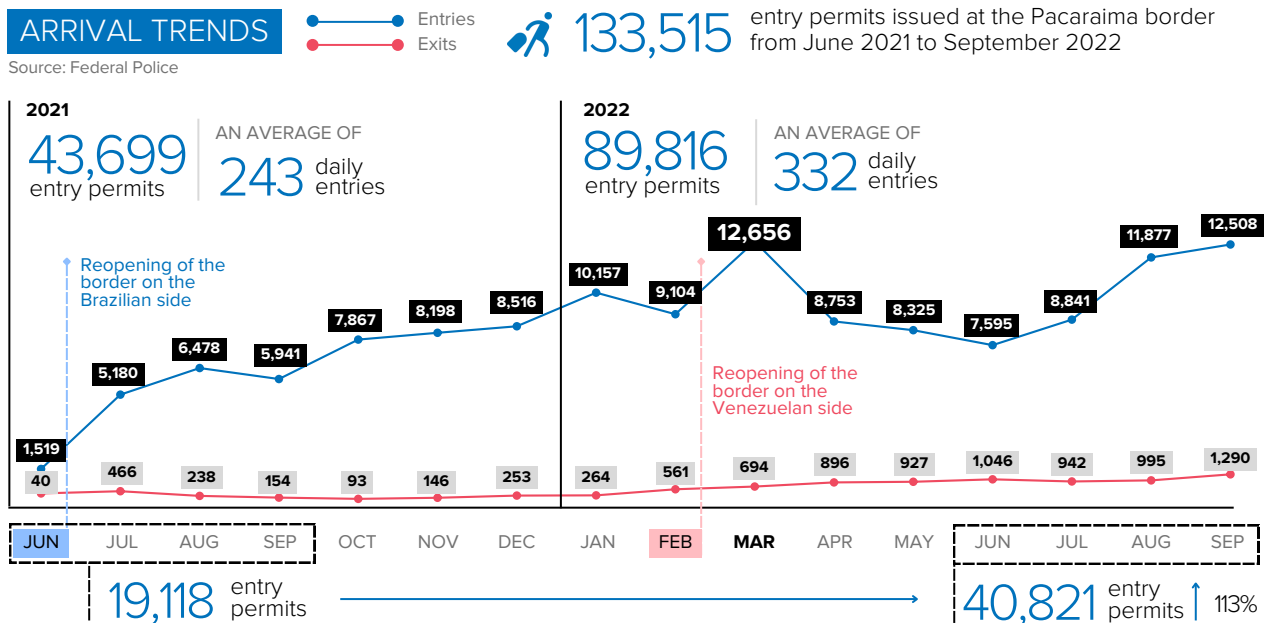


Brazil Arrival Trends: SNAPSHOT



UNHCR observed a steady number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela arriving through the border in Pacaraima, Roraima, since the border flexibilization in June 2021. Recent arrivals have revealed a more vulnerable profile, particularly in terms of individuals with serious health conditions, who require specific assistance and coordinated efforts among Operation Welcome stakeholders. Another noteworthy shift in this year's profiles has been the increase in the arrival of people of nationalities other than Venezuelan, especially since the reopening of the border on the Venezuelan side in February 2022.

The main focus of this report is to provide an analysis of the flow and profile of refugees and migrants arriving in Pacaraima since the flexibilization of the border in June 2021 to date. The figures presented in this report are based on UNHCR's global registration and case management system, proGres v4, and on data reported by the Federal Police.



After 15 months of border closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in June 2021, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, jointly with the Ministry of Health, issued Ordinance (*Portaria*) 655, which eased entry measures to enable access to the territory for people affected by the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela. With the issuance of this Ordinance, the Brazilian government not only resumed the official entries at the border but also, the services at the Reception and Documentation Centre in Pacaraima (hereafter, *Posto de Interiorização e Triagem - PITRIG*).

As shown in the graph, there was an immediate rise right after the border reopening, which steadily continued to increase until March, the month in which the highest number of entries was recorded. The figures seemed to be impacted by the reopening of the border on the Venezuelan side at the end of February 2022.

