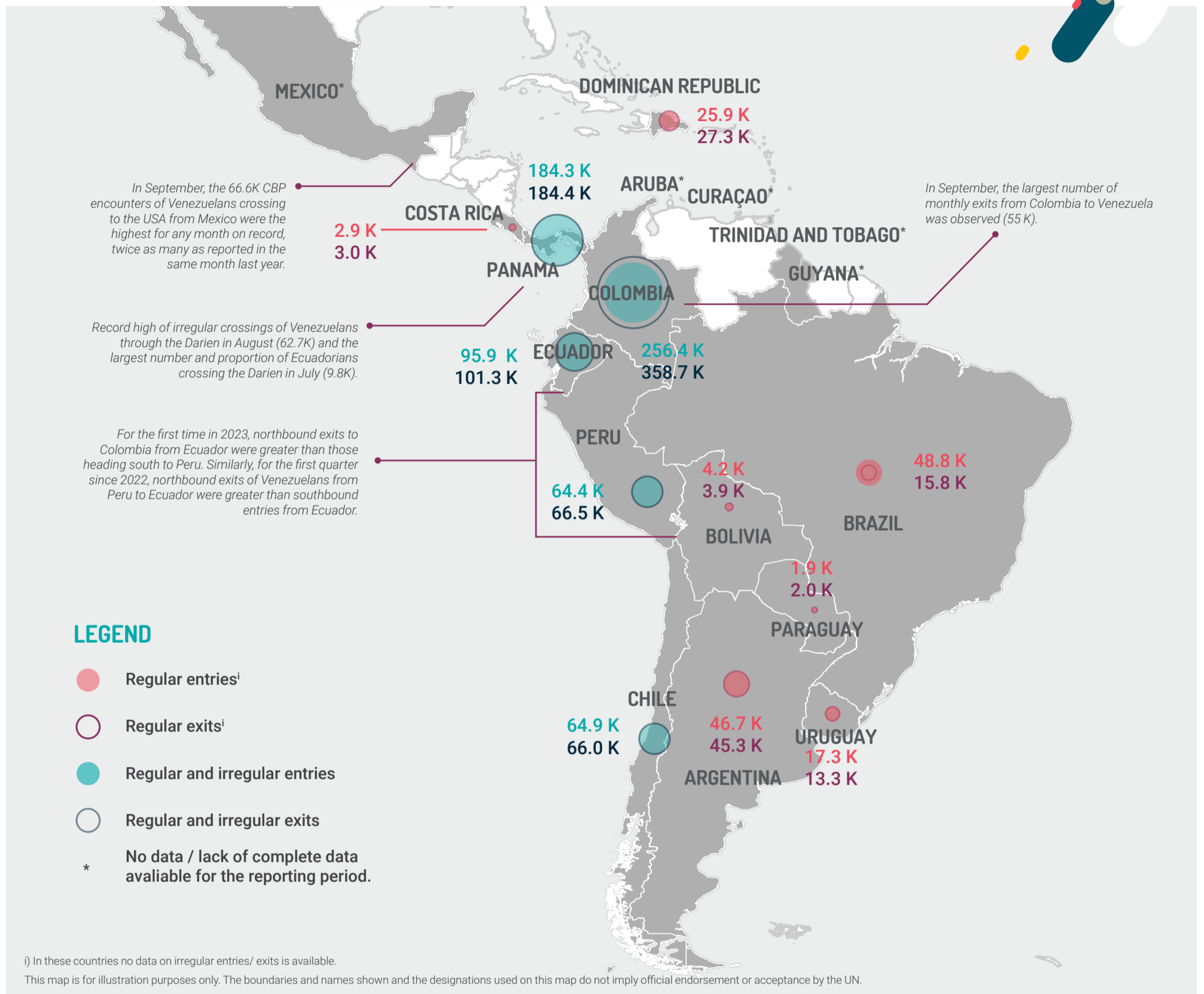


ENTRIES AND EXITS CONSOLIDATED FROM JULY - SEPTEMBER 2023



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.
- Note:** Monitoring exercises by R4V partners in Puno were temporarily suspended there in July 2023, due to social and political events within Peru.

- 7) Chile:** Regular entries and exits in all borders, and estimated irregular movements to/from Peru and Bolivia.
Source for regular entries and exits: Investigations Police of Chile (PDI), data upon request.
Source for 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) Bolivia:** Regular entries and exits. Entries/exits data for the month of August is pending official submission; hence, the data for this month is estimated based on the average number of entries and exits during the months of July and September 2023.
Source: National Migration Directorate of Bolivia (DIGEMIG).
- 11) Argentina:** Regular entries and exits.
Source: National Migration Directorate of Argentina.
- 12) 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 July through September of the year and do not represent a count of unique individuals.



MOVEMENTS REPORT

JULY – SEPTEMBER 2023

REGIONAL TRENDS AND KEY FINDINGS

While outflows from Venezuela to neighboring Brazil and Colombia continued to significantly outnumber return movements along those borders, diverging trends were observed along the respective borders. While the rate of those leaving Venezuela for Brazil increased even further during this quarter (combined with a reduction in exits to Venezuela), in Colombia, the rate of return movements increased, amidst a slightly reduced rate of arrivals from Venezuela.

Across the region, in some cases for the first time since the onset of mixed movements monitoring in 2020, greater numbers of refugees and migrants were observed moving in a northbound direction, than those moving south. While having been the predominant trend

previously in Central America, this has now also been observed in South America, where, during this quarter, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia all witnessed significantly more exits of Venezuelans through their northern borders than their southern ones. September also set a new record as the month with the greatest number of encounters – some 66,600 – of Venezuelans attempting to cross irregularly from Mexico to the United States of America (USA).

Ecuadorians also represented a growing proportion (11%) of these populations engaging in northward movements through Central America (compared to just 5% in the same quarter last year).

NORTH-BOUND MOVEMENTS THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

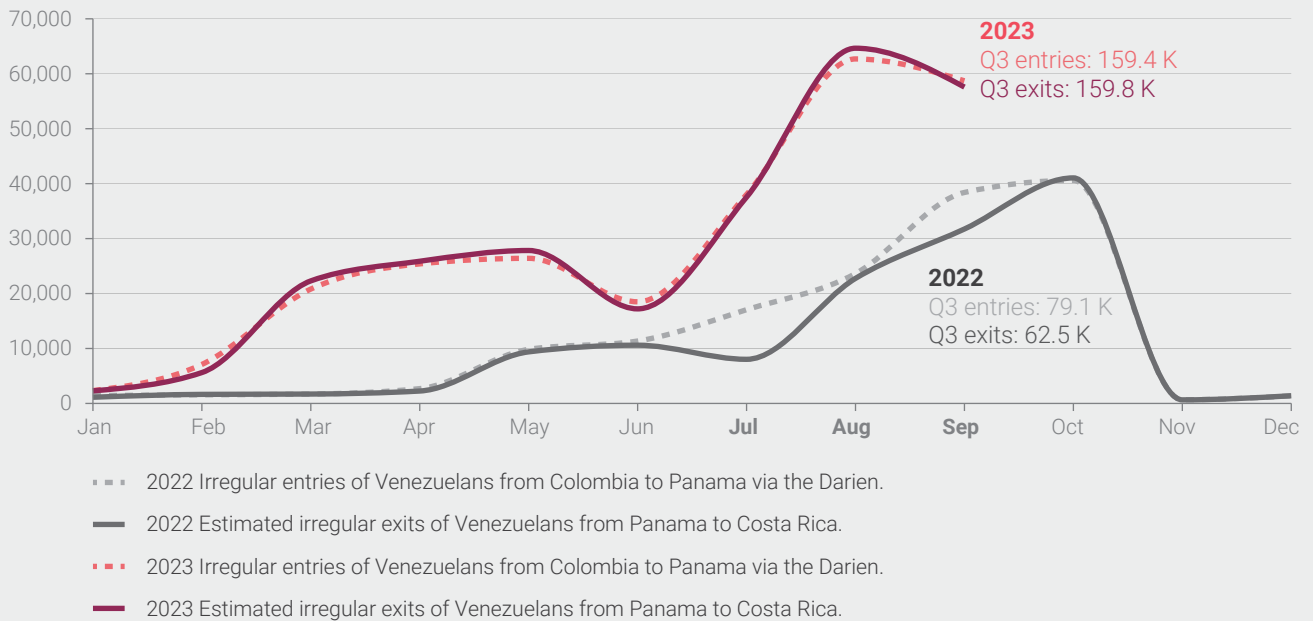
CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO SUB-REGION

Northbound transit movements towards the USA continue to be the defining feature of movement dynamics in Central America and Mexico. Following a temporary decrease of in-transit movements after the lifting of Title 42 in the USA in May, the number of refugees and migrants undertaking the journey by foot through the sub-region continued to rise through August and saw a slight drop in September. In **Panama**, by end-September, the number of individuals crossing the Darien in 2023 (409K) had surpassed the Government's yearly

