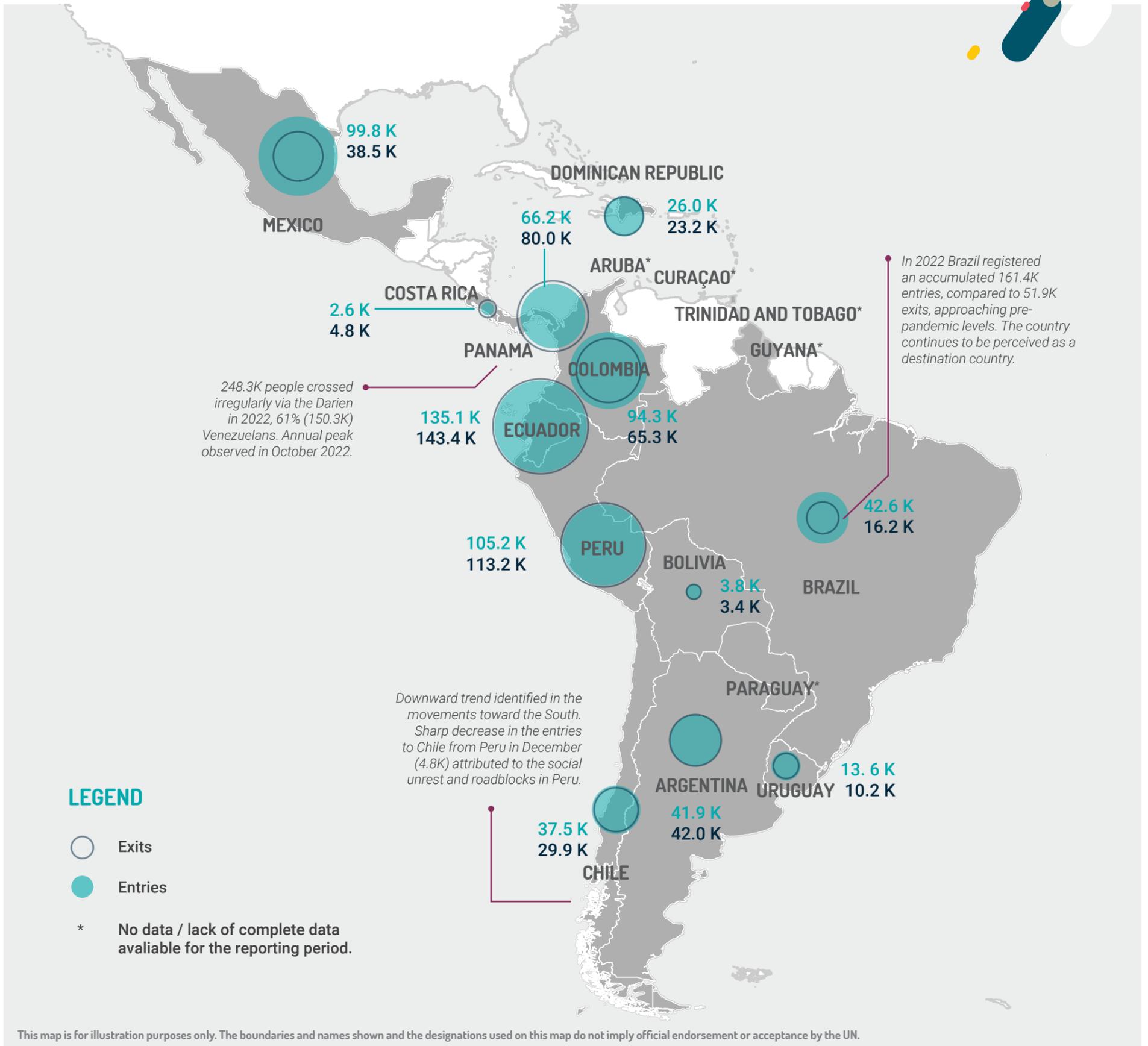


ENTRIES AND EXITS CONSOLIDATED FROM OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2022



SOURCES:

- 1) Mexico:** The estimated entries of Venezuelans reported upon request to INM considering the number of FMMs registered, in addition to the estimated number of expulsions from the USA to Mexico since October 2022 as well as the irregular entries as per R4V Mexico Platform estimates. The estimated exits of Venezuelans correspond to the number of regular exits as reported by the Governance Secretariat in the monthly statistics reports.  
To this date, there is no official data related to the regular exits from this country for the period reported. Therefore, it is considered that the number of Venezuelan people leaving the country is an underestimate of the expected figures.  
Source for regular exits: [Ministry of Government](#)  
Source for irregular exits: [U.S. Customs and Border Protection](#)
- 2) Dominican Republic:** Regular entries and exits of Venezuelans by air.  
Source: [Central Bank of the Dominican Republic](#)
- 3) Costa Rica:** The exits/entries of Venezuelans correspond to the number of regular exits/entries reported by the DGME for the period

- covered by this report. Figures on irregular entries in Costa Rica are not reported by authorities.  
Source: [General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners \(DGME\)](#)
- 3) Panama:** Irregular entries of Venezuelans via the Darien land border with Colombia, and regular entries and exits of Venezuelans.  
Source: [National Migration Service](#)
- 4) 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: GIFMM estimates using data from 24 free WiFi access points cross-referenced with data from Migration 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](#)

- 6) Peru:** Source for regular entries and exits: Superintendencia of Migration of Peru.  
Source for irregular entries and exits: [DTM Flow Monitoring Registry](#) in Tacna, Puno and Tumbes and GTRM R4V Platform in Peru.
- 7) Brazil:** Regular entries and exits of Venezuelans at all points.  
Source: [Federal Police of Brazil](#)
- 8) Chile:** Estimated irregular entries from Peru and Bolivia, and exits to Peru.  
Source: IOM DTMs in Pisiga, Colchane, [Tacna](#) and Arica, as well as R4V monitoring rounds in Arica.
- 9) Bolivia:** Regular entries and exits.  
Source: National Migration Directorate of Bolivia.
- 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 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

# OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2022

## REGIONAL TRENDS AND KEY FINDINGS

Changes in the [U.S. admission procedures for Venezuelans](#) announced on 12 October, together with social unrest in Peru, more restrictive entry processes and limited regularization opportunities in Chile, and the escalation in violence in parts of Ecuador, affected the movement dynamics of refugees and migrants in the last quarter of 2022.

In contrast to these contexts of instability and change, the situation for refugees and migrants in Brazil remained relatively stable, with the country perceived by 90% of arriving Venezuelans as a destination country.

While Venezuelans represented 85% of all refugees and migrants transiting the Darien from July to October 2022, in the wake of the 12 October announcement of the new migration measures by the U.S., the mixed movements in the Darien Gap saw a dramatic reduction of Venezuelans, while movements of other nationals increased. Ahead of the implementation of these new measures, the national authorities of Panama registered the highest number of

irregular entries ever recorded, with over 4,000 persons crossing daily in late September and early October. Two weeks after their announcement, this number dropped to approximately 400 people crossing daily. In Mexico, close to 40,000 refugees and migrants from Venezuela in transit were affected by the U.S. announcement. The estimation of Venezuelans stranded in Mexico by end-December was approximately 20,000 persons.

