



**MMC Latin America
and the Caribbean**

QUARTER 2 2023



**Quarterly Mixed
Migration Update:
Latin America and
the Caribbean**

This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region. The core countries of focus for this region are the countries currently affected by the Venezuelan crisis and the Caribbean islands. This QMMU covers Mexico and Central American countries concerning northern movements to the United States. Depending on the quarterly trends and migration-related updates, more attention may be given to some countries over the rest.

The QMMUs offer a quarterly update on new trends and dynamics related to mixed migration and relevant policy developments in the region. These updates are based on compiling a wide range of secondary (data) sources, brought together within a regional framework, and applying a mixed migration analytical lens. Similar QMMUs are available for all MMC regions.

MMC is a global network engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programmatic development on mixed migration, with regional hubs hosted in Danish Refugee Council (DRC) regional offices in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America, and a global team based across Copenhagen, Geneva and Brussels. For more information on MMC, the QMMUs from other regions and contact details of regional MMC teams, visit mixedmigration.org and follow us at [@Mixed_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

MMC's understanding of mixed migration

"Mixed migration" refers to cross-border movements of people, including refugees fleeing persecution and conflict, victims of trafficking, and people seeking better lives and opportunities. Motivated to move by a multiplicity of factors, people engaged in mixed migration have a range of legal statuses as well as a variety of vulnerabilities. Although entitled to protection under international human rights law, they are exposed to multiple rights violations along their journey. Mixed migration describes refugees and migrants traveling along similar routes, using similar means of travel – often traveling irregularly, and wholly or partially, assisted by migrant smugglers.

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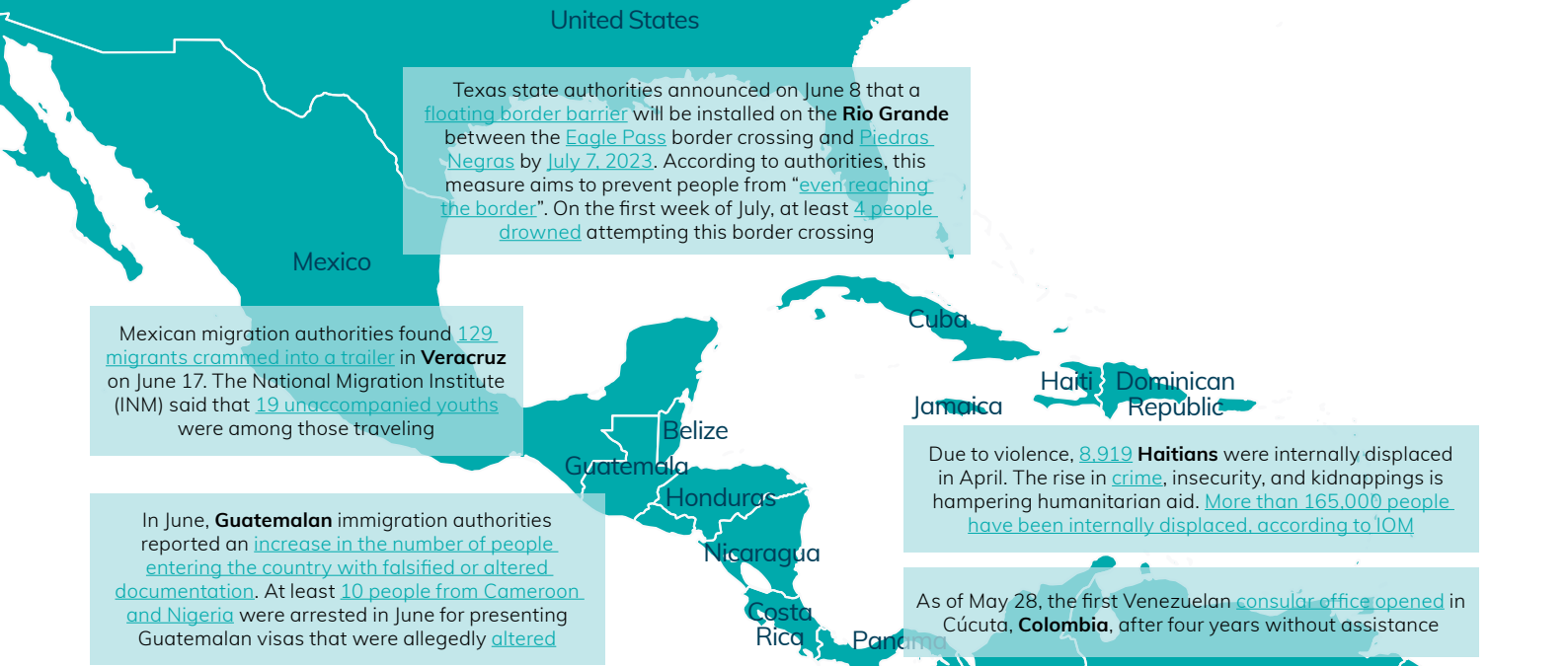
Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Latin America and the Caribbean

