularization, and experiences of xenophobia and discrimination.

ESTIMATED ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANES TO AND FROM CHILE IN 2023



Note:

The data in the graph includes regular entries and exits at all borders; as well as estimated irregular entries from Peru and Bolivia, and irregular exits to Peru.

Sources: Regular entries and exits: Investigations Police of Chile (PDI), data provided upon request. These numbers correspond to regular entries and exits of Venezuelans only, at official border crossing points.

Irregular entries and exits of Venezuelans at the borders with Bolivia and Peru: IOM DTMs in the border points of Pisiga/Colchane, and Tacna/Arica, cross-referenced with data from PDI (irregular entries and exits are estimated by subtracting the number of regular entries and exits obtained from the PDI from total entries and exits recorded by the DTMs).

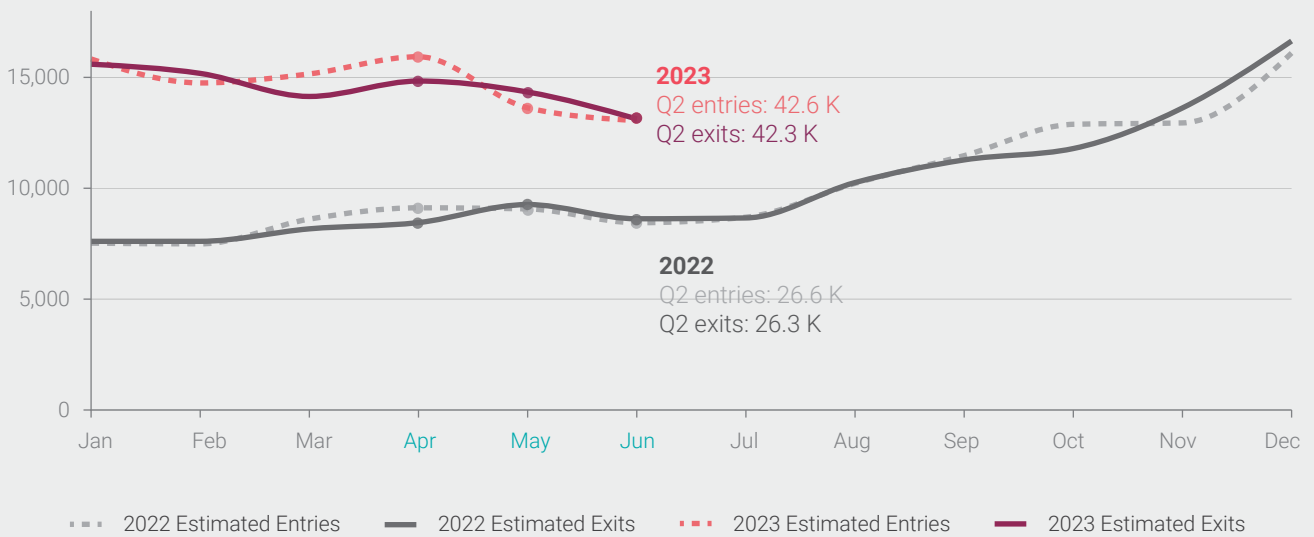
SOUTHERN CONE SUB-REGION

In **Argentina**, entries and exits were almost balanced during the reporting period (with 42.6K regular entries and 42.3K regular exits during the second quarter of 2023), which has been a consistent trend in 2023, as well as in 2022. This meant there was neither a net growth nor a reduction of the number of refugees and migrants in the country. However, there has been an increasing trend of entries to Argentina through its land and fluvial borders with Uruguay, Brazil and Chile (representing now 51% of total Q2 entries, and an increase of 83.4% when compared to the entries via these borders in the same quarter last year) compared to entries through the two international airports (43% of total entries).

Although data on movements to and from Bolivia for this quarter was incomplete (lacking information on regular entries and entries from Bolivia's migration authority, [DIGEMIG](#)), available information from an R4V partners' border monitoring at Desaguadero (on the border with Peru) estimated some 6.7K entries in May and June (combined) and some 8.1K departures in June through this border point, while monitoring at Pisiga (on the border with Chile) estimated some 7.9K departures in May and June (combined).