In October, the Panamanian National Migration Service, in coordination with the Venezuelan Embassy to Panama, assisted more than 4,000 Venezuelans with voluntary return procedures. In Trinidad and Tobago, [media](#) highlighted a return of 1,000 Venezuelans in December. The [Government of Venezuela](#) has stated that more than 300,000 Venezuelans had returned to the country since 2020. However, no official figures are provided on the ongoing departures from Venezuela.

## NORTH-BOUND MOVEMENTS THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

### CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO SUB-REGION

Movement dynamics drastically changed in the Central America and Mexico sub-region during the last quarter of the year. The U.S. announcement of a new [Migration Process for Venezuelans](#) on 12 October had an immediate effect on the number of Venezuelans in-transit engaging in northward movement. According to data from Panama National Migration Service ([SNM](#)), the number of Venezuelans who irregularly entered Panama from Colombia dropped from 40,600 in October, to 700

in November and 1,400 in December, marking an abrupt end to what had been a growing trend in 2022. The year closed with a total of 248,300 refugees and migrants who had crossed the Colombia-Panama border, out of whom 61% were Venezuelans. As reported in the R4V Movements Report for Q2 of 2022 - [Annex \(October – Mid-November\)](#), following the U.S. announcement, thousands of Venezuelans found themselves stranded in transit countries and in need of urgent assistance.

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



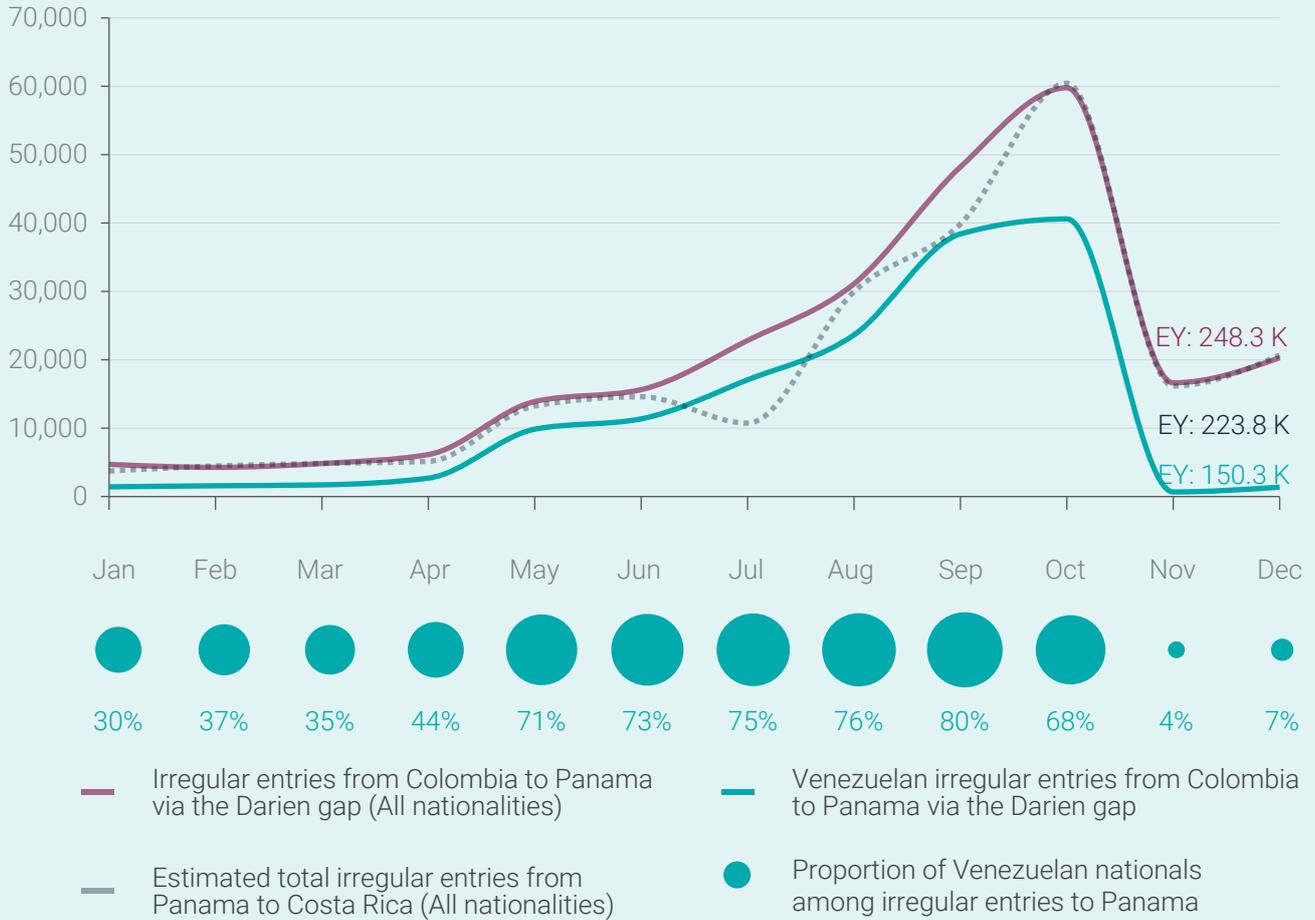
The upward trend in northward movements reached a peak in Costa Rica in October, with an estimated 60,440 irregular entries from Panama. The number of entries subsequently decreased significantly in November (16,200) and December (20,700). Entry figures in Panama and Costa Rica both saw a small increase in December, coinciding with a decision from a U.S. Federal Judge to lift the application of Title 42 on 21 December 2022, and thereafter facilitate entries into the country. A [ruling](#) of the Supreme Court<sup>1</sup> nevertheless [blocked application of the](#)

[decision](#), leaving Title 42 in place for refugee and migrant arrivals to the U.S. through the end of 2022.

Meanwhile, data from the General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners (DGME) in Costa Rica reported more exits by air of Venezuelans with a regular status in October (1,995), November (1,442) and December (1,351) in comparison to September (867), while data on exits of Venezuelans in an irregular situation was not available, nor on their intended destinations.

[1] [https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/22pdf/22a544\\_n758.pdf](https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/22pdf/22a544_n758.pdf)

## IRREGULAR ENTRIES TO PANAMA AND COSTA RICA



End Year (EY) figures included throughout this document correspond to cumulative entry and exit movements that do not correspond to a count of unique individuals.

In addition to the irregular figures showcased in the graph, the [General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners \(DGME\)](#) in Costa Rica reports a cumulative figure of 11.3 K regular entries and 13.9 K regular exits of Venezuelans in 2022.