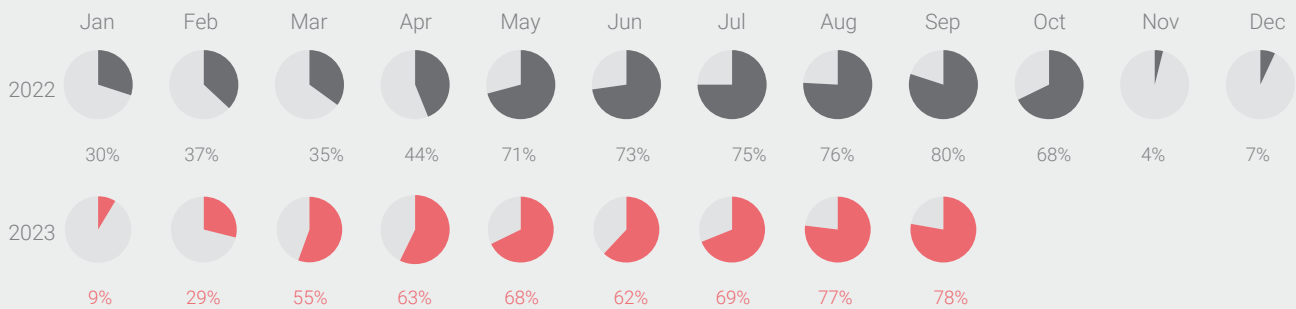
estimates, with a significant majority being Venezuelan refugees and migrants (260K, or 63% of all individuals crossing), followed by Ecuadorians (12%), Haitians (9%) and Chinese (4%). More than half of the year-to-date total of irregular entries to Panama from Colombia occurred in the third quarter (213K) of this year. R4V partners' surveys with the population in transit in Panama found that slightly less than half of all Venezuelans traversing the Darien had departed directly from Venezuela (45% in [July](#), 44% in [August](#), and 45% in [September](#)) with the remaining 55% coming from previous countries of residence, mainly Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.¹

[1] In that order for July and August, while in [September](#), there were more Venezuelans in-transit who had previously resided in Peru (24%) than in Ecuador (18%) with Colombia (50%) maintaining first place of previous residence outside Venezuela.

ESTIMATED IRREGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN TO AND FROM PANAMA



Monthly proportion of Venezuelan nationals among total irregular entries to Panama



Notes:

It is estimated that approximately 86.6% of the Venezuelan flows observed in Q3 correspond to irregular entries and exits. In addition to the irregular figures showcased in the graph, [SNM](#) reports a cumulative figure of 24.9 K regular entries and 24.6 K regular exits of Venezuelans in the third quarter of 2023.

Sources:

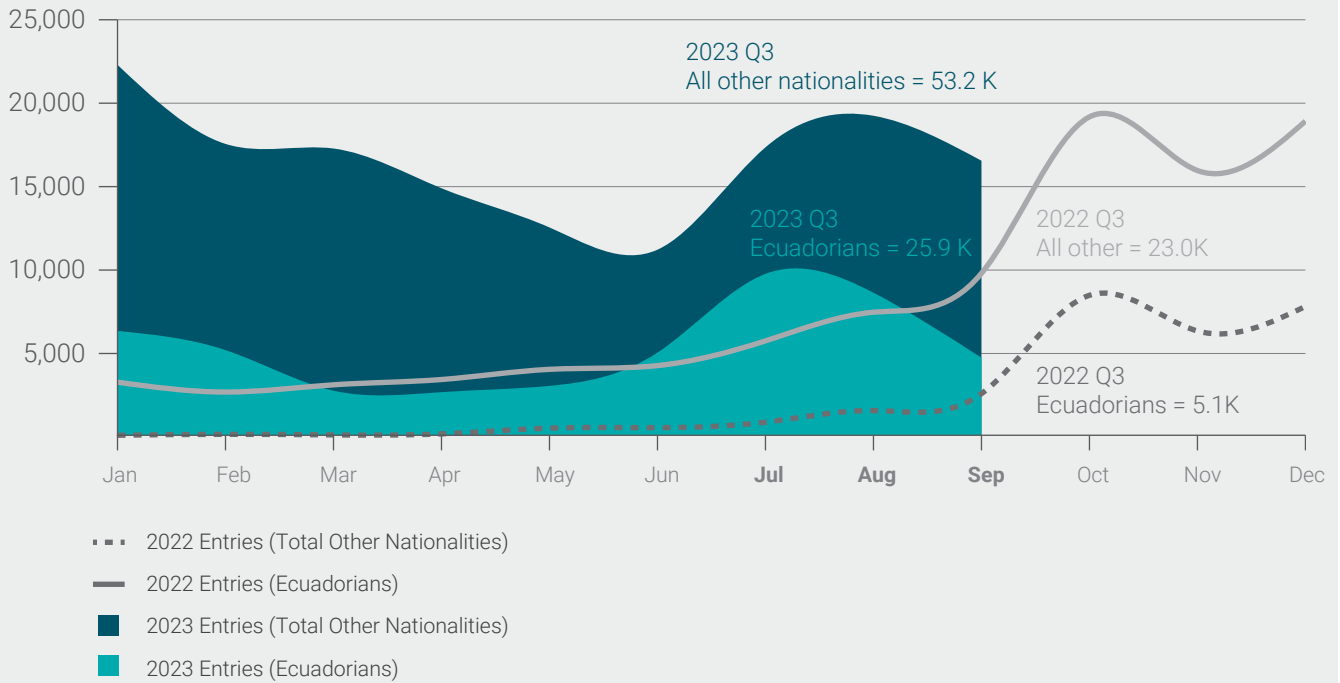
For irregular entries of Venezuelans via the Darien land border with Colombia: [Panama National Migration Service](#).

For irregular exits: R4V estimation 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.

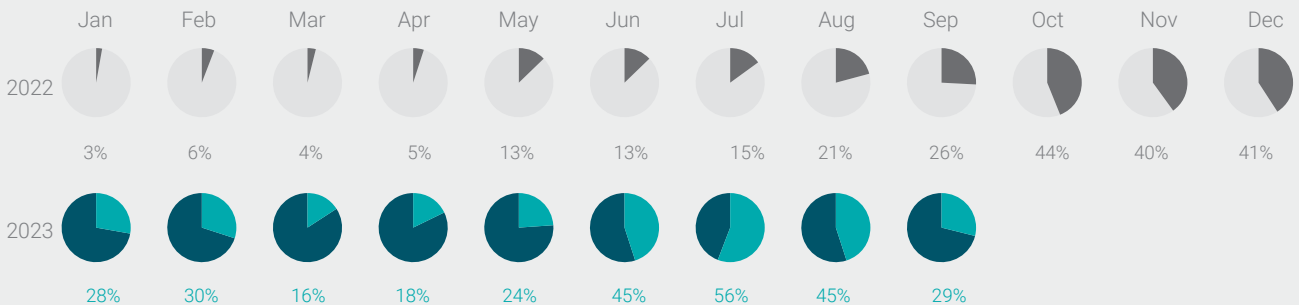
The slight drop in irregular entries to Panama in September coincided with the August launch of the Government of Panama's campaign "[Darien is not a route, it is a jungle](#)", together with the September announcement of additional [measures](#) aimed at curbing irregular transit through the country. One such measure involves the

National Migration Service (SNM) looking to deport individuals who entered the country irregularly, with a particular focus on those with criminal records. It remains to be seen in subsequent months how these measures will be applied in practice.

IRREGULAR ENTRIES TO PANAMA VIA THE DARIEN FOR NATIONALITIES OTHER THAN VENEZUELAN



Proportion of Ecuadorians out of the total of other nationalities crossing the Darien



Sources:

[Panama National Migration Service](#)

Costa Rica saw a similar increase in arrivals during the third quarter, with 213K estimated irregular entries (160K of whom were Venezuelans)² between July and September (a 94% increase among all arrivals compared to the previous quarter, and a 125% increase

of Venezuelan arrivals). The country registered its highest monthly peak in irregular arrivals in August (84K, of whom 64.7K were Venezuelans) since data has been available.

According to an R4V partner's [border monitoring](#) in Costa Rica and in line with findings from previous reports,

[2] The R4V estimation is based on IOM Costa Rica DTM exit estimates 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, <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/monitoreo-del-flujo-migratorio-de-personas-en-situacion-de-movilidad-por-las-americas-en-8>

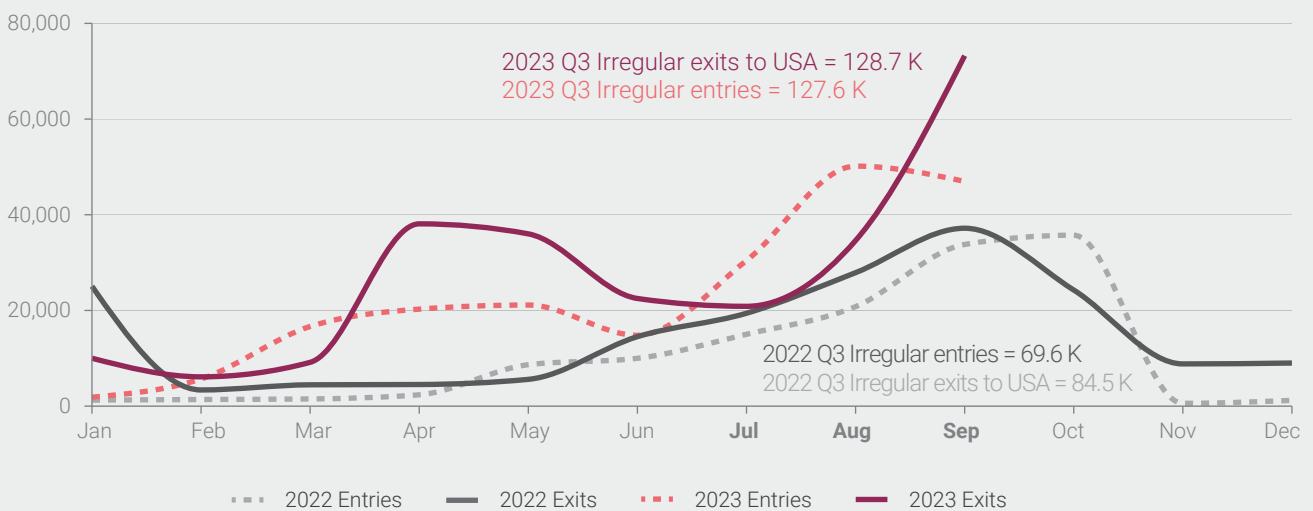
refugees and migrants interviewed while in-transit cited lack of access to employment (74%) and generalized violence and insecurity (62%) as the main reasons for leaving their countries of origin, followed by access to food (28%), threats, attacks and intimidation (26%), access to healthcare (16%) and education (9%). The same surveys indicated that 91% of refugees and migrants in-transit had the USA as their intended destination, nevertheless only 30% had information regarding US entry requirements.