Quarter 2 - 2023

Key Updates

- People remain displaced from Venezuela:** According to the latest update from the Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela ([R4V](#)), as of May 2023, [7,320,225](#) Venezuelans had left the country. Among the total, [6,136,402](#) (84%) migrated to Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Biometric registration of irregular arrivals in Chile:** The Ministry of the Interior and the National Migration Service announced a [biometric registration](#) process to facilitate the [registration and identification of non-citizens who entered the country irregularly before May 30, 2023](#), and remain irregularly on Chilean territory.
- Continuation of the “I am here” regularisation and migratory amnesty for Venezuelans who entered irregularly:** Following the Ecuadorian migratory amnesty of [Executive Decree No. 753](#) dated May 31, [Venezuelan citizens and their families who entered Ecuadorian territory irregularly and completed the Migratory Permanence Registration under the “I am here” strategy](#) can apply for Temporary Residency Visas of Exception (VITRE).
- Persistent increase in mixed migration through the Darien Gap:** [Panama's National Migration Service \(SNM\)](#) recorded more than [196,000 irregular entries](#) of people coming through the Darien Gap between January and June 2023. This is an increase of +297% compared to the same period in 2022 ([49,452 entries](#)).
- Measures adopted by the United States following the lifting of Title 42:** On April 28, 2023, the United States government announced [measures to manage migration when Title 42 ended](#). These measures include resuming border processing under Title 8, implementing a new rule restricting asylum eligibility, establishing Secure Mobility Offices in Colombia, Panama, and Costa Rica, and expanding CBP One app appointments.
- Mixed migration by sea:** Despite the risks of shipwreck and death, people are still migrating by sea through Caribbean Island states. Between January and May 2023, [2,554 people of 50 different nationalities](#) were arrested for violating immigration laws in the Bahamas.

Regional Overview*



The Caribbean



The Migration and Asylum Axis of the Human Rights Research Network of the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET) in **Argentina**, together with civil society organizations, is implementing the [second edition of the National Migrant Survey \(ENMA\)](#) to provide [updated, representative, objective, and accessible information of refugees and migrants' rights in the country](#)

*The information on the map refers to selected updates and does not represent all mixed migration in and out of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mixed Migration Regional Updates

Mixed migration dynamics in South America

People remain displaced from Venezuela

According to the latest update of the Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela ([R4V](#)), as of May 2023, [7,320,225](#) Venezuelans had left the country. Of the total, [6,136,402](#) (84%) migrated to Latin America and the Caribbean. Colombia remains the primary host country for Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the region (40% reside in the country), followed by Peru (25%), Ecuador (8%), Chile (7%), and Brazil (7%).

[Economic, political, and social conditions](#) remain [challenging](#) in Venezuela. Local and humanitarian actors continue to report the [persistence of unmet needs in](#) health, water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, and education. During the first quarter of the year, more than [2,400 demonstrations](#) were registered in Venezuela, 88% of which demanded guarantees of economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR) related to labour rights and basic services such as water, gas, and gasoline, access to which continues to deteriorate.

People on the move were stranded on the Peru–Chile border

Since the end of February, the mobility of refugees and migrants on the Chile–Peru border has been affected by Chile’s implementation of a decree ([DFL 1](#)), which allows the militarization of the Chilean [regions of Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá, and Antofagasta](#), located near the border of Peru and Bolivia, for 90 days. According to official information, the DFL 1 aims to protect the borders and reduce irregular migration through unauthorised border crossings (see [MMC LAC QMMU Q1 of 2023](#)).

Under DFL 1, the armed forces can request to verify the identity of any individual at the border, check luggage or vehicles if there is any presumption of crime and use deterrent mechanisms or force as a last resort to prevent people from crossing into Chile without transit permits ([Decree No. 78](#)). DFL 1 comes alongside other measures including the Chilean Senate’s Chamber of Deputies approval of a bill extending the period for the detention of people facing administrative expulsion proceedings from two to five days. According to the Ministry of the Interior, “[this decision aims to generate a slightly larger window to have enough time to process administrative expulsions](#)”.