**Source:**

Figures for irregular entries to Costa Rica: [DTM, IOM Costa Rica](#)

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

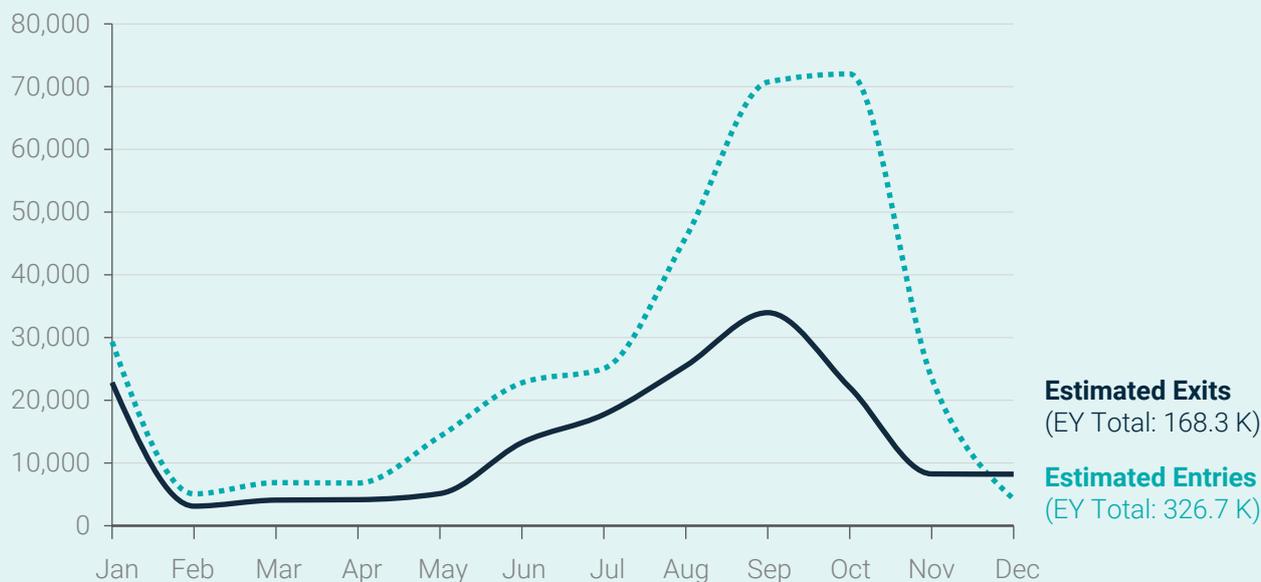
Since the announcement of the new U.S. measures in October and up until end-December, 10,264 Venezuelans were expelled from the U.S. to Mexico. A decrease of “encounters” with Venezuelans was reported by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), with 22,045 such encounters reported in October, to 7,957 in November and 8,130 in December. The new policy therefore directly impacted the number of Venezuelans pursuing northward movements through the Central America and Mexico sub-region, including those attempting to cross the southern U.S. border, while also impacting the vulnerability of refugees and migrants stranded in-transit in an irregular situation in the sub-region.

A significant number of stranded Venezuelans requested assistance to return to Venezuela across the sub-region. In the weeks following the U.S. announcement, more than 4,000 Venezuelans were assisted with [such return movements](#) by the private sector, civil society and faith-based actors in Panama. In Mexico, the Government assisted 305 cases of repatriation of Venezuelans (under the procedure known as “assisted return”) in November and 77 in December, bringing the total to 936 Venezuelans repatriated in 2022, including 100 children.

Separately, [105 deportations](#) of Venezuelans took place from Mexico throughout 2022, including 4 in November and 13 in December. In Costa Rica, 34 Venezuelans were [refused entry](#) to the country during the fourth

quarter of 2022, in particular at the Juan Santamaría International Airport. During the same period in Panama, [11 Venezuelans were deported](#) from the country.

## REGULAR AND IRREGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN IN MEXICO



The estimated entries of Venezuelans (reaching a cumulative figure of 326.7 K from Jan to Dec 2022) correspond to the number of regular entries from Jan to Nov 2022 (184.1K) reported upon request to National Migration Institute considering the number of FMMs registered, in addition to the estimated number of expulsions from the USA to Mexico since October 2022 (10.3 K) and the annual irregular entries (132.3 K) as per R4V Mexico Platform estimates.

The estimated exits of Venezuelans (reaching a cumulative figure of 168.3 K from Jan to Dec 2022) corresponds to the number of regular exits (EY=1.0 K) as reported by the Governance Secretariat in the [monthly statistics reports](#) and the irregular exits to the USA (EY=167.2) as per the number

of "encounters" reported by the [U.S. Customs and Border Protection data](#).

To this date, there is no official data related to the regular exits from this country for the period reported. Therefore, it is considered that the number of Venezuelan people leaving the country is an underestimate of the expected figures.

The number "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. The estimated unique individual count of Venezuelans (33.1 K in Q4) represents some 87% of the total CBP encounters registered (38.1 K) in the last quarter of 2022 (data available [here](#)).

## MULTI-DIRECTIONAL MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

### COLOMBIA

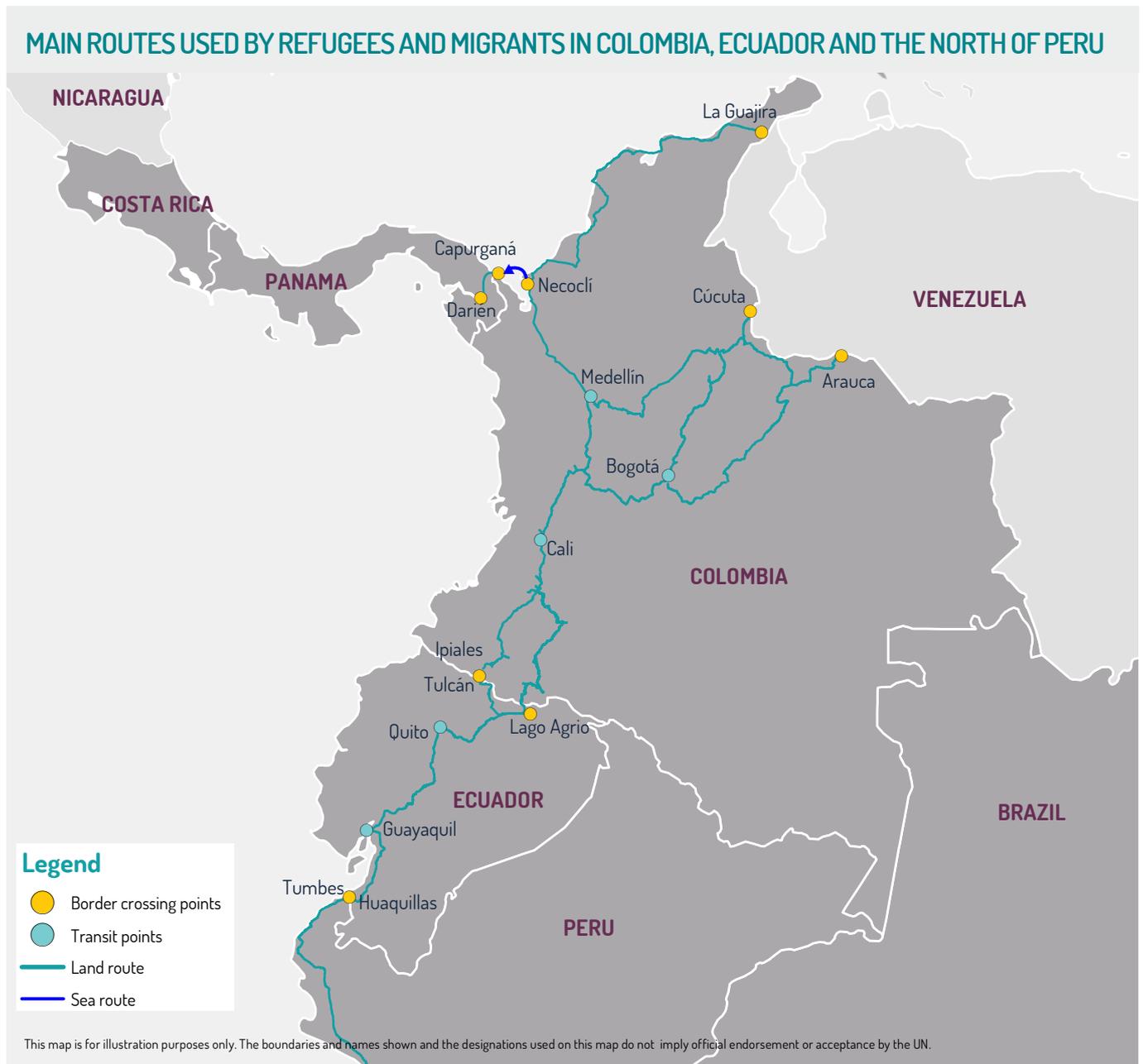
While the number of refugees and migrants arriving from Venezuela to Colombia continued to be greater than the number exiting to Venezuela, a gradually increasing trend