Aligned with the prevailing movement trends in Central America, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) reported 117K encounters with Venezuelans who crossed

the border irregularly from **Mexico** to the USA during the third quarter of this year. September set a new record as the month with the highest number of encounters with Venezuelans (67K) since data is available, which was double the figure recorded in the same month in 2022 (34K). Compared to the number of Venezuelans who have attempted to cross to the USA from Mexico this year, only 4.7K Venezuelans applied for asylum in Mexico between January and September 2023.

With an increasing number of Venezuelans (and many other nationals) arriving at Mexico's southern border on foot, the country's reception and shelter capacities are

ESTIMATED IRREGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN TO AND FROM MEXICO



Notes and sources:

The number of irregular entries is based on a proportion of irregular crossings through the Darien. In 2023, this proportion is estimated to be around 80% using IOM-DTM Guatemala data on in-transit population. The irregular exits to the USA are estimated as per the number of "encounters"* reported by the U.S. [Customs and Border Protection](#) and R4V Mexico Platform estimates of the irregular flows that are not intercepted by CBP (some 10% of all encounters based on IOM DTM data).

In addition to this irregular data, in July and August 13.0 K regular entries by air and land were reported upon request by the National Migration Institute (INM) in Mexico considering the number of Multiple Immigration Forms (FMMs) registered. Likewise, some 5.6 K regular exits were reported 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](#).

*The number "encounters" does not equal the individuals who attempted to cross the border, as a given individual may attempt to cross multiple times (and will be counted as multiple "encounters").

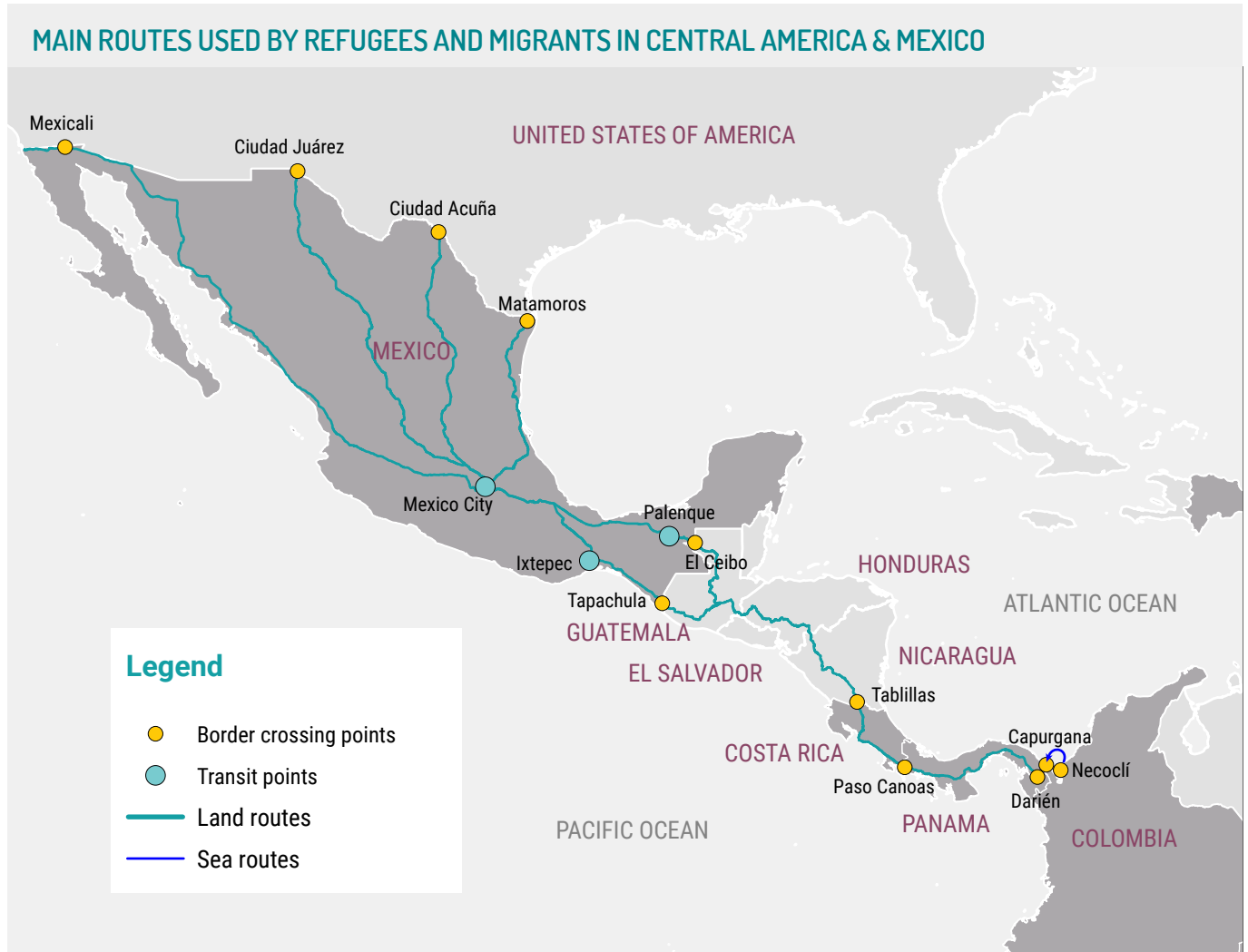
severely overstretched. Many refugees and migrants find themselves in situations of homelessness with pressing unmet needs for shelter, food, clean water, sanitation facilities and hygiene supplies. Linked to the growing number of people heading north, the country's railway network announced in September the [suspension of 60 daily freight train routes](#), affecting eight port cities.

The decision was in response to the growing number of people injured or killed after climbing onto the roofs of the trains to travel northward.

During the reporting period, [26 Venezuelans were deported](#) from Panama (out of a total of 156 deportations), while an additional [156 Venezuelans were voluntarily repatriated](#)

from Panama (out of 286 total voluntary repatriations of all nationalities). In Mexico, [7 Venezuelans](#) were deported between July and September, while [28 Venezuelans](#)

requested voluntary return during the reporting period, including one child, according to the Mexican National Institute for Migration (INM).



MULTI-DIRECTIONAL MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

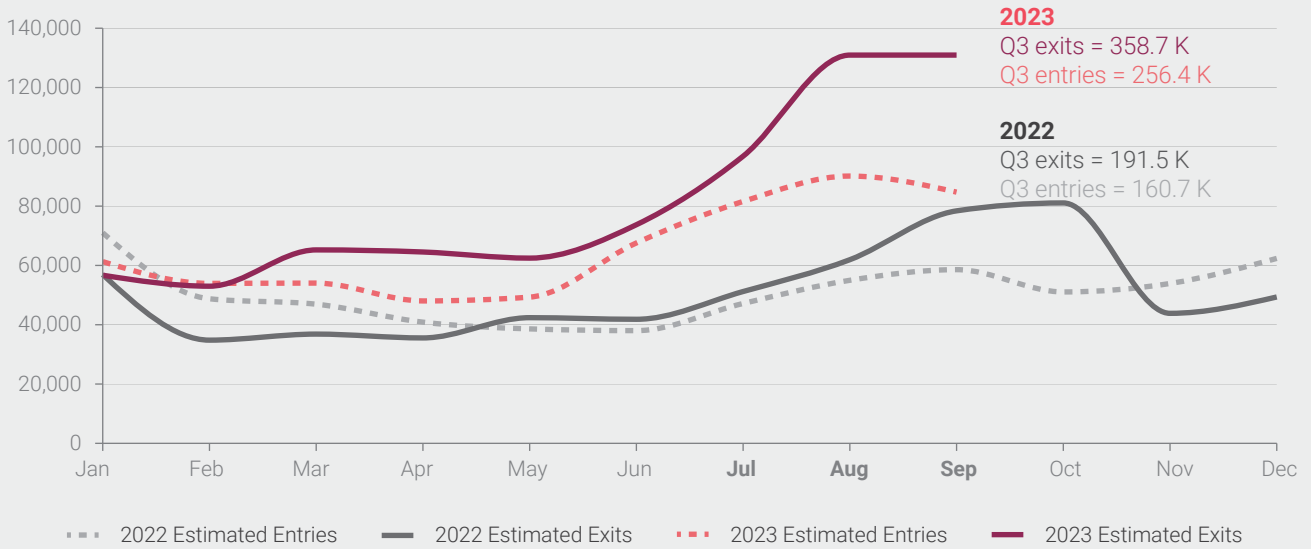
COLOMBIA

In Colombia, the third quarter of the year was characterized by a substantial increase in the number of refugees and migrants exiting the country, notably increased departures to Panama (amounting to 159,449 exits this quarter³) which outnumbered exits to Venezuela (a total of 123,089) including both regular and irregular movements along each border. Both official data on