When comparing the number of entry permits issued in the second semester of 2021 with the first semester of this year, it can be observed an increase of 29% in the number of arrivals, while comparing the period June-September 2021 with the same timeframe this year, the number of permits issued shows an increase of 113%.

The data shared by the Federal Police only represents the total number of permits issued, which does not necessarily equal the number of people accessing Operation Welcome services (e.g., documentation procedures, health services, protection case management, shelter accommodation, referrals to the local protection network, among others), although it has been found that an increase in the number of arrivals directly impacts on the number of people accessing the PITRIG facilities.

PEOPLE REGISTERED IN UNHCR'S GLOBAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM, proGres V4

Registration is defined by UNHCR as the **individual recording, verifying, and updating** of information of refugees with the aim of protecting, documenting, and implementing durable solutions. In Brazil's operation, UNHCR uses proGres v4, the institution's case management system in order to provide a better assistance to refugees and other forcibly displaced people. The system presents two modalities of registration:



INDIVIDUAL

It collects biometric data, protection needs, and individualized details for each family member for UNHCR actions. It is used for case management by UNHCR and its partners.



RECEPTION

It consists of a general registry, where biological data are collected only from the focal point and demographic data from other family members. Used for population monitoring purposes.

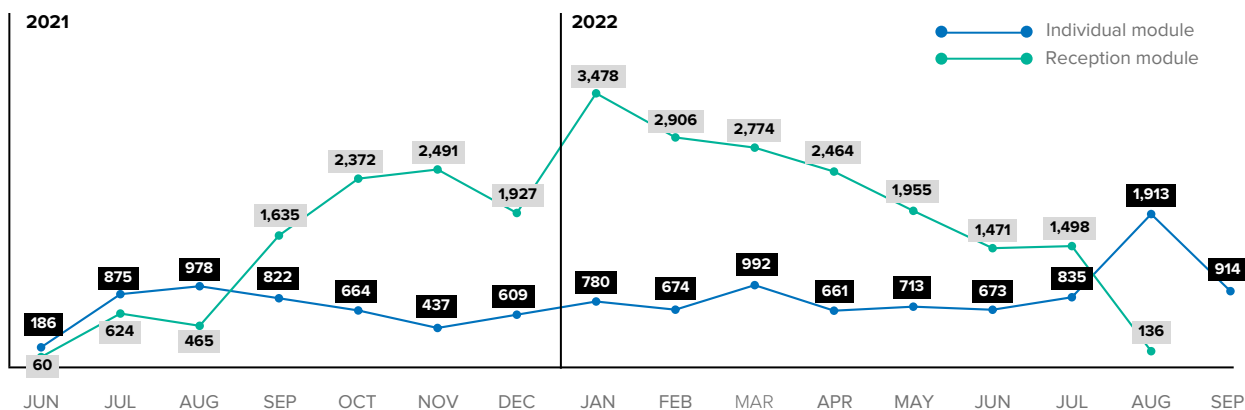
Until 8 August 2022, UNHCR used to register in the reception modality all population coming from Venezuela who were getting documented at the PITRIG. Currently, UNHCR and its partners register only in the **individual modality**, focusing on asylum-seekers indigenous populations coming from Venezuela, people who need shelter and/or participate in the voluntary internal relocation strategy by the federal government. Therefore, all data presented below was collected since the flexibilization of the border from the Brazilian side using proGres v4 system