of return movements towards Venezuela was observed at the end of the year.<sup>2</sup> As such, during the reporting period, a decrease of the ratio between entries and exits at the

[2] Data on irregular movements is based on a monitoring tool employing voluntary internet connections by refugees and migrants at 29 GIFMM partners' service points located at border departments, under the IOM-DTM Wi-Fi Analytics project. The estimations of irregular movements reflect a portion and are not necessarily representative of all irregular movements in Colombia.

border between Colombia and Venezuela was observed, from 162,200 persons in the last quarter of 2021 (representing a ratio of 4.2 entries per 1 exit) to 29,000 persons (a ratio of 1.4 entries per 1 exit) in the last quarter

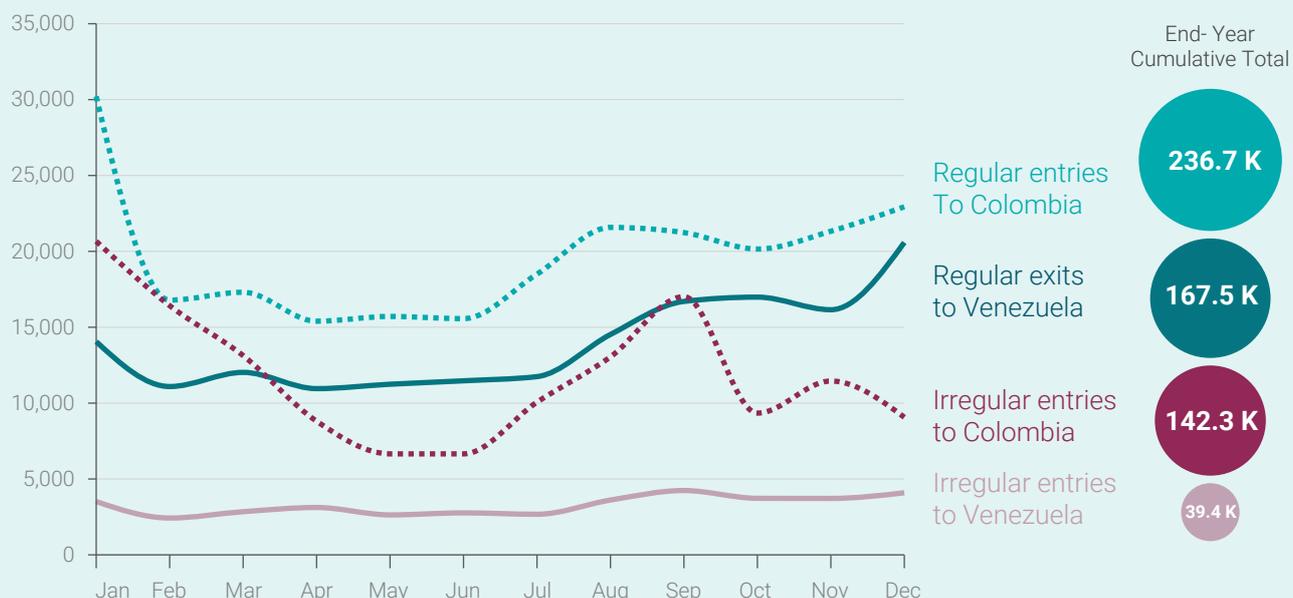
of 2022. This trend was also observed at the border with Ecuador (with a ratio of 2.7 entries per 1 exit in the last quarter of 2021, compared to 1.8 entries per 1 exit for the last quarter of 2022).



Similar to previous years, seasonal movements of Venezuelan refugees and migrants over the Christmas and New Year's period contributed to the entry and exit dynamics in Colombia, where entries at the Colombia-Ecuador border and exits at the Colombia-Venezuela border increased in December. According to monitoring

conducted by R4V partners in the Norte de Santander department, exits to Venezuela increased particularly from November to mid-December, ranging between 16% and 24% of all refugees and migrants from Venezuela engaging in transit movements along that section of the border.

## ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN ALONG THE COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA BORDER



**Source:**

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 IOM-DTM Wi-Fi Analytics project. The estimations of irregular movements reflect a portion and are not representative of all irregular movements in Colombia.

## ESTIMATED PENDULAR AND RETURN MOVEMENTS ALONG THE COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA BORDER



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

After being closed for seven years, the Colombia-Venezuela border [reopened](#) on 26 September 2022. While this was expected to influence movement patterns of refugees and migrants from Venezuela ([Q3](#)), no noticeable impact was observed at the border during the last quarter of 2022.