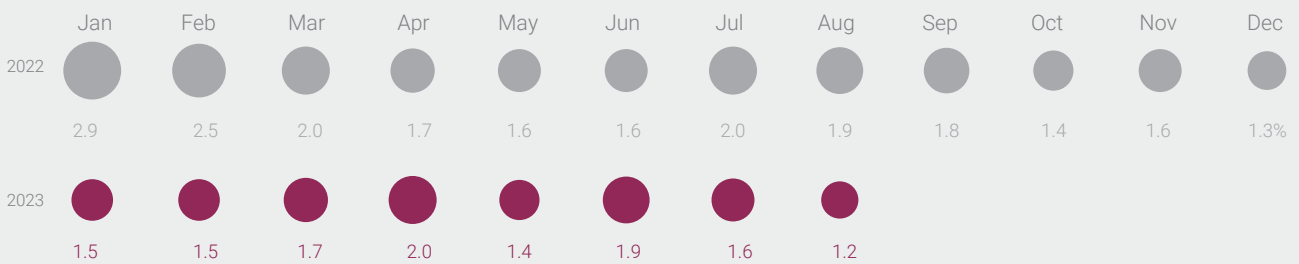
regular exits from Migración Colombia and estimates of irregular movements by the R4V National Platform in Colombia (GIFMM) observed this significant shift in mobility trends (with a total of 358,720 exits among all border points in Colombia in Q3 compared to 200,727 in Q2). Exits therefore far outnumbered entries, leading to an overall negative migratory balance in Colombia, which continues a trend first observed in February of this year.

[3] National Migration Service (SNM) of the Government of Panama, Irregulars in-transit through Darien by Country 2023, https://www.migracion.zob.pa/images/img2023/pdf/TRÁNSITO_IRREGULAR_DEL_DARIÉN.pdf

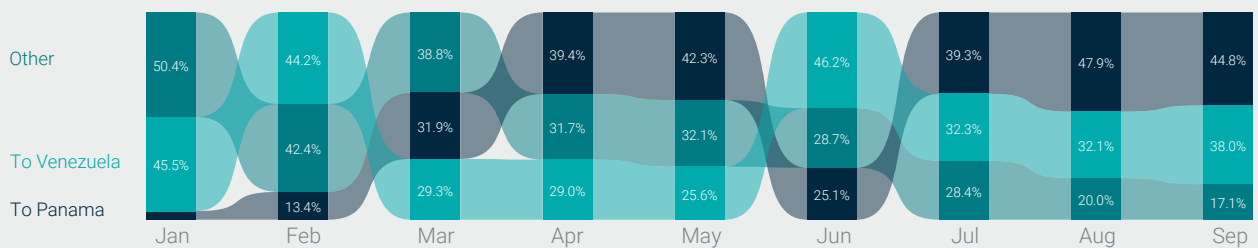
TOTAL ESTIMATED ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANES TO AND FROM COLOMBIA



Ratio of entries vs. exits of Venezuelans in the land border with Venezuela (i.e. number of entries to Colombia per 1 exit to Venezuela)



Proportion of total 2023 exits to Venezuela and Panama



Notes: Estimated entries and exits data do not include pendular movements along the border, which amount to 14.5K in Q3 2023.

In the current quarter, approximately 73% of all entries and 34% of all exits took place via the land border with Venezuela.

On June 2023, adjustments were made to the database and data collection form in the DTM-WiFi project, affecting the figures for this period onwards. It is recommended to avoid comparisons with previous reports to maintain analysis coherence. These changes are methodological and do not reflect a change in the context of the movements.

Sources:

i) Regular flows: [Tableau dashboard](#) on Migration Flows of Foreigners in 2022 and 2023 - Migration Colombia

ii) Irregular flows: [DTM Wi-Fi project](#) - IOM in context of the GIFMM. Data from 42 Wi-Fi points at 9 departments: Arauca, Casanare, Cauca, La Guajira, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Santander, and Valle del Cauca. Irregular flows are calculated combining data from i) and ii).

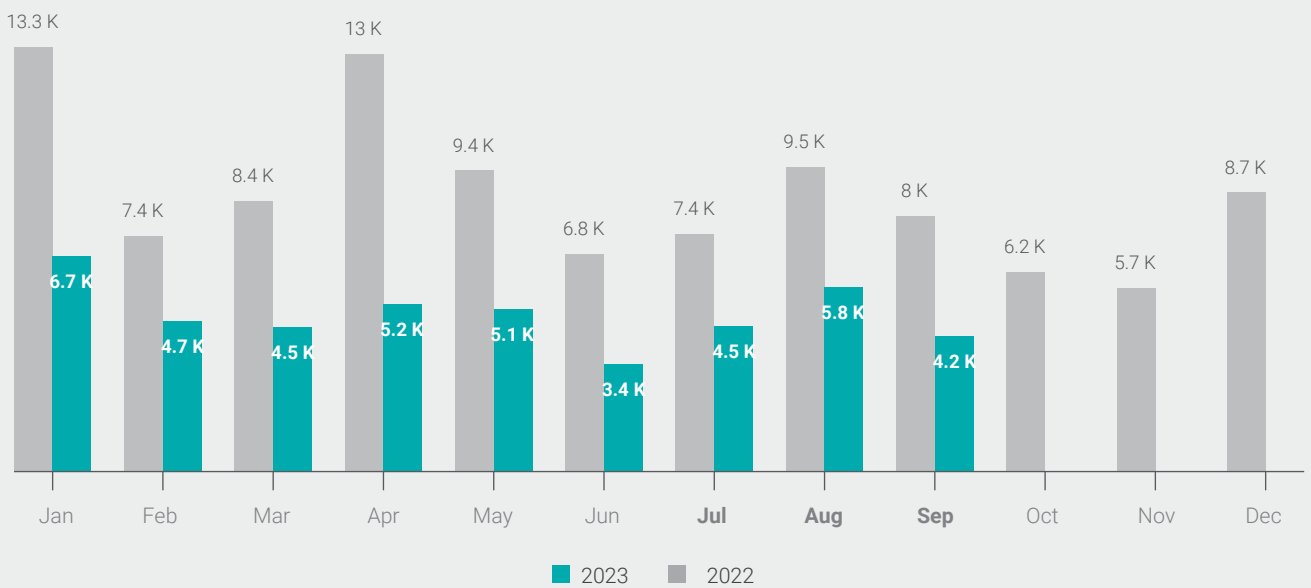
MAIN ROUTES USED BY REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN COLOMBIA, ECUADOR AND THE NORTH OF PERU



Legend

- Border crossing points
- Transit points
- Land Routes
- Sea routes

ESTIMATED PENDULAR MOVEMENTS ALONG THE COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA BORDER



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

Exits to Venezuela (including both regular and irregular movements) were 79% more than last quarter and 131% more than during the same quarter last year. Nevertheless, arrivals to Colombia from Venezuela also increased significantly during this quarter (up to 187,342 entries in Q3, a 67% increase from Q2) with the number of entries from Venezuela therefore still significantly outnumbering exits to Venezuela (a quarterly ratio of 1.5 entries from Venezuela for every exit to Venezuela).

Based on intention surveys conducted with those Venezuelans in the process of departing Colombia to their country, approximately 27% did not have plans to return to Colombia, while 23% did (with the majority aiming to do so within the next three months), 29% were unsure, and 21% preferred not to answer the question. R4V partners' analysis suggests that these intentions may be related to perceived improvements in access to goods and services

in Venezuela, but also, a need to return temporarily to obtain necessary documentation for future travels toward Central and North America. Taking these contextual elements together with the increases in different types of movements simultaneously (exits from Colombia to Venezuela, entries to Colombia from Venezuela, and exits from Colombia to Panama) as well as the previously noted data from R4V partner surveys that show Colombia was the last country of residence of more than 1 out of every 4 of Venezuelans in-transit through Panama in September⁴, it appears that a sizable percentage of Venezuelans residing in Colombia may be leaving to return to Venezuela temporarily prior to departing again to Colombia *en route* to Panama and the USA.

ECUADOR

According to the R4V National Platform's (GTRM) Border Monitoring and Profiling System, there was a general increase in both entries and exits reported for the third quarter of the year, with an average of 993 daily entries, compared to 727 daily entries in the second quarter. Similarly, exits from Ecuador also increased, with an average of 1,020 daily exits between July and September, compared to 742 in Q2 and 633 in Q1. The overall surge in movements may be related to previous disruptions to the use of the Panamerican Highway from January through mid-May due to a landslide (as reported in [Q2](#)) with the route only completely restored during this quarter, facilitating renewed transit between Colombia and Ecuador.