Meanwhile, regular entries and exits to and from Paraguay remained stable, with an average of 596 monthly entries from April through June, compared to an average of 638 monthly exits in the same period, leading to a slightly negative migratory balance.

REGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN TO AND FROM ARGENTINA



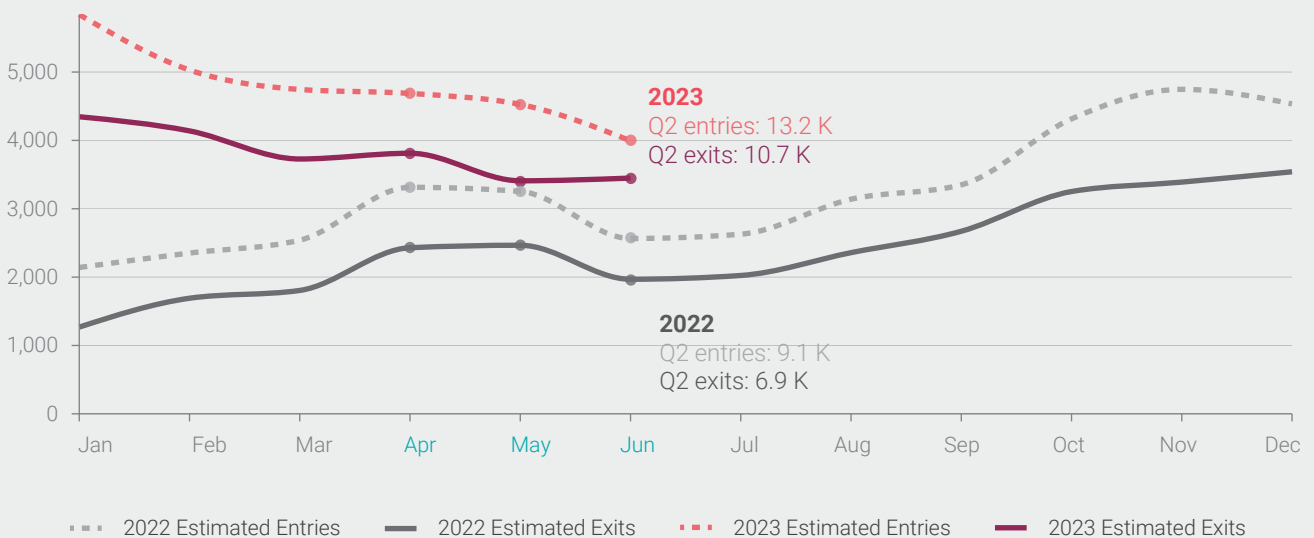
Source:

National Migration Directorate of Argentina

Entries of Venezuelans to **Uruguay** continued to be greater this quarter, in comparison to the same period in 2022, although they reduced gradually from 4,687 in April to 3,994 in June. Exits were on average 833 less per month than entries, leading to a positive migratory balance this quarter of 2.5K additional refugees and

migrants from Venezuela in the country. It is understood that a positive economic outlook, as well as the general availability of obtaining legal status in the country for Venezuelans, contribute to the gradual growth in the refugee and migrant population in Uruguay.

REGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN TO AND FROM URUGUAY



Source:

National Migration Directorate of Uruguay

MAIN ROUTES USED BY REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN PERU, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY



This map is for illustration only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the UN.