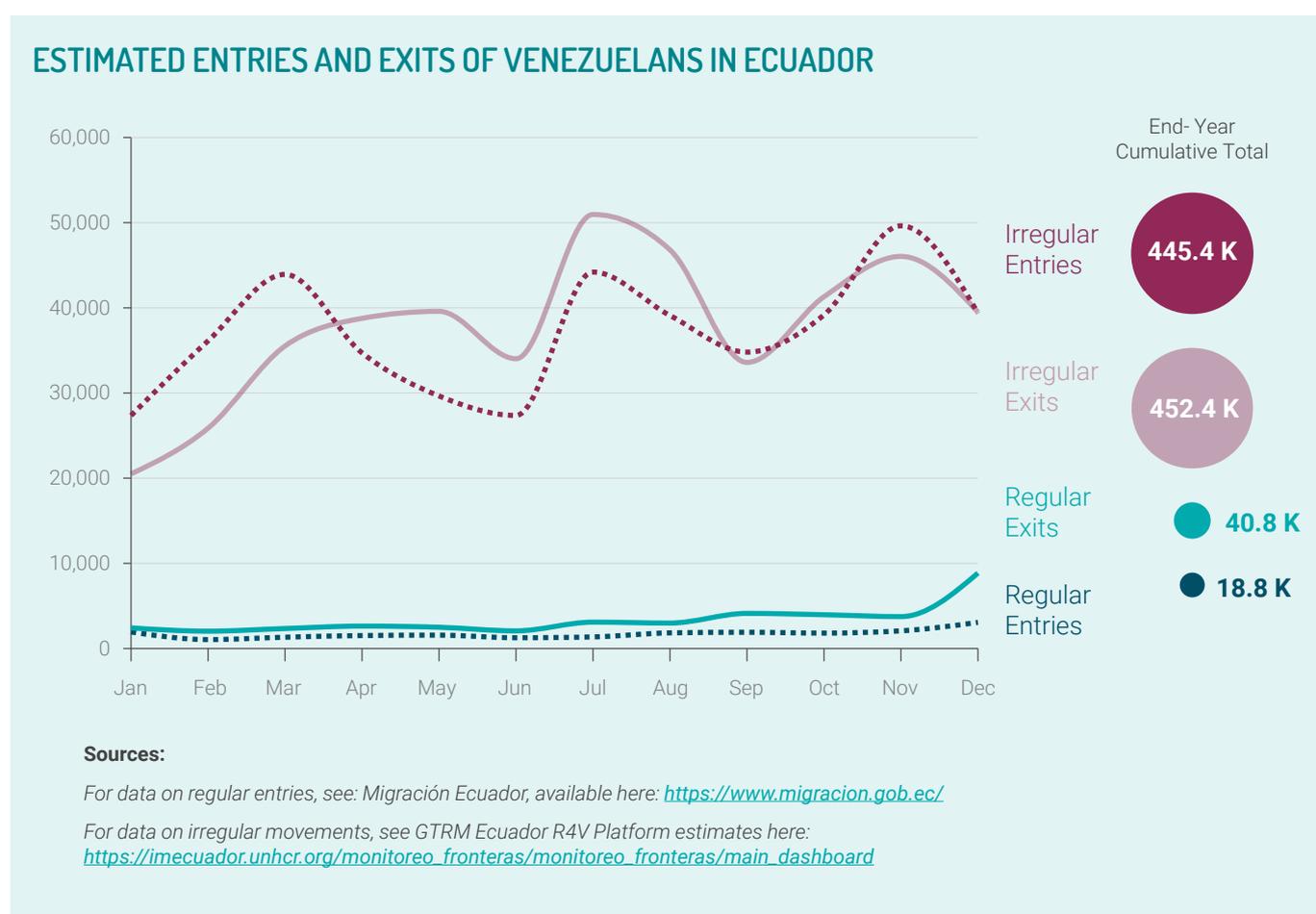
Irregular exits to Panama from Colombia were strongly influenced by the new U.S. migration measures announced in October. According to data on irregular entries to

Panama, the number of Venezuelans who initiated their northward journey from Colombia via the Darien Gap dropped significantly in November and December. Refugees and migrants from Venezuela, who represented 80% of the total irregular in-transit population entering Panama from Colombia in September, represented only 4% of irregular transit in the Darien Gap at in November and 7% in December, while other nationalities gained prominence among [these movements](#). (See Central America and Mexico section for more details).

## ECUADOR

Since the beginning of 2022, Ecuador has seen an increase in exits to neighbouring countries. As reported in R4V Movements Reports covering [Q2](#) and [Q3](#), the number of exits (outnumbering entries every month from April through September of this year) was likely linked to increases in onward movements towards the U.S., and to return movements to Venezuela. During the months of October and November, this trend was, however, discontinued, as in addition to ongoing departures, Ecuador saw a renewed increase in entries into the country, with an estimated 39,168 irregular entries of

refugees and migrants from Venezuela in October and 49,632 in November. This was considered by the National Platform in Ecuador (GTRM) to be linked to the new [U.S. migratory measures](#), announced on 12 October, which required many Venezuelans to adjust their plans, either staying in Ecuador or continuing their journey in a southward direction. The GTRM's [Rapid Interagency Assessment \(ERI\) of South-North Flows](#) provided valuable insights into the situation and intentions of Venezuelans in Ecuador.



In the context of the high number of departures of refugees and migrants from Venezuela observed from the north of the country, Child Protection Sub-sector partners in Ecuador reported a significant increase in the identification of and assistance to unaccompanied and separated children from August (185) to September (3,584) and October (2,246). Children were reportedly left with relatives or friends in Ecuador while their parents undertook the journey towards the U.S. Similar to the

overall exit figures, the number of UASC identified also dropped in November (95), approaching the monthly average reported during 2022.

Similar to previous years, the month of December saw a slight decrease in the movements both entering and leaving the country, likely related to the seasonal movement associated with holidays and New Year celebrations.

In November, the Ecuadorian President [declared a state of emergency](#) in response to the escalating gang violence in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas and [Santo Domingo](#),<sup>3</sup> which are also home to a large number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela. According to information reported by GTRM partners, the surge in violence led some Venezuelans to move from the most affected areas and in some cases to leave Ecuador.

By end-2022, a total of 133,205 Venezuelans had initiated the [registration and regularization process](#) launched in September 2022. That figure notwithstanding, a significant number of Venezuelans in Ecuador were not eligible for this first phase of the regularization process, as it only targeted those having entered regularly through official border crossings until 1 June 2022.

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



[3] <https://www.comunicacion.gob.ec/decreto-ejecutivo-n-588/>

## PERU

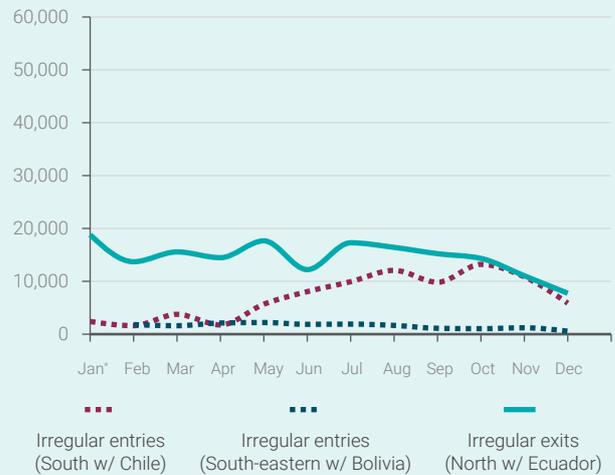
In the last quarter of 2022, the movement dynamics of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in Peru were impacted by various internal and external events. Following the announcement of the new U.S. migration measures, exits at Peru’s northern border with Ecuador witnessed a gradual decrease. According to the single Inter-Agency Counting and Characterization exercise (SCCUI) done by the R4V National Platform in Peru (GTRM) in Tacna, Venezuelans interviewed after this announcement responded that their intention was to remain in Peru, return to Venezuela or continue to other countries, such as Colombia. The intention of reaching the U.S. was mentioned with less frequency. Results from border surveys in Tumbes<sup>4</sup> indicated that over 60% intended to remain in Peru, while some 40% planned to continue their journeys towards Chile. Resulting estimates of irregular exits by the GTRM confirmed an overall decrease in exits from Peru throughout the quarter (totaling 72,600 estimated irregular exits in Q4, down from 78,700 exits in Q3).

Meanwhile, from October to November, a significant increase was registered in irregular exits from Peru to Chile, before dropping substantially from November to December. According to the GTRM’s CCUI, in Tacna, exits increased from an average of 172 to 324 per day between July and December 2022. This represents a change in the movement pattern along the southern border of Peru, where since the second semester of 2022, entries to Peru from Chile had consistently been higher than exits from Peru.