There was also an important shift in the directionality of exit movements from Ecuador: for the first time in 2023, there were far more exits to the north of the country (633 average daily exits to Colombia) than to the south (364 average daily exits to Peru). During the previous quarter, northward and southward exits from Ecuador were almost equal, while during the first quarter of this year, there were far more exits to the south than to the north.

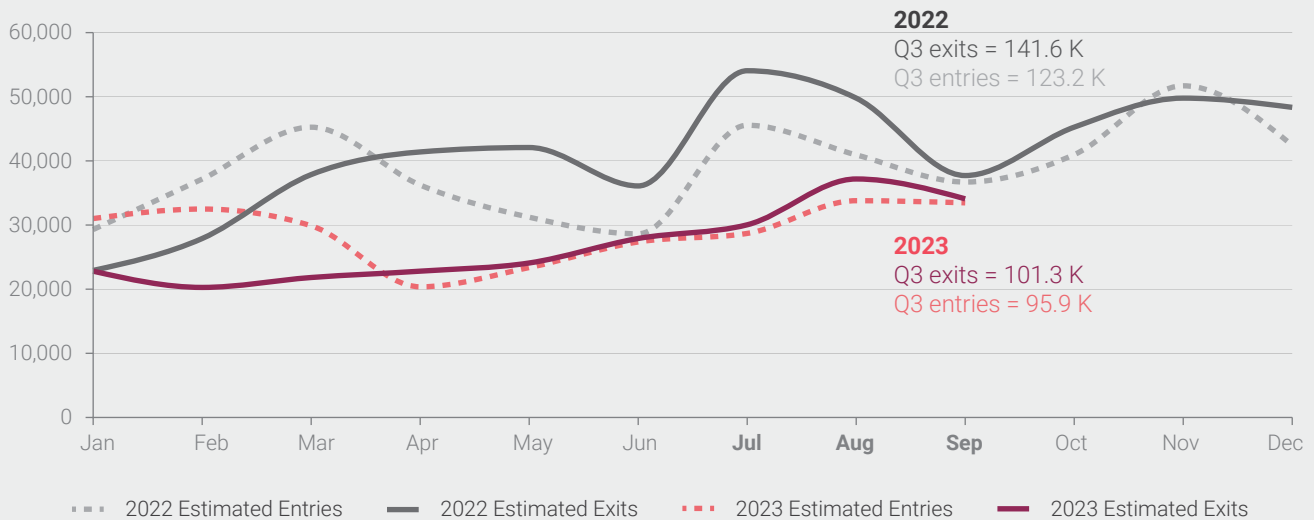
In terms of the factors motivating departures from Ecuador, according to interviews conducted by R4V

partners with refugees and migrants leaving the country, growing concerns about insecurity and criminal violence, mainly in Huaquillas and Guayaquil, as well as xenophobia and discrimination, were identified as the main drivers for these movements. As a result, in search of better opportunities and safety, many refugees and migrants – and increasingly also Ecuadorians – consider leaving the country in order to either return to their countries of origin or to continue their transit northwards. According to observations by R4V partners, upon departure many Venezuelan refugees and migrants note that their intentions are to stop first in Venezuela to visit family and friends, obtain documentation and in some cases leave children with relatives, before initiating their transit toward Mexico and eventually the USA.

R4V partners conducting border monitoring also noted that some refugees and migrants were crossing to Colombia with the expectation to approach the new [Movilidad Segura](#) offices there, mainly in July, at the onset of this new US Government programme and when little information was available. (By the time of publishing this report, however, the Governments of Ecuador and USA had announced the establishment of a new [Movilidad Segura](#) office in Ecuador.)

[4] Out of 55% of Venezuelans in-transit interviewed in Panama who had previously lived in a host country other than Venezuela, 50% of them had lived in Colombia, which equals 27.5% of all Venezuelans in transit. See UNHCR, Mixed Movements Official Data: Darien (September 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/103743>.

ESTIMATED ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN TO AND FROM ECUADOR



Note:

Similar to the previous 2 quarters, it is estimated that approximately 91.8% of the Venezuelan flows observed in Q3 in Ecuador correspond to irregular entries and exits.

Sources:

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

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

PERU

According to data collected by the R4V National Platform (GTRM) in Peru at four borders (Tacna, Tumbes, Madre de Dios, and Desaguadero⁵), the overall number of entries to Peru continued to decline in the third quarter of the year. Notably, both Desaguadero (bordering Bolivia) and Tumbes (bordering Ecuador) saw significant decreases in entries, with 54% and 18% reductions respectively, compared to Q2.

Notably, this quarter was the first ever recorded by the GTRM Peru where the number of exits of Venezuelans north, from Peru to Ecuador (33.9 K) exceeded the number of southbound entries of Venezuelans to Peru from Ecuador (33.7 K). If other nationalities are taken into

account, entries to Peru were still more than 4K greater than exits along the border with Ecuador. Although only a slight difference in the balance of Venezuelan movements, this shift in the directionality of mixed movements along the Tumbes border is significant, given that the ratio of entries-to-exits has consistently seen much greater southward movements from Ecuador to Peru. For example, during the same three-month period in 2022, the ratio for Venezuelans was 1.5 movements south for every movement north between Peru and Ecuador.

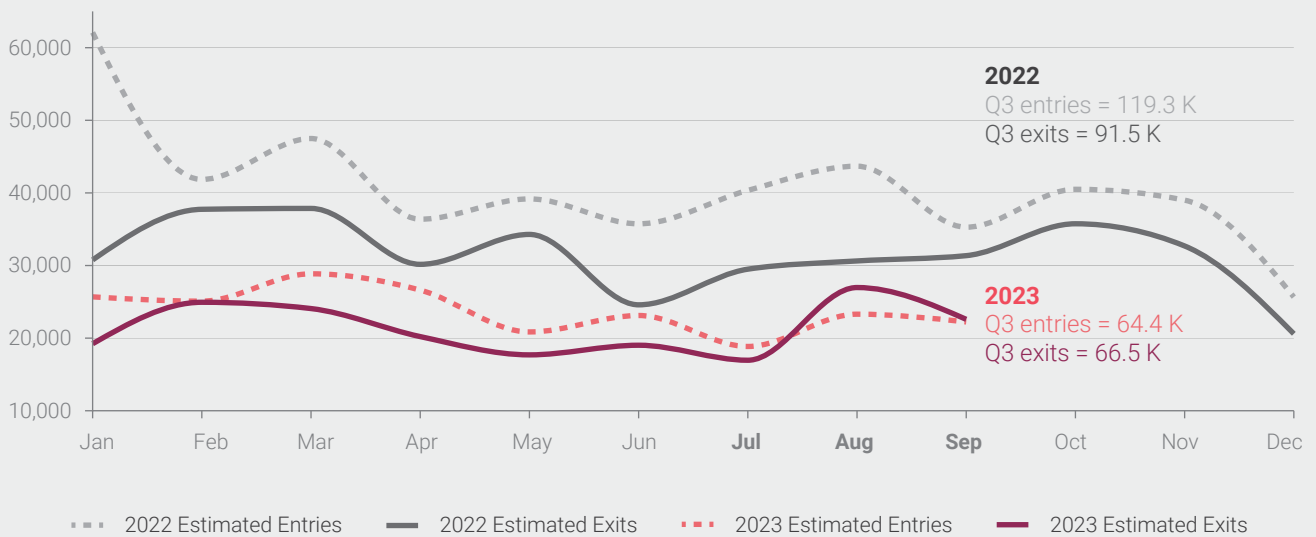
Overall, exits from Peru increased by more than 17% compared to the previous quarter. Exits at Tumbes, along the northern border with Ecuador, reached the highest number recorded this year. Meanwhile, exits south through Tacna along the border with Chile increased from

[5] Data was collected every month at each point with the following exceptions: the GTRM suspended its movements monitoring exercises in Desaguadero (Puno) during July due to anticipated social unrest, but activities resumed in August. At Madre de Dios, full data (on both entries and exits) was collected in August and September (but not July).

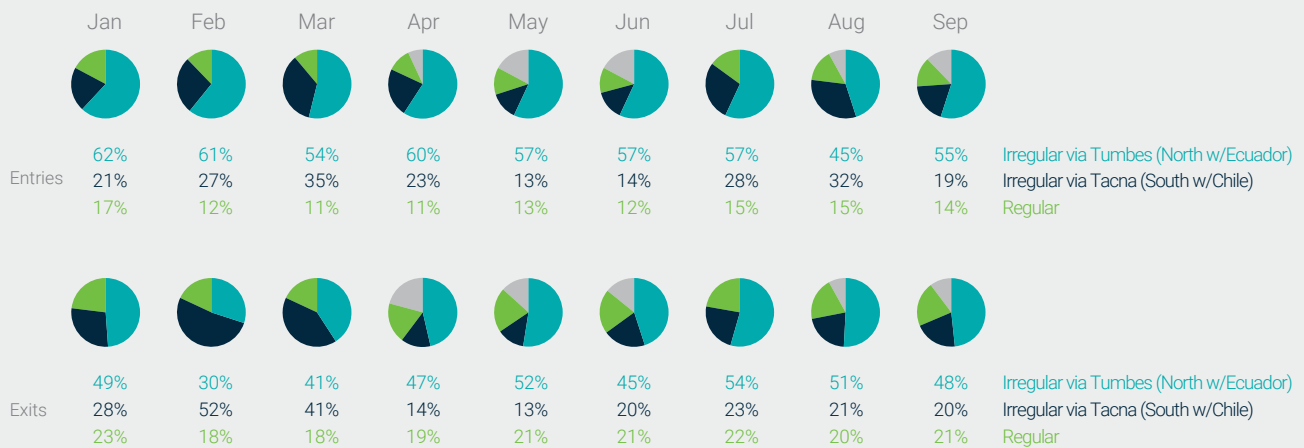
the previous quarter (when exits were less than usual, coinciding with increased border security measures at that time) but remained on par with exits observed for the same quarter in 2022. In addition to indicating an increase in northward movements and a slowing of

southward movements, the overall trend of increasing exits may be linked to increasingly [restrictive migratory and international protection laws](#) in Peru and the impact of broader economic, social and political instability on costs-of-living and access to livelihoods.