During the first weeks of militarization, [Bolivian authorities reported people stranded in some of their municipalities bordering Chile](#). On April 20, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) reported that over [400 people were stranded](#) along the border between Tacna and Arica without access to shelter or health care.

The [rapid protection needs assessment](#) conducted in April by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Jesuit Refugee Service (Encuentros SJM) in Tacna, Peru, reported that stranded people belonged to [two distinct migratory movements](#): one group of Venezuelan refugees and migrants seeking to enter Chile, and another group of Venezuelan and Haitian nationals planning to enter Peru from Chile.

Between 250 and 300 people arrive daily [seeking to enter Chile or Peru](#), and many Venezuelans interviewed

by DRC and Encuentros SJM reported their intention to migrate to Peru (43%) or to return to Venezuela (25%). On April 26, the Peruvian government declared a [state of emergency](#) and deployed military forces in [seven border states for 60 days](#).

On May 7, a flight carrying [115 Venezuelan](#) citizens stranded between Arica and Tacna arrived in Venezuela. Venezuelan authorities stated that this flight was part of the “[Return to the Homeland programme](#),” which has been in place since 2018. [According to press reports](#), some Venezuelans [refused the return flight because their migratory destination was the United States](#) or other countries; concerns about political reprisal were also mentioned. 11 Venezuelans were not allowed to board the flight [due to judicial or administrative cases in Chile](#).

On May 16, Chilean authorities reported the transfer of over [400 people](#) who remained in the border area to the city of Arica, Chile. On June 23, a group of approximately 30 people on the move [attempted to set up a makeshift camp](#) in the border area between Peru and Chile. Tensions between authorities and migrants sparked a [minor protest and roadblocks](#).

Biometric registration of irregular arrivals in Chile

The Ministry of the Interior and the National Migration Service announced a [biometric registration](#) process to facilitate [the registration and identification of non-citizens who entered the country irregularly before May 30, 2023, and remain irregularly on Chilean territory](#).

The registration process will be conducted between June and October 2023 and requires a [voluntary declaration of entry through an unauthorised crossing point](#) to the Chilean Investigations Police (PDI) before completing the biometric procedure in person. The process is expected to [identify more than 120,000 non-citizens who have entered Chile through unauthorized crossings and stayed in Chile](#).

Chilean authorities stated that the [information gathered](#) would be incorporated into the national registry of immigrants and used as input for the [National Policy on Migration and Foreigners](#), announced in early June. Biometric registration does not contemplate a regularization process.

More Ecuadorians heading north

According to data from Panama's National Migration Service (SNM), more than [25,000 Ecuadorian citizens](#) travelled through the [Darien Gap](#) between January and June 2023. Ecuadorians are the third most reported nationality using this route; in 2021, Ecuadorians occupied the [13th place](#) on the list of nationalities. The country's [rise in violence](#) and [extortion](#) may explain the rapid changes in this movement's dynamics.

Honduran authorities confirm this dynamic. In the first semester of 2023, [18,721 Ecuadorians](#) entered Honduras irregularly. Between January and May 2023, the US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) also reported [36,729](#) “encounters” with Ecuadorians along the southern border of the United States, 436% more than in the same period in [2022](#).

Updates on regularisation processes in the region

Colombia: Current measures of temporary regularisation for Venezuelan nationals

According to the [R4V platform](#), as of May 2023, [2,477,588](#) Venezuelan refugees and migrants were in Colombia. Of these, [1,739,056](#) (70%) were holders of the [Temporary Protection Permit \(PPT\)](#) as of July 4, 2023.

The [Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelans](#) (ETPV) comprises a Single Registry of Venezuelan Migrants (RUMV) and the Temporary Protection Permit (PPT). The RUMV holds information on the Venezuelan population to formulate and design public policies, while the PPT is the document that grants temporary regular status in Colombia.

In April, Colombian migratory authorities implemented the “[you are still on time](#)” strategy to [facilitate access to the PPT](#) for Venezuelan nationals who had not completed their RUMV. This procedure applies to people who had not completed their RUMV by January 31, 2022, and [Special Stay Permit \(PEP\)](#) holders who had not completed their RUMV by May 28, 2022.

A [PPT Certificate](#) has also been introduced for those without the PPT document, which confirms that their application is being processed and facilitates access to services. The certificate will be valid until [December 31, 2023](#).