BRAZIL

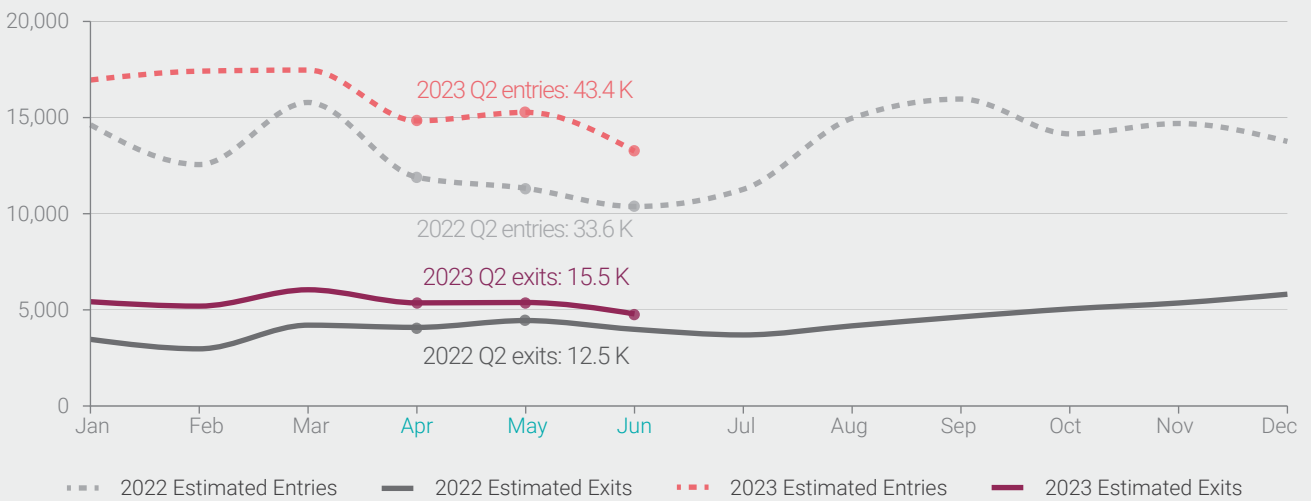
A total of 43.4K Venezuelans entered the country from April through June, while 15.5K left, resulting in a ratio of almost 3 entries for every 1 exit. Entries to Brazil during the second quarter of the year further outnumbered those for the same period last year (29% greater than in 2022), although there was a decrease (of 16%) in entries from the first quarter of 2023.

The number of newly arriving refugees and migrants from Venezuela continued to overwhelm available shelter capacities at the border in Roraima, resulting in an estimated 600 homeless refugees and migrants sleeping in public spaces of Pacaraima and Boa Vista in June 2023. To expand available reception capacities, Operation Welcome activated a contingency plan and opened a new

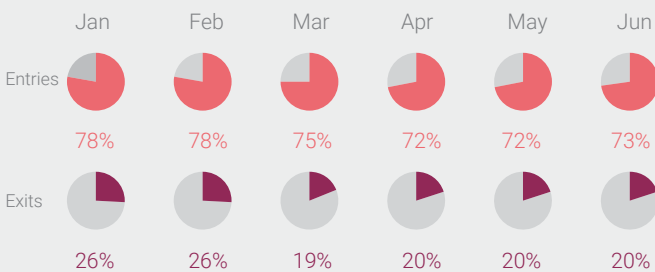
transit centre in Boa Vista, with a capacity for 500 people, complementing a previous capacity to accommodate 10.3K people in both shelters and Reception and Support Centres (PRAs).

Surveys by R4V partners with refugees and migrants exiting the country for Venezuela, meanwhile, note that 90% plan to return to Brazil within the next three months. Among the 90% of those returning temporarily to Venezuela, the main reasons given were: to visit family and/or friends (83%); to check on the status of possessions (homes, belongings, etc.); 23% to bring relatives to Brazil; and 21% to resolve documentation issues. Among the 9% planning to return permanently to Venezuela, the main reasons given were a lack of job opportunities in Brazil (36%) and rising prices in Brazil (14%).

REGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANs TO AND FROM BRAZIL



Proportion of total 2023 entries/exits of Venezuelans via Pacaraima land border with Venezuela



Source:

Brazilian Federal Police's International Traffic System: Observatory of International Migration (OBMigra) Migration Reports [2022](#) and [2023](#).