ESTIMATED ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN TO AND FROM PERU



Distribution of total 2023 entries and exits by crossing point



Note:

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

Sources:

Regular entries and exits: Superintendence of Migration of Peru.

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

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



An additional factor contributing to the drop in entry figures to Peru and increase in exits has been the Government of Peru's repeated extension of the states of emergency⁶ at the northern and southern borders of Tumbes and Tacna during the reporting period, as well as continued surveillance and border control activities, all of which were intended to suppress irregular movements. Ecuador and Peru also initiated joint efforts to [strengthen security and fight transnational organized crime](#), including [measures](#) to limit irregular crossings at points frequently used for the smuggling of migrants.

That notwithstanding, and consistent with the trend of increased northward movements, a slight increase in entries was reported at the Tacna border with Chile in comparison to Q2, when movements had been heavily impacted by the deployment of military and police forces on both the Peruvian and Chilean sides of the borders.

Nevertheless, these entry figures are still below the levels reached in Q1, which may be due to the reinforcement of surveillance activities at this border. Additionally, in Desaguadero, a new wave of [social unrest](#) likely contributed to the decreased entries along the southern border with Bolivia during the reporting period.

Entries and exits – although relatively small – were also reported along the porous border with Brazil and Bolivia at Madre de Dios, in the southeast of the country. Among the 292 entries reported, the majority were Venezuelans (63%) followed by Cubans (15%), while 190 exits were recorded.⁷

Regarding organized return movements, at the end of August [162 Venezuelans returned](#) to Venezuela on a flight organized through the *Vuelta a la Patria* plan of the Government of Venezuela.

CHILE

The movement dynamics of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Chile continue to be impacted by factors reported in previous movements reports, including strict entry requirements and the presence of military and law enforcement personnel along the northern borders. On 22 August, the deployment of the Chilean military was extended for an additional 90 days, directly impacting transit movements.

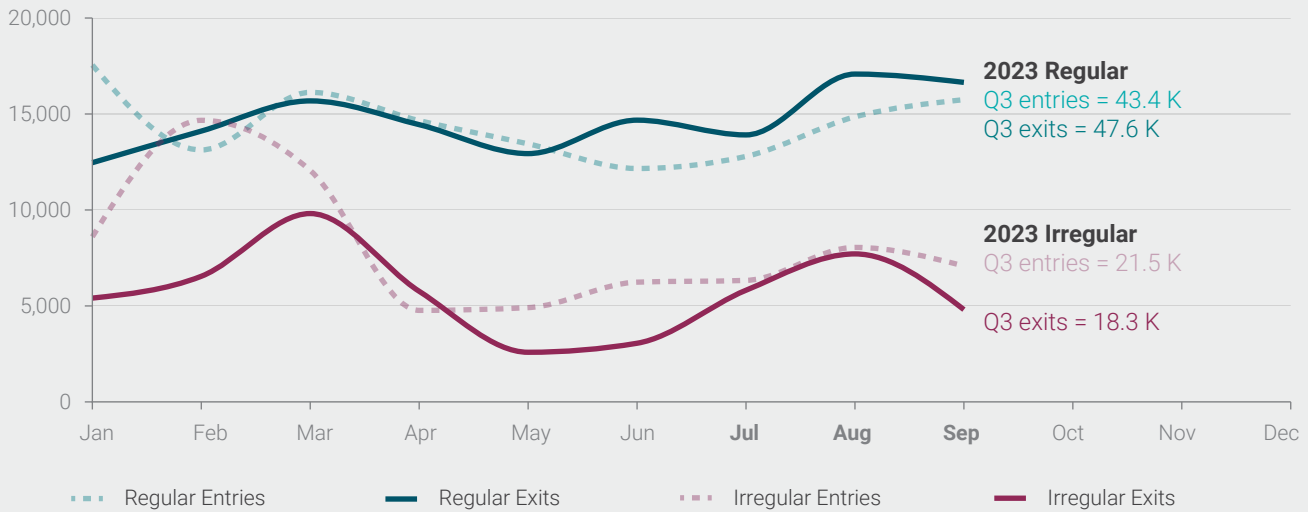
Despite this, for the third quarter of the year, exits and entries increased from July to August and then declined slightly in September. It is important to note that these trends were affected by the seasonal shift from winter to spring, which tends to result in increased movements. As the northern desert regions are characterized by significant temperature variations between day and night, any improvement to the harsh weather conditions is seen as a positive change for people crossing the border irregularly through this difficult terrain. Similar trends of in-transit movements were also identified and reported in previous years.

In this context, compared to the past quarter (which was characterized by a [dramatic drop](#) in entries to Chile from Peru after deployments of the military to both sides of the border) this quarter saw a 65% increase in total (irregular and regular) entries at the Tacna-Arica border with Peru, but entries to Chile from Peru in Q3 continued to be significantly lower (almost half) than Q1 of this year and Q4 of last year. Meanwhile, there was a slight 1.5% decrease in total entries at the Colchane-Pisiga border with Bolivia. According to a partner's [border monitoring](#), the number of irregular entries from Peru through Tacna-Arica were approximately eight times greater than those through Colchane-Pisiga during the same period. Meanwhile, there was a 40% increase in irregular exits from Chile this quarter (19.5 K) compared to the previous quarter (12.1 K) with the vast majority (87%) of exits occurring through the border with Peru.

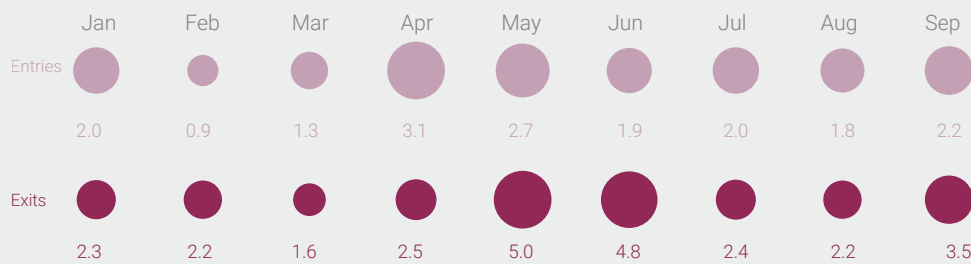
[6] The first declaration of a State of Emergency applicable to both borders was issued on 27 April 2023 (Q2 2023) when refugees and migrants were left stranded between the borders of Peru and Chile; after that the Peruvian Government issued 3 extensions, with the last Supreme Decree N° 098-2023-PCM issued on 24 August 2023. <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/dispositivo/NL/2208418-1>

[7] No data was available on exits from July at Madre de Dios. UNHCR and Caritas Madre de Dios, Profiling report in Madre de Dios (July-September 2023), forthcoming.

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



Proportion of regular vs irregular entries/exits of Venezuelans in Chile (i.e. number of regular entries/exits for each irregular entry/exit)



Note:

The data in the line graph include regular entries and exits in all borders; as well as estimated irregular movements to/from Peru and Bolivia.