For migrants or refugees in Colombia before January 31, 2021, the PPT access process closed on May 28, 2022. Only Venezuelans who [regularly entered](#) Colombian territory between May 29, 2021, and May 28, 2023, may apply for the PPT (until November 2023). Children and adolescents enrolled in educational institutions and under the [protection of the Colombian state](#) through the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare can access the PPT until May 2031.

Since 1 June, Venezuelan nationals in Colombia may also apply for [type \(R\) residence visas under the Temporary Protected Status \(ETPV\)](#) based on the regulatory provisions of [Resolution 5477 of July 2022](#). To be [eligible](#), Venezuelan applicants must be holders of a valid PPT and should either [have tenure](#) of 5 years of PTT or PEP, or 5 years between both. The PPT allows access to rights and a temporary ten-year stay in Colombia. However, regarding long-term solutions, visa R may facilitate access to nationality through adoption or naturalisation and provide more facilities for protecting family unity, among other benefits.

Peru: Immigration fines amnesty and new regularisation mechanisms for non-citizens

On April 26, the Peruvian Congress approved [the amnesty of immigration fines](#) for non-citizens in the country. According to the [Peruvian Official Gazette](#), this amnesty will be in force for a non-extendable term of six months beginning on April 28, 2023. More than [30,000 people applied for amnesty within the first week](#).

People who stay in Peru have expired or entered irregular the country before May 10 may regularise their immigration status using the [Temporary Stay Permit \(PTP, a one-year permit\)](#) introduced on May 8, 2023. This process will be in place until mid-November 2023. As of May 29, [25,000 people](#) had applied for the Temporary Stay Permit.

Peru has implemented migratory regularisation strategies in the past. For example, in 2018, Peruvian migratory authorities issued the "[Temporary Stay Permit](#)," and in 2020, the status was known as "[Migratory Regularisation](#)," and the associated identity document was the Temporary Stay Permit Card (CPP).

Ecuador: Continuation of the "I am here" regularisation and migratory amnesty for Venezuelans who entered irregularly

Following the migratory amnesty of [Executive Decree No. 753](#) dated May 31, Venezuelan citizens and their families who entered Ecuadorian territory irregularly and completed the Migratory Permanence Registration under the "[I am here](#)" strategy can apply for Temporary Residency Visas of Exception (VITRE).

The "I am here" strategy grants temporary migratory status to people who entered Ecuador regularly before 1 June 2022. The new decree extends the strategy to [Venezuelan citizens who entered the country irregularly](#). [The regulations and secondary rules](#) associated with the decree will be published by the end of July 2023.

Brazil: Temporary family reunification visas for Haitians and simplified procedures for LGBTQIA+ refugee claimants

As of May 11, 2023, Brazilian authorities will grant Haitian citizens [residence permits and temporary visas](#). The [Interministerial Ordinance](#) of April 10, 2023, grants residence permits and two-year temporary visas to [Haitian citizens](#) or stateless people with a family bond in the country, [with an annual renewal](#). The law will be in effect until [December 31, 2024](#).

In May, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) and the National Commission for Refugees (CONARE) approved a resolution that simplifies the granting of refugee status to LGBTQIA+ people in the country. UNHCR said that it "[recognizes this population as a social group fearing persecution, which deserves the protection of the Brazilian State](#)". Further information on these processes is not yet available.

Mixed migration dynamics in Central America

Persistent increase in mixed migration through the Darien Gap

Over the first semester of the year, [Panama's National Migration Service \(SNM\)](#) recorded more than [196,000 irregular entries](#) into Panama from the Darien gap. This is +297% more than in the same period in 2022 ([49,452 entries](#)). This is despite the implementation of [new legal channels](#) for regular entry into the United States, such as the [parole process for Venezuelans and Haitians](#), the Darien Gap route was still used by [133,494](#) Venezuelans and Haitians between January and June.

From January to June 2023, [71%](#) of the entries into Panama from the Darien Gap were people coming from South America, and [12%](#) were from Africa and Asia (see thematic focus). The persistent increase in mixed migration through the Darien Gap was also reported by the local [Interagency Group on Mixed Migratory Flows \(GIFMM\) in Urabá, Colombia](#), in the first five months of 2023. The [maritime transport companies in Necoclí](#) reported [136,700](#) departures heading to the Darien Gap.

[Violence, kidnappings, and other incidents](#) in the Darien Gap continue to be reported, along with worsening [weather conditions](#) caused by the onset of the rainy season, which [increases difficulties travelling through the jungle](#). UNHCR noted reports of “[drownings due to rising rivers, flooding, and landslides](#)”. Data gathered by [IOM's Missing Migrants Project](#) between January 2022 and June 2023 reported at least [137 missing people](#) in the Darien province, 30 of whom drowned.