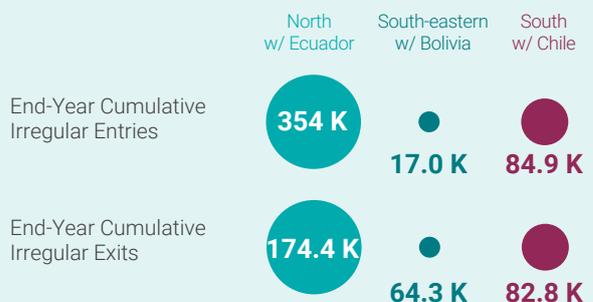
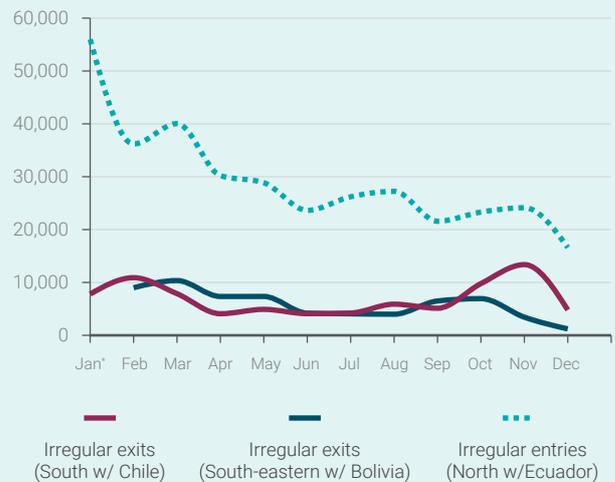
In December 2022, in the context of political developments surrounding the Presidency on 7 December, [social protests](#) unfolded across the country, having a direct impact on the situation of refugees and migrants, including their movement dynamics, mainly in the southern regions of Peru. [Roadblocks established](#) by protesters at various border points impeded the mobility of Venezuelans in-transit, leaving some 200 people [stranded in Tacna](#) and with limited access to safe transportation in Puno. Consequently, despite the usual periodic increase in seasonally motivated movements in December, irregular entry and exit movements in the south of the country fell sharply due to the country-wide demonstrations.

[4] IOM, DTM Flow Monitoring Registry in Tumbes, Round 19 (November-December 2022). UNHCR, Plan International, Border Monitoring, November 2022.

### IRREGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANs TO AND FROM PERU: NORTHWARD MOVEMENTS



### IRREGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELANs TO AND FROM PERU: SOUTHWARD MOVEMENTS



\*January figures do not include irregular movements in the Southeastern border with Bolivia.

#### Sources:

DTM Flow Monitoring Registry in Tacna, Puno and Tumbes and GTRM R4V Platform in Peru.

In terms of regular movements, and with northern border areas of Peru less impacted by social unrest, regular exits of Venezuelans increased by 28% compared to the third quarter, which can be attributed to annual seasonal movements to Venezuela during the holiday season.

During the reporting period, five repatriation flights<sup>5</sup> were organized by the Venezuelan Embassy as part of the 'Vuelta a la Patria' plan, with more than 1,250 people returning to their home country.

## CHILE

The overall movement trends in Chile were influenced by a variety of factors during the fourth quarter of 2022. According to estimates by the GTRM in Peru, the monthly exits of Venezuelans from Peru to Chile increased significantly in October (9,800) and November (13,400) in contrast to previous months. A sharp decrease in December (4,800) was attributed to the effects of social unrest and roadblocks in Peru. Upon arrival to Chile, refugees and migrants at the official Colchane transit site informed R4V partners that roadblocks and fees requested by demonstrators to allow safe passage impeded the movement of Venezuelans towards Chile.

As a result, refugees and migrants resorted to more remote and dangerous routes. Similarly, figures obtained through an R4V partner's [border monitoring](#) confirmed similar movement patterns and declines in entry figures in December at the two main entry points to Chile: at the border between Chacalluta (Chile) and Santa Rosa (Peru), estimated monthly entries decreased from 13,400 to 4,600, while at the border point between Colchane (Chile) and Pisiga (Bolivia, which is used by many as an alternate transit route to access Chile) entry figures fell from 8,500 to 4,800 between November and December.

### IRREGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS IN CHILE, OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2022\*

Movement	Border Point	October	November	December	Q4 Total	Daily Average
<b>Entries from Bolivia</b>	Pisiga, Bolivia	4.7 K	8.5 K	4.8 K	18.1 K	150-200 entries
	Colchane, Chile	6.2 K	5.0 K	2.4 K	13.6 K	
<b>Entries from Peru</b>	Tacna, Peru	9.8 K	13.4 K	4.8 K	28.0 K	200-250 entries
	Arica, Chile	3.4 K	6.4 K	5.6 K	15.4 K	
<b>Exits to Peru</b>	Tacna, Peru	13.2 K	10.8 K	5.9 K	29.9 K	320 exits

**\*Note:** Most of these movement estimates correspond to Venezuelan population. Based on DTM data, some 89.2% of the population surveyed in Colchane and 95.9% of the population surveyed in Arica are Venezuelans.

**Source:** IOM DTMs in Pisiga, Colchane, Tacna and Arica, as well as R4V monitoring rounds in Arica.

According to GTRM Peru estimates, an increase in entries of Venezuelans from Chile to Peru was registered in October (13,200) and November (10,900), up from a monthly average of 5,156 in Q2 and 10,606 in Q3 of 2022, with October marking the highest number of Venezuelans leaving Chile for Peru in 2022. Social unrest in Peru also impacted the ability of refugees and migrants to exit/enter Chile (for/from Peru), resulting in 5,900 estimated entries from the southern border of Peru to Chile in December.<sup>6</sup>

Based on R4V partners' observations, one of the main contributing factors for the increasing exit figures from Chile (in comparison to previous quarters in 2022) were the limited regularization pathways available to those having entered the country irregularly, their related inability to obtain a Chilean identification number (RUT) and persistent challenges in accessing formal employment and housing. Observations of R4V partners indicate that due to the above challenges faced in Chile an increasing

[5] Repatriation flights were organized on [20 October](#), [28 October](#), [10 November](#), [1 December](#) and [16 December](#).

[6] IOM DTM Flow Monitoring Registry in Tacna.

number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela were motivated to move to countries where regularization processes are available.