Sources:

"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](#)

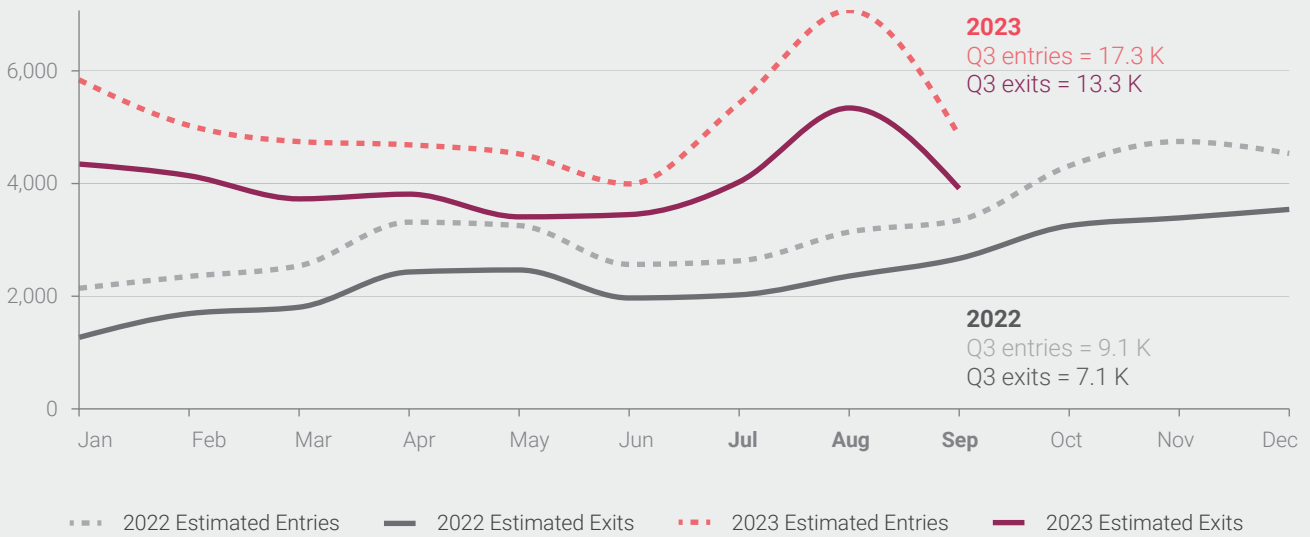
SOUTHERN CONE SUB-REGION

In the sub-region, **Bolivia** continued to be characterized primarily by irregular transit movements (reaching 8K for this quarter, an increase of almost a third from the previous quarter, in addition to over 4K regular entries) while available data for **Argentina, Paraguay** and **Uruguay** focused on regular movements and associated trends.

The migratory balance in **Uruguay** remained positive throughout the third quarter, consistent with the trend observed throughout 2022 and 2023. According to data from the National Migration Directorate of **Uruguay**,

entries increased by 31% and exits increased by 24% in Q3 compared to Q2 (with a total of 17,345 entries and 13,282 exits in Q3 compared to 13,207 entries and 10,670 exits in Q2). The most significant increase in movements occurred in August, which marked the yearly record high for both monthly regular entries (7,072) and exits (5,341). The continuous positive migratory balance in Uruguay is attributed to the stable social and political environment in the country, which has contributed to enhanced socio-economic inclusion of refugees and migrants from Venezuela.

REGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANs TO AND FROM URUGUAY



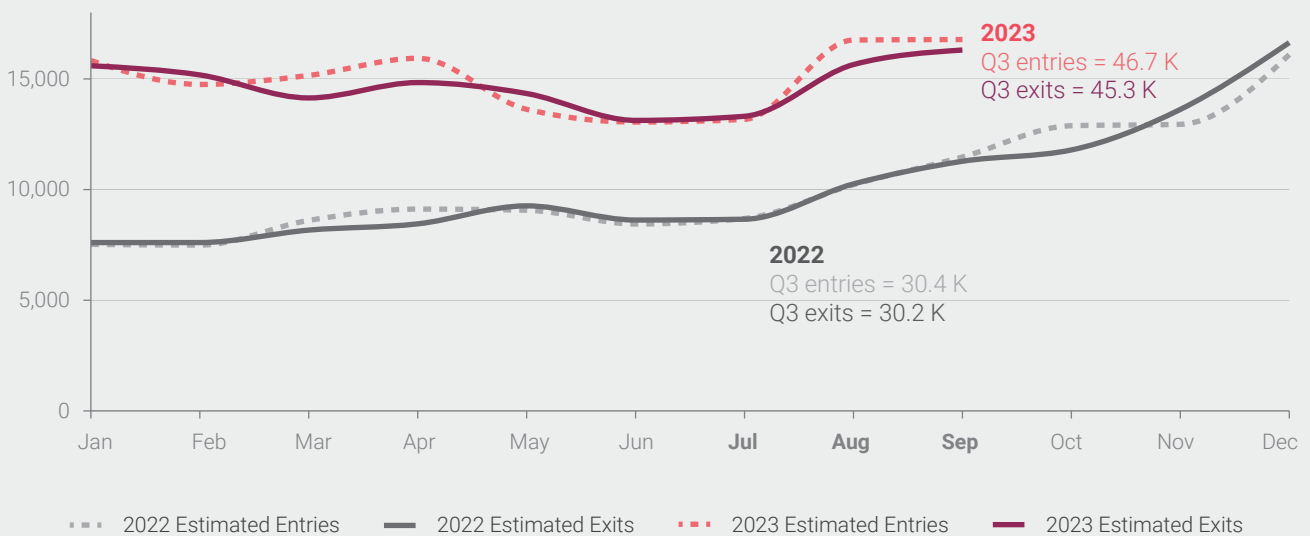
Source:

National Migration Directorate of Uruguay

Similar to Uruguay, in **Argentina**, the country experienced an increase in both regular entries and exits, according to data from the National Migration Directorate, with September reaching the highest number of both entries and exits reported so far this year. Between July and September there were 46,709 entries (compared to 42,610 entries in Q2). In the same period, there were 45,266 exits (compared to 42,301 exits in Q2). The majority of these

movements in Argentina were concentrated at four main border points, including two international airports, the port of Buenos Aires (fluvial border with Uruguay) and the main land border crossing with Chile. One factor contributing to pendular land movements between Chile and Argentina may be the devaluation of the Argentine currency and high inflation, particularly affecting the costs of living.

REGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANs TO AND FROM ARGENTINA



Source:

National Migration Directorate of Argentina

In **Paraguay**, regular entries to the country in the third quarter (1,903) were slightly higher than those reported in Q2 (1,789). Similarly, regular exits were also slightly greater (2,010) than those recorded in Q2 (1,915). Albeit small, based on the data, Paraguay continues to experience a decrease in its migratory balance of refugees and migrants from Venezuela. Most entries and exits were at the international airport Silvio Pettirossi (49.5% of total entries and 48% of total exits) and the two land borders with Argentina, i.e. José Falcón/Clorinda port (22% and 21%) and the San Roque González Bridge (10% and 15%). The high proportion of land movements are understood to be of a pendular nature.

Finally, according to data from the National Migration Directorate (DNM)⁸ in **Bolivia**, there was a slight positive migratory balance of Venezuelans for this quarter (totaling 322 people). The months of July, August, and September registered totals of 1,317, 1,392 and 1,467 regular entries to the country, a slight decrease from the monthly average entries for the two months prior (1,399

in May and 1,420 in June). There were 1,234, 1,285 and 1,335 exits in the same three months, a slight decrease in the exits reported for the two prior months (1,316 and 1,409 respectively). Meanwhile, in terms of irregular transit movements – which represent a much higher proportion of movements of Venezuelans in Bolivia, but are more difficult to monitor – these were impacted by the state of emergency declared by Peru along various border areas in July (including Desaguadero, which borders Bolivia). The blockage of the llave International Bridge in Puno caused [disruptions in transportation and transit movements](#). Despite these disruptions at the beginning of the reporting period, an R4V partner estimated through its border monitoring at the Desaguadero border some 8K entries between July and September, representing a 32% increase in comparison to the second quarter. Meanwhile, another R4V partner indicated a slight increase in entries from Brazil through the Guayaramerin border crossing.

BRAZIL

The trend of ongoing high levels of arrivals of refugees and migrants from Venezuela to **Brazil** continued throughout the third quarter of the year. The monthly average this quarter exceeded 16,200 entries from Venezuela – an average of 530 daily entries – an increase of 12% compared to the 14,450 average monthly entries the previous quarter. Exits to Venezuela also increased during the reporting period, albeit at a relatively slower pace. There were therefore more than three entries of Venezuelans for each exit from Brazil this quarter, but along the border with Venezuela itself, this ratio is 12 entries for every exit to Venezuela, a slight increase from the ratio reported so far throughout this year.

While Pacaraima continues to serve as the primary point of entry for Venezuelans arriving to Brazil (reaching 75% of all entries in the last quarter), entries and exits have also been increasingly noted at the border with Peru. In the third quarter, according to data from the Government of Brazil, there were an average of 300 monthly entries of refugees and migrants crossing the border from Peru to

Brazil at Madre de Dios-Assis Brazil, and an average of 37 monthly exits of Venezuelans leaving Brazil through this same border point.

In terms of exits to Venezuela, according to data collected by R4V partners in Pacaraima, a significant majority of Venezuelans interviewed when leaving Brazil indicated that their departure from Brazil was of a temporary nature, and that they had the intention to return after a short period of stay in Venezuela. There was, however, also an increase in the proportion of Venezuelans stating that they were returning to Venezuela permanently (18.3% this quarter, up from 8.6% in the previous quarter). Among those who intended to return permanently to Venezuela, 48% said the lack of job opportunities in Brazil and 23% indicated insufficient income as the main reasons for their return.