Security operations in the Darien region

On April 11, [the governments of Colombia, Panama, and the United States](#) pledged to carry out “[a coordinated 60-day campaign to address the grave humanitarian situation in the Darien](#)” and announced the implementation of joint actions to [combat human trafficking networks in the region and increase legal channels to the United States](#). The agreement extends the tripartite [dialogue begun by the US, Panama, and Colombian authorities](#) in February 2023.

Although this measure does not evidence a plan of action, on June 2, Panama's Ministry of Public Security announced the launch of [Operation Chocó](#), which includes the deployment of more than [1,000 security agents](#) in the [province of Darien and the Guna Yala region](#), to stop and interrupt the operations of transnational organised crime, maintain territorial control of land and maritime borders, and protect the environment and natural resources. This operation is part of the “[shield campaign](#)”, an initiative of Panama focused on border security.

Costa Rica: Increase in Nicaraguan refugee claimants and more people in transit

The prevailing [social and political](#) crisis in Nicaragua has forced over [150,000 people to move to Costa Rica](#) since 2018, where [they face numerous barriers to accessing fundamental rights](#). The “[Neglected](#)” report

by the organisation Otras Miradas highlights that Nicaraguan migrant women in Costa Rica experience discrimination, difficulties in obtaining diagnoses, and lack of access to specialized health attention in health centres across the country.

Between January and April 2023, Costa Rica received [14,300](#) refugee applications, [86%](#) (12,346) of which were from Nicaraguans. 1,418 applications were from Cubans ([6%](#)) and Venezuelans ([4%](#)).

Transit through Costa Rica persists, and with it, the need for assistance, especially related to shelter. In April, the IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reported [1,956 people stranded in public spaces in Costa Rica, 67% of whom](#) were in Paso Canoas, in the country's south. This may be explained due to the limited reception capacity of the Temporary Attention Center for Migrants (Catem Sur).

According to the authorities, a maximum of [260 people can stay in the shelter for up to 72 hours](#). Authorities [dismantled a makeshift camp](#) set up by a group of people on the move in a public park in the city on May 18, and Costa Rican authorities [set up](#) a temporary shelter in Paso Canoas.

Hate speech and discrimination against migrants in social media in Costa Rica are increasing. The last United Nations (UN) report on [Hate Speech and Discrimination in 2023](#) shows that [253,563](#) xenophobic conversations and hate messages against the migrant population in Costa Rica were recorded between May 2022 and May 2023. These figures are an increase of [110%](#) compared to [2022](#).

Honduras: migratory amnesty extended to people transiting Honduras

Honduras remains a transit country, with [96%](#) of refugees and migrants interviewed in April not wanting to stay in the country. Between January 1 and July 8, 2023, Honduras registered [148,489](#) irregular entries. Of these, [38%](#) were Venezuelans, [14%](#) were Ecuadorians, [12%](#) were Haitians, and [8% were Cubans](#). [69%](#) occurred in the [Danlí and Trojes](#) municipalities, near the border with Nicaragua.

In June, the National Congress [approved the extension](#) of the “[migratory amnesty](#)”, introduced in August 2022 and exempting people who enter the country irregularly from paying fines [until January 1, 2024](#). According to the Eléutera Foundation, as of June 5, 2023, “[231,418 irregular migrants in transit have benefited from this exoneration](#)”.

Guatemala: Denial of entry to over 4,000 people on the move

Between January and May 2023, Guatemalan authorities denied entry to [4,651 people](#) who entered the country irregularly through the land border points of Agua Caliente (92%) and El Cinchado (8%). 45% of denials were Venezuelans, 18% Haitians, and 10% Ecuadorians. The nationality composition again supports data from Panama and Honduras, indicating that these are the main groups transiting Central America.

Guatemalan and Honduran deportees from Mexico and the United States

The National Migration Institute of Guatemala reported that [22,286](#) people were deported to Guatemala by air from the United States and Mexico in the first semester of 2023. The Reception Center for Returnees in Tecún Umán reported that [10,380](#) Guatemalan citizens entered the country by land from Mexico.

There has been a [5% decrease](#) in Honduran deportees from Mexico and the United States compared to the same period in 2022. Data from the National Institute of Migration of Honduras shows that between January 1 and July 5, 2023, 29,773 Hondurans were deported, [57%](#) from the United States (16,954) and [40%](#) from Mexico (11,817).