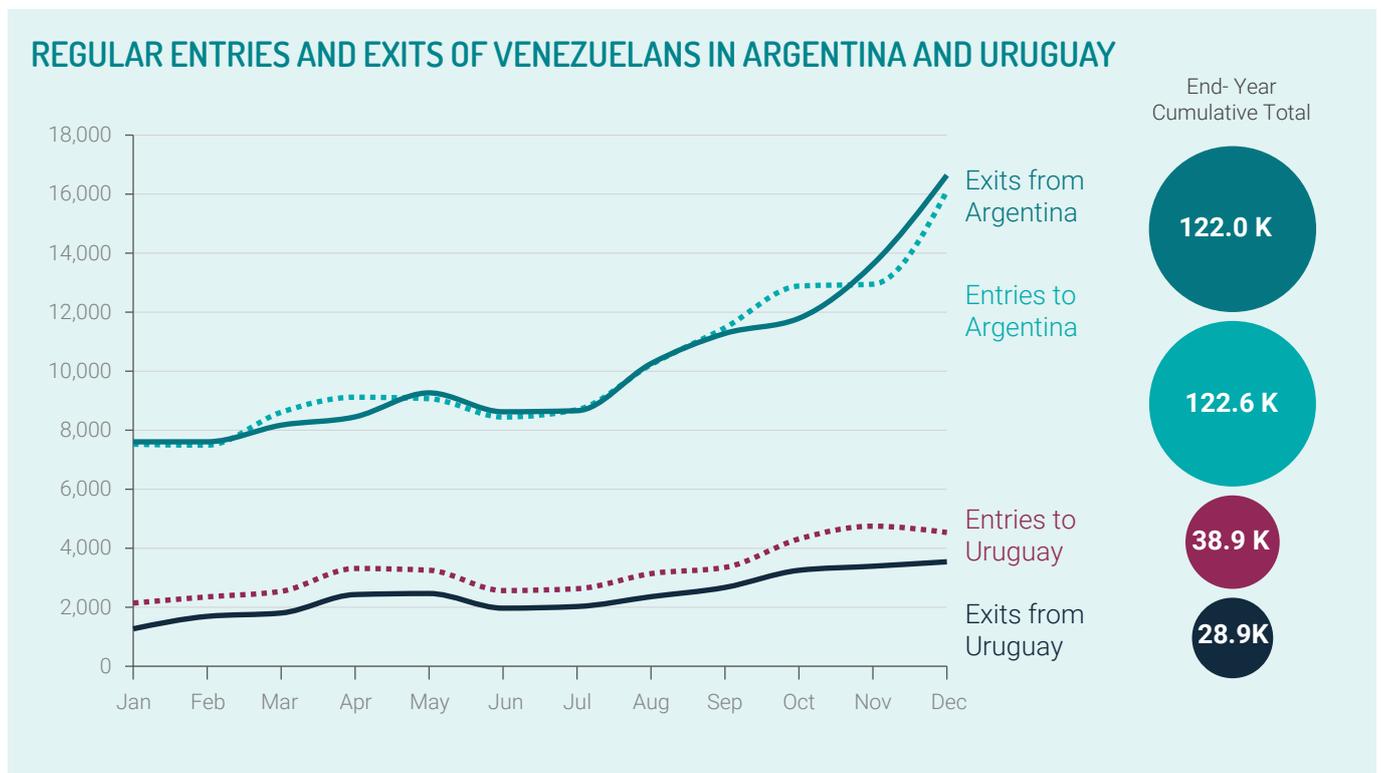
Furthermore, in December 2022, the Government of Chile announced that it would again strengthen [security and border controls](#) in northern Chile, including through the

establishment of an inter-ministerial committee and the introduction of integrated mobile control systems with thermal cameras. A bill was presented to Congress, to make it easier for the military to engage in future border control activities.<sup>7</sup>

## SOUTHERN CONE SUB-REGION

According to data from the Argentinian National Directorate for Migration (DNM), regular entries and exits of Venezuelans to/from Argentina both increased by

38% during the last quarter of 2022 in comparison to Q3. Linked to seasonal movements, a significant increase in volume of movements was noted in December.



A similar pattern and increase in overall regular movements of Venezuelans was reported in Uruguay: there, the monthly average arrivals of refugees and migrants from Venezuela between October and December was 40% higher than during the previous quarter, while regular exits from the country increased by 30% from the third quarter. As reported for Q2 and Q3 of 2022, throughout the year, Uruguay witnessed a constant positive monthly net entry of Venezuelans. Accordingly,

the country's National Directorate for Migration reported an overall 35% increase of Venezuelan nationals in the country since December 2021. According to R4V partners, it is understood that the [growth in economic activity](#) and relating employment and integration opportunities for refugees and migrants from Venezuelans, in particular in the areas of economic opportunity such as commerce, construction and transportation, have contributed to this increase.

[7] This bill was subsequently approved by Congress in January 2023 and may impact future flows.

In Bolivia, the number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela irregularly crossing the border with Chile was slightly lower in December, with some 150 people observed daily by an R4V partner,<sup>8</sup> in comparison to observed crossings reported in Q3. Meanwhile, according

to official records from the General Directorate of Migration (DIGEMIG), 220 Venezuelans were granted residence in Bolivia during the last quarter of 2022, in comparison to 919 in Q3.

## BRAZIL

During the fourth quarter of 2022, movement trends in Brazil were stable, with an average of 14,200 refugees and migrants from Venezuela entering and 5,400 exiting Brazil monthly. Following the peak in entries observed in September 2022 (15,900) linked to the general elections

in October, and due to Venezuelans' apprehension regarding the possibility of changes in the humanitarian reception policy (see [Q3 Movements Report](#)), overall entries remained stable throughout the reporting period.

### REGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS OF VENEZUELAN IN BRAZIL



**Source:**

Brazilian Federal Police's International Traffic System on Federal Subcommittee Migration Report, available at: [https://brazil.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1496/files/documents/Informe\\_Migracao-Venezuelana\\_Jan2017-Dez2022.pdf](https://brazil.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1496/files/documents/Informe_Migracao-Venezuelana_Jan2017-Dez2022.pdf)

Compared to previous quarters, there was a rise in exits from October to December (averaging 5,400 per month), with December registering the peak monthly exits of the year (5,800) simultaneous with the annually recurring movements of Venezuelans during the Christmas and New Years period. A [border monitoring exercise](#) jointly

conducted by R4V partners in Pacaraima in December showed that 88% of interviewees exiting the country intended go back to Venezuela temporarily, of whom 95% indicated that they intended to spend three months or less in their home country.<sup>9</sup>

[8] Based on single day counts in December. Source: IOM, DTM Rounds 11 and 12, December 2022.