It is important to note that exits to Venezuela made for only 1 in every 5 exits of Venezuelans from the country this quarter: while 20% of Venezuelans leaving Brazil exited via the border with Venezuela in Pacaraima, 29% exited by air through the Sao Paulo Int'l Airport, 5% via

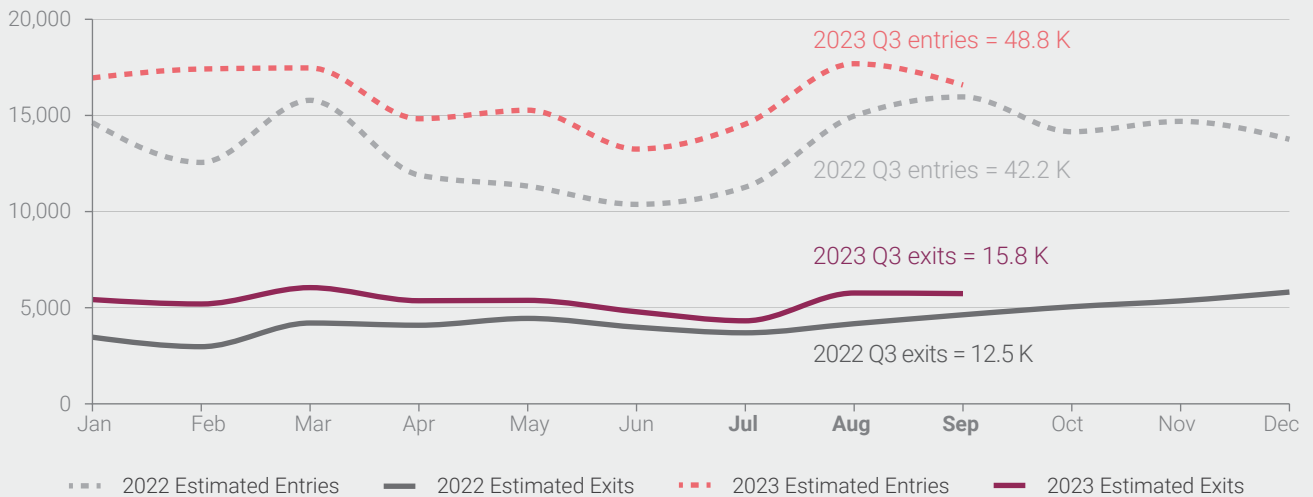
[8] Data was only available for the months of May through September of 2023; therefore, comparative analysis can only be performed on monthly averages comparing these three months (July-September) in the reporting period to the average of the two months (May-June) prior.

the border with Argentina through the Tancredo Neves Bridge, and 1% via the border with Peru in Assis Brazil.

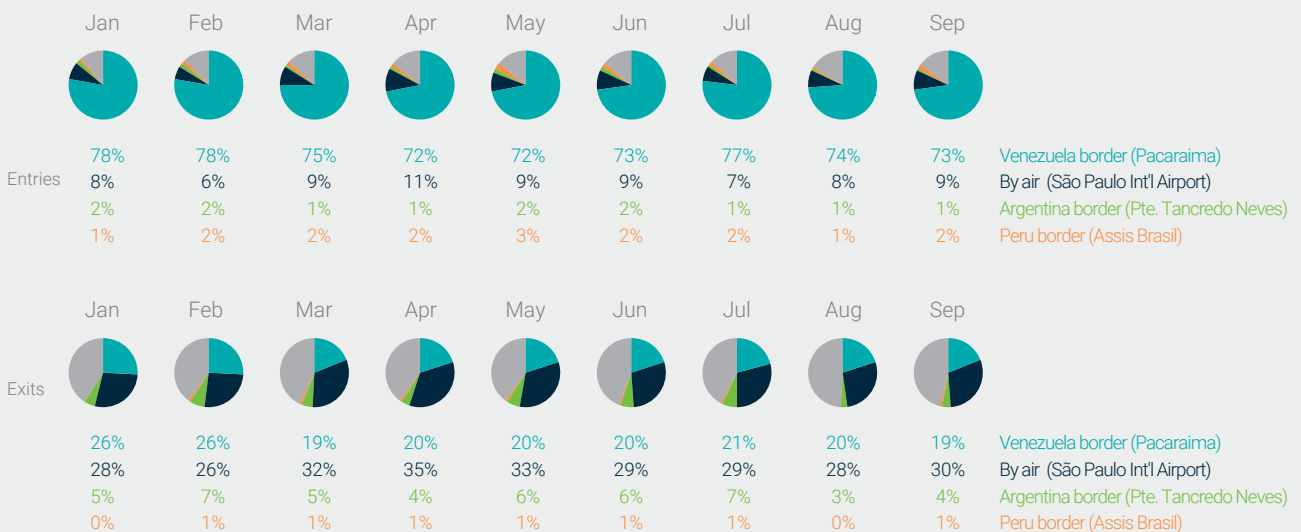
Lastly, among Venezuelans interviewed at Pacaraima between July and September, some 91% stated that they had visited Venezuela within the last 12 months. This

suggests a strong pendular nature of these movements, with frequent travel between the host country and country of origin.

REGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANES TO AND FROM BRAZIL



Distribution of total 2023 entries and exits by crossing point



Sources:

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

CARIBBEAN SUB-REGION



Irregular movements have continued across the Caribbean sub-region throughout the third quarter of the year, with an increase in deportations from some countries to Venezuela. In **Aruba**, R4V partners continued to observe interceptions and detentions of refugees and migrants transiting irregularly by sea: over the reporting period, at least two boats were intercepted ([9 July](#) and [27 September](#)) leading to over 40 Venezuelans being detained. Similarly, boats arriving to **Curaçao** also led to detentions ([8 September](#), [21 September](#)) of Venezuelan refugees and migrants.

The response to refugee and migrant arrivals to **Guyana** was markedly different, as a group of 45 Venezuelans who arrived by boat to the Vergenoegen landings in the East Bank Essequibo was received by immigration authorities who granted them 3-month stay permits.

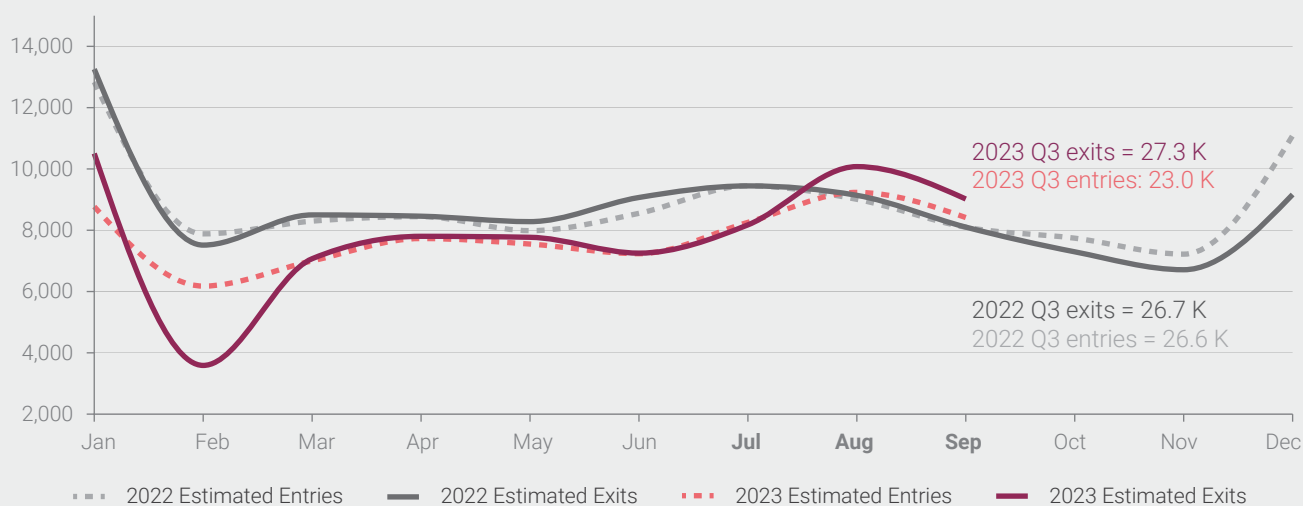
Significantly increased detentions and deportations of refugees and migrants, meanwhile, were reported in **Trinidad and Tobago** during this quarter, after an important change in the country's interpretation of its legal obligations to refugees and asylum-seekers. On 4

July, a ruling of the High Court of Trinidad and Tobago stated that the *non-refoulement* principle of the 1951 Refugee Convention had not been incorporated into the country's domestic legislation, and interpreted this as permitting the deportation of refugees and asylum-seekers from Trinidad and Tobago, including the deportation of Venezuelans to Venezuela.⁹ On 9 July, the authorities *detained* 196 refugees and migrants in Port of Spain, primarily Venezuelans, including under conditions which were *challenged as unlawful*. The country *deported* 97 Venezuelans on 12 August, including refugees and asylum-seekers, and a second round of *deportations* took place on 20 September, which included 10 Venezuelan women and 12 children, between 7 months and 14 years

of age, all under conditions which raised grave concerns about *violations* of their *fundamental rights*. According to *media* reports, 46 of the over 90 Venezuelans deported had returned to Trinidad and Tobago the following month.

In the **Dominican Republic**, meanwhile, regular entries and exits for the third quarter exceeded the previous quarters of the year, and was also a slight increase from the same period in 2022, with 25,905 entries and 27,269 exits of Venezuelans recorded by the *Central Bank* of the Dominican Republic. The increase in movements during the reporting period may be due to vacation-related travel.

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



Sources:

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

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See response:



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[9] Non-refoulement obligations also exist under customary international law which apply irrespectively of a country being party to the 1951 Refugee Convention. See OHCHR, Trinidad and Tobago: Court ruling on deportations will gravely impact refugees and migrants, UN experts say (26 July 2023), <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/07/trinidad-and-tobago-court-ruling-deportations-will-gravely-impact-refugees>. The case remains pending appeal before the responsible UK Privy Council.