Mixed movements to North America

Measures adopted by the United States following the lifting of Title 42

Resumption of border processing under Title 8

Title 42 was first implemented in the context of COVID-19, allowing for the immediate removal of [more than 2.9 million people](#) from the US on public health grounds between March 2020 and May 2023. Following its suspension on May 11, 2023, the US government announced the resumption of Title 8 as the “[standard](#)” mechanism for processing non-citizens at and between the port of entry. Title 8 resumption should not be interpreted as a new border processing policy because this order contains a set of [Alien and Nationality rules within the US Code of Law and was implemented concurrently while Title 42 remains in place](#).

Unlike Title 42, which involves no penalties or judicial consequences for people expelled to Mexico after multiple crossings, people processing under Title 8 could face a [ban from entering the United States](#) for up to five years, as well as the [possibility of criminal prosecution for any subsequent attempt to cross the border irregularly](#).

Implementation of a new rule that restricted asylum eligibility

Along with the return to Title 8, a new rule restricting access to asylum came into effect on May 11. Named the “[Circumvention of Lawful Pathways](#)”, this rule [presumes ineligibility for asylum](#) for people who arrive in the US after having transited a third country and not having sought protection, [unless they have applied for asylum and have been denied in the country through which they transited and other certain limited exceptions](#). These exceptions include facing a serious medical emergency, an extreme and imminent threat to life or safety (imminent threat of rape, kidnapping, torture, or murder), [or having been a victim of a severe form of trafficking according to US law](#).

Expansion of CBP One app appointments

The [CBP One app](#) was introduced in 2020, facilitating access to US Customs and Border Protection services. It was used under Title 42 [to seek an exception to Title 42](#), i.e. avoid expulsion to Mexico. Since Title 42 ended, the CBP One app is considered by US authorities as the primary mechanism to enter the US at ports

of entry. The Circumvention of Lawful Pathways rule [will apply to non-citizens who cross between ports of entry or present themselves at a port of entry without scheduling a CBP One appointment](#).

Before Title 42 ended, The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced that [CBP One app](#) appointments would increase immediately after Title 42 ended, from 700 to [1,000 daily appointments](#) available per port of entry. From May 12 through June 23, over [49,000 non-citizens](#) scheduled appointments for “[inspection under Title 8 and determination of admissibility on a case-by-case basis](#)”. On June 30, CBP One announced an increase in appointments from [1,250](#) to [1,450](#) per day.

Establishment of Secure Mobility Offices in Colombia, Panama, and Costa Rica

The United States has also announced the creation of Secure Mobility Offices in Colombia, Guatemala, and Costa Rica. According to information available on [the official platform MovilidadSegura.org](#), [Secure Mobility Offices](#) will facilitate access to four kinds of legal pathways to the United States: [refugee resettlement under US law](#), mechanisms designated as [humanitarian parole for specific nationalities](#), [family reunification](#), and seasonal or temporary work visas.

The Secure Mobility Offices will operate in these three countries for specific nationalities for six months and opened in June. [Officials from IOM, UNHCR, and other partners](#) in Colombia, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, are supporting the initiative, but [eligibility decisions](#) will be made by [DHS and US State Department agents](#).

In [Costa Rica](#), the program is available for Nicaraguan and Venezuelan citizens who are [present in the country and registered with UNHCR before June 12, 2023](#). Access to appointments in Guatemala is limited to [Guatemalan, Salvadorean, Honduran, and Nicaraguan citizens](#). The [Colombian Foreign Ministry's Press Bulletin](#) of June 14, 2023, states that the Secure Mobility Offices will only process appointments for nationals of [Cuba, Haiti, and Venezuela](#) who can prove that they were in Colombia [before June 11, 2023](#).

According to the official MovilidadSegura.org platform, [no new online application](#) for the programme is currently being accepted in any of the three countries.

Mexico's Northern Border situation following the End of Title 42

The number of people attempting to cross into the United States irregularly following the suspension of Title 42 [decreased](#), according to a DHS [press release](#) on June 6. However, according to actors in the field, the number of arrivals of people on the move in the northern border cities of Mexico continues.

Despite the expansion of CBP One appointments, the number of people trying to gain an appointment daily has [resulted](#) in lines, waitlists, [informal camps, and occupation of public spaces](#) in several Mexican cities, including Tijuana, Ciudad Juárez and Mexico City, and at border points. Between May 19 and 25, two makeshift camps were reportedly destroyed in [Ciudad Juarez](#) and [Mexico City](#), affecting more than 100 people. Another [spontaneous installation](#) with over 350 people was removed from the San Ysidro border point on June 3.