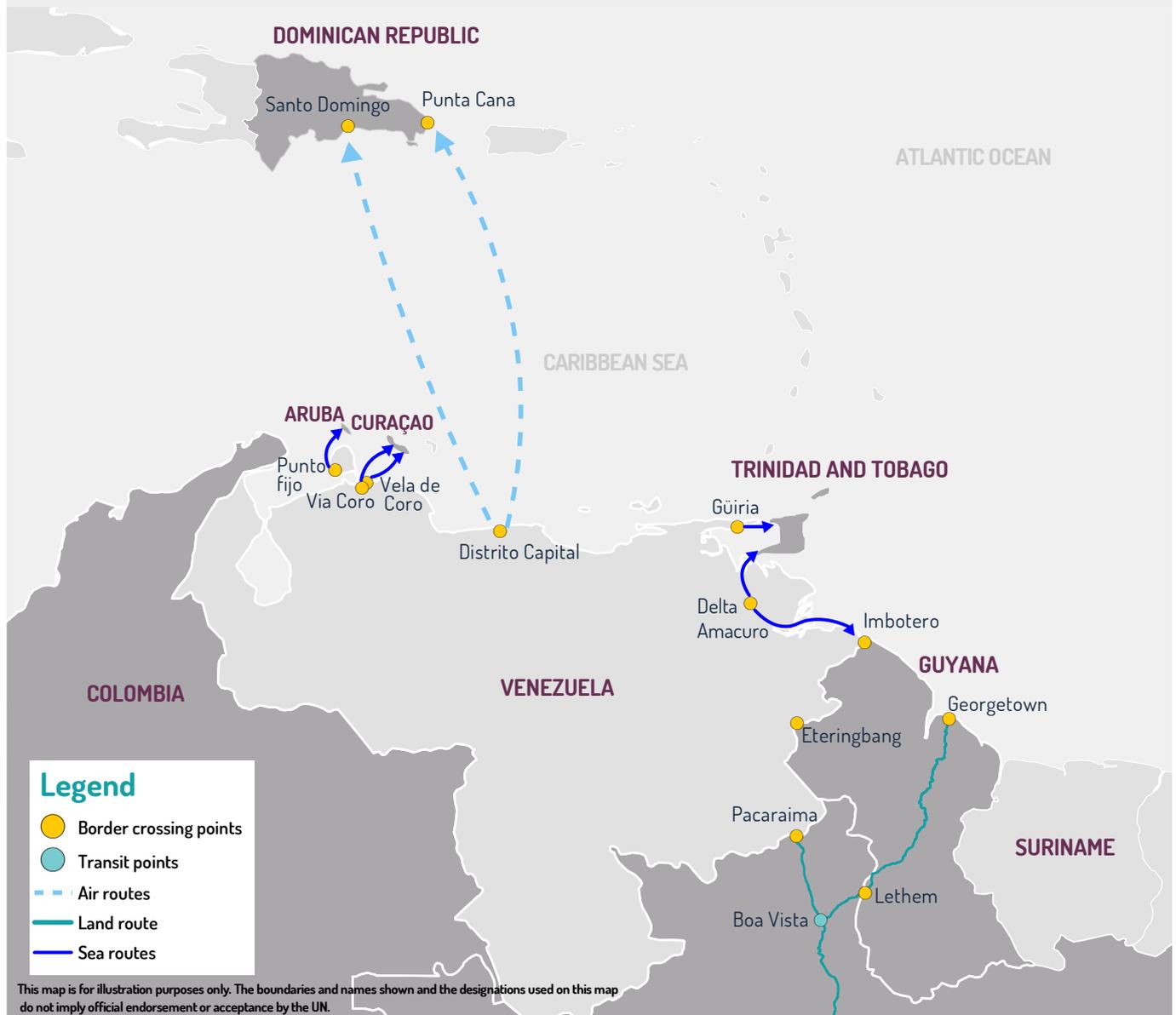
[9] R4V Brazil, Report on Exit Movements in Pacaraima, March 2023 <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/report-monitoramento-dos-movimentos-de-saida>

Over the year, Brazil registered an accumulated 161,400 entries of Venezuelans, compared to 51,900 exits. As highlighted in the [RMNA](#), over 90% of refugees and migrants from Venezuela did not have any intention to leave Brazil in the next 12 months, showcasing that Brazil continues to be perceived as a destination country.

Meanwhile, R4V partners observed more vulnerable profiles among newly arriving refugees and migrants, especially those with healthcare needs, resulting in 101 medical evacuations from Pacaraima to Boa Vista between October and December (in contrast to 37 between July and September).

## MOVEMENTS IN THE CARIBBEAN

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



## CARIBBEAN SUB-REGION

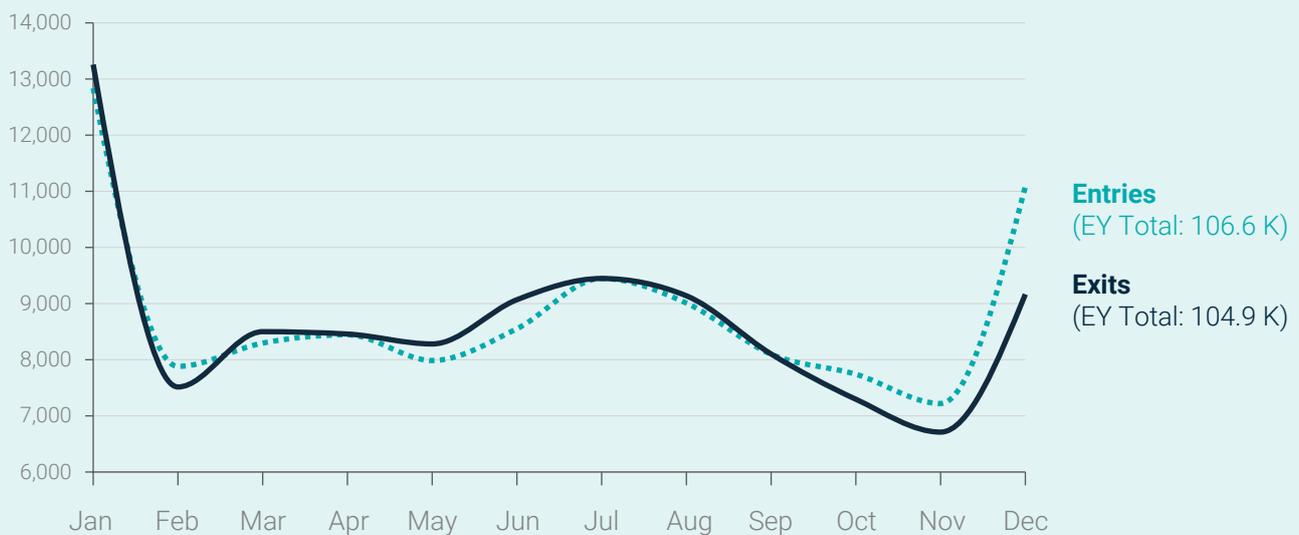
During the last quarter of the year, R4V partners continued to report cases of detention and deportations of Venezuelans from Aruba, Curacao and Trinidad and Tobago. In Aruba, this included the [detention of](#)

[11 Venezuelans](#) by the Immigration Police after being apprehended by the Coast Guard in October as well as the [detention of 7 Venezuelans](#) in November. In Curacao, [30 Venezuelans were apprehended at sea](#) and

detained in November. Meanwhile, R4V partners noted an increase in the number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela expressing an interest in returning to their home country. For example, in Trinidad and Tobago the number of Venezuelans being counselled for voluntary repatriation rose from 93 total from January to October 2022 (ca. 9 persons per month) to 48 just in November and December (24 persons per month). According to

accounts by national R4V partners, the main reasons stated by refugees and migrants for being interested in returning were temporary in nature, and with the intention to leave Venezuela again, primarily to engage in onward movements towards the U.S. (via Venezuela). As reported in the media, in December some [1,000 Venezuelans](#) returned to their country of origin from Trinidad and Tobago.

## REGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS BY AIR OF VENEZUELAN IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



**Source:**

Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, available at: <https://www.bancentral.gov.do/a/d/2537-sector-turismo>

In the Dominican Republic, a significant increase in regular movements was reported in December, likely seasonally motivated, compared to previous months. The number of [regular arrivals](#) increased from 7,741 in

October and 7,220 in November to 11,088 in December. Exits followed the same trend, with 9,166 regular exits reported in December, in contrast to October (7,296) and November (6,711).

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[See response:](#)



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