CARIBBEAN SUB-REGION



Data from the 2022 census in **Guyana** was still being analyzed, but one of the [preliminary findings announced by the government in a media interview](#) indicated an increase in the refugee and migrant population in the country, particularly from Venezuela (as well as Guyanese who had previously migrated to Venezuela and subsequently returned to the country).

Irregular arrivals by boat of refugees and migrants continued to **Aruba**, **Curacao** and **Trinidad and Tobago**,

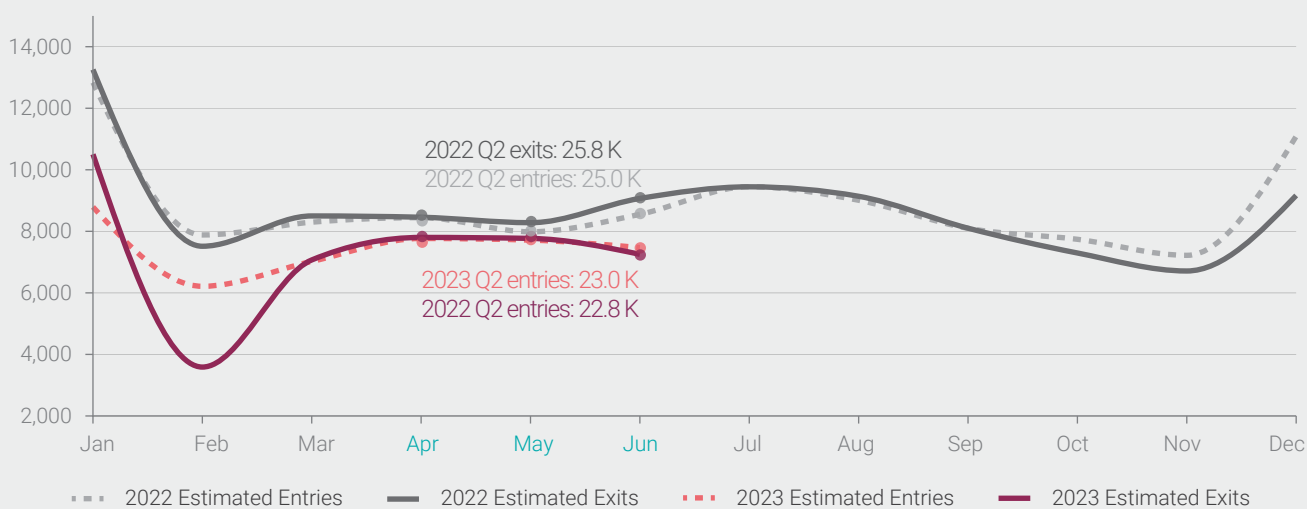
as well as operations of the authorities of those respective countries to intercept and detain refugees and migrants, including at times leading to their detention, including of children. At least three boats were reported by the media as arriving to **Aruba** irregularly during the reporting period, resulting in multiple detentions of Venezuelans (on [3 April](#), [14 April](#) and [24 April](#)); one boat that arrived to **Curacao** on [8 June](#) was intercepted, resulting in the detention of three people, including one Venezuelan child;

and there were two [reports](#) involving irregular entries to **Trinidad and Tobago**, including the landing of a boat carrying approximately 30 refugees and migrants from Venezuela, 20 of whom were subsequently detained by the authorities, including [5 children detained between the ages of 7 months to 10 years old](#).

Entries and exits of Venezuelans to the **Dominican Republic** were stable in the second quarter of the year (averaging 7.7K monthly entries and 7.6K monthly exits)

after a significant drop in exits reported earlier in February (just 3.6K that month). Entries and exits in 2023 were not statistically different than the figures for the same period in 2022. The numbers did not appear to be influenced by the April addition of new travel routes by some Venezuelan airlines (now flying not just between Santo Domingo and Caracas but also to other cities in Venezuela).

REGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN TO AND FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC BY AIR



Source:

[Central Bank of the Dominican Republic](#).

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See response:



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