Since May 10, 33 [temporary stay spaces](#) offered by the Mexican Institute of Migration (INM), with a total capacity of 1,300, have been [provisionally closed until the National Human Rights Commission \(CNDH\) certifies the centres' conditions](#).

Authorities have not specified the reason for the closures. However, it may be [related](#) to the [fire that broke out](#) at a detention centre in Ciudad Juárez on March 27, in which at least [40 migrants died](#). Some of the closures occurred in states with a high number of people on the move, such as Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and Baja California, among others.

Mexico as a destination for international protection seekers

According to UNHCR, [COMAR \(Mexican Commission for Refugee Aid\) went from receiving 2,000 asylum applications per year a decade ago to almost 120,000 in 2022](#). Between January and June 2023, Mexico received [74,764](#) new applicants, 29% more than the same period in 2022. Of these, 40% were Haitians, 24% were Hondurans, 7% were Cubans, and 5% were Venezuelans.

Tapachula in the country's south ([39,252 applicants](#)) and Mexico City ([17,099 applicants](#)) had the highest number of applicants during this period. The approval rate is around [21%](#). This has not changed: between 2013 and 2023, [102,145](#) people were recognized as refugees out of [494,240](#) applicants.

Mixed migration by sea

Despite the risks of shipwreck and death, people are still migrating by sea through Caribbean Island states. During the first five months of 2023, the Colombian Navy [intercepted at least 129 people at sea](#) in the waters of the San Andres archipelago.

On June 5, [22 people from Ecuador, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Italy](#) were intercepted at sea, and detained near the island of New Providence in the Bahamas. Between January and May 2023, [2,554 people of 50 different nationalities](#) were arrested for violating immigration laws in the Bahamas. Since February, the Bahamas has been implementing [Operation Restore](#) to identify people without immigration documentation who are working irregularly in the country. [2,562](#) people were deported from the Bahamas in the first five months of 2023, including [1,758](#) Haitians and [637](#) Cubans.

In May, Turks and Caicos Islands authorities announced the launch of [Operation Persecution](#) to control irregular immigration. Under this operation, people "[face the risk of being detained, repatriated or deported](#)". Between January and May 2023, [1,971 people were repatriated](#).

From October 1, 2022, to May 31, 2023, the US Coast Guard (USCG) intercepted [4,458 Haitians](#) and [6,761 Cubans](#) near Florida and US Caribbean islands. Cuban and Haitian migrants are usually returnees to their countries. The USCG also intercepted [46 vessels carrying 1,473 people close to the Mona Passage](#), a maritime crossing near Puerto Rico.

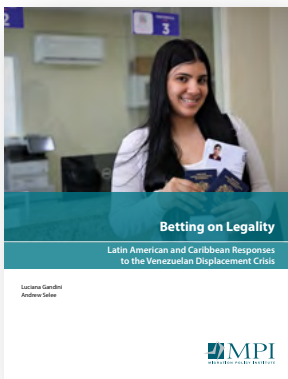
Highlighted New Research and Reports



[World Development Report 2023: Migrants, Refugees, and Societies](#)

World Bank | April 2023

In this report, the World Bank proposes a simple but effective framework to contribute to formulating migration and refugee policies, underlining the importance of improving migration management and strengthening the match between migrants' skills and demand in destination societies while protecting refugees and reducing the need for displacement.



[A commitment to regular migration: Latin American and Caribbean responses to the Venezuelan displacement crisis](#)

Migration Policy Institute (MPI) | May 2023

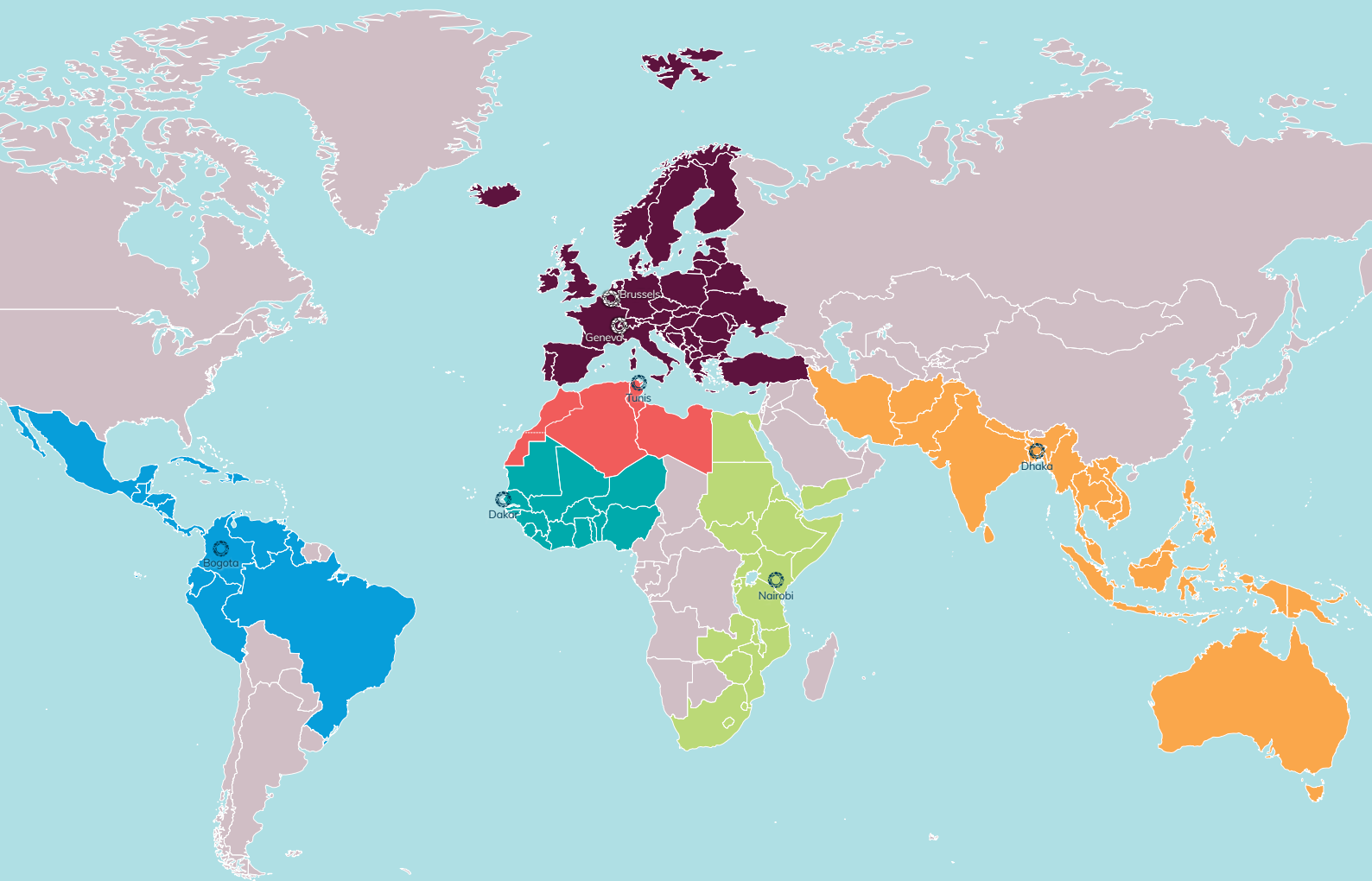
This report examines the response to the displacement of more than 7.4 million Venezuelans, detailing the actions of the 15 countries that host 99% of the people in the region. The report assesses mechanisms to ensure legal status, humanitarian protection, and education and healthcare access policies. It presents national-level data on the population, refugee applications, and the issuance of visas and residence permits, as well as the estimated proportions of Venezuelans with legal status. It concludes with recommendations to improve integration, livelihoods, and services.



[Towards a Human Rights-Based Approach to Migration Training Guide](#)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) | June 2023

Recognizing the seriousness of human rights problems arising in migration, OHCHR has been working to close the protection gap between human rights standards enshrined in international law and the numerous rights violations that occur in practice. OHCHR has strongly advocated for the inclusion of a human rights perspective in migration policies and their implementation and has called for the realization of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, following the international human rights framework.



MMC is a global network engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programmatic development on mixed migration, with regional hubs hosted in Danish Refugee Council regional offices in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America, and a global team based across Copenhagen, Geneva and Brussels.

MMC is a leading source for independent and high-quality data, research, analysis, and expertise. MMC aims to increase understanding of mixed migration, to positively impact global and regional migration policies, to inform evidence-based protection responses for people on the move and to stimulate forward thinking in public and policy debates on mixed migration. MMC's overarching focus is on human rights and protection for all people on the move.

MMC is part of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

For more information visit:
mixedmigration.org and follow us at [@Mixed_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