12,728 registered on individual module from June 2021 to August 2022



26,334 registered on reception module from June 2021 to September 2022



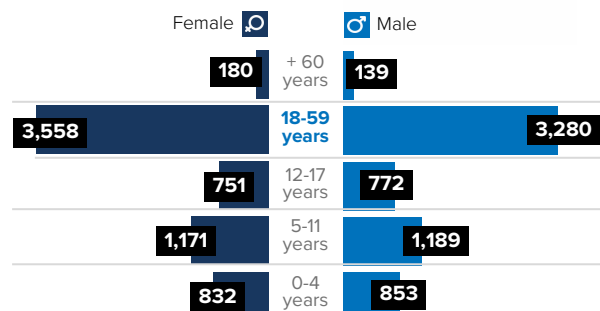
NEW ARRIVALS' PROFILES

AGE PYRAMID

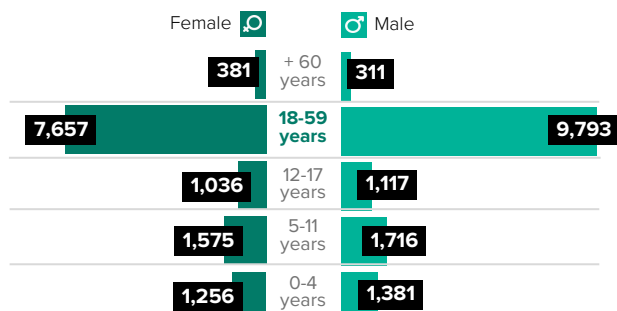
Source: UNHCR's proGres



INDIVIDUAL MODULE



RECEPTION MODULE



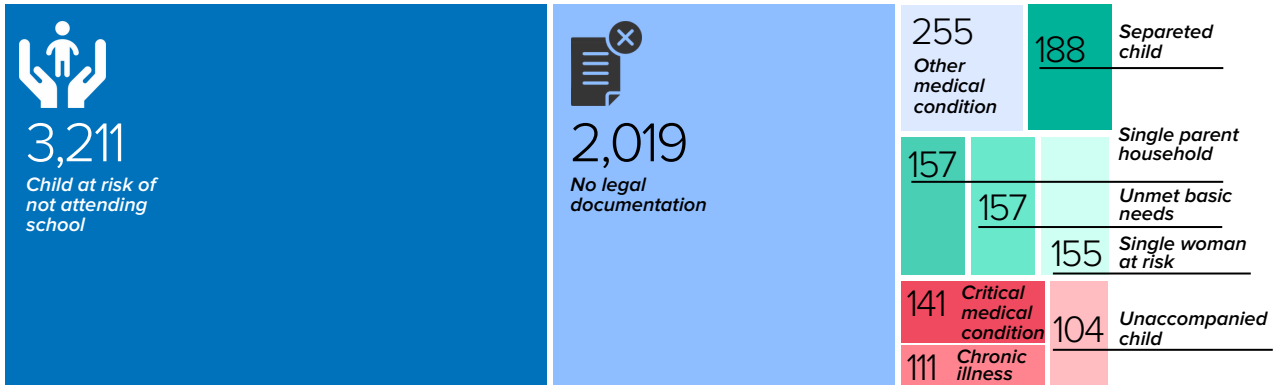
According to proGres data, during the period analyzed, the majority of registered Venezuelans were men between 18 and 59 years of age. The demographic composition of new arrivals during this period did not change significantly, nor did the proportion of registered "persons with specific needs", which remained at around 40% of those registered monthly with at least one specific need reported.

Persons with Specific Needs (SPN)

UNHCR has defined persons with specific needs as those individuals at higher risk, who face specific barriers due to discrimination, their identity, or other factors that prevent them from fully enjoying their rights or accessing services they need.

TOP 10 SPECIFIC NEEDS

Source: UNHCR's proGres

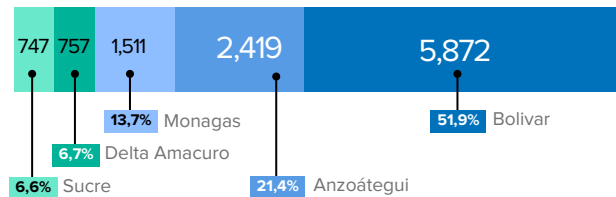


As it can be observed in the graph, the two main specific needs registered in proGres were related to children at heightened risk of interruption or discontinuation of education, as well as persons without legal documentation. However, consistently with what has been observed in the BV8 Transit Centre and the PITRIG, out of the ten most recorded specific needs, three are related to serious medical conditions that require tailored assistance.

As recorded between March 2020 and March 2021, the states of Bolivar, Anzoátegui, Monagas, Delta Amacuro and Sucre continue to be the main states of origin of people entering Brazil through the northern border. However, there has been a considerable increase in the number of people from the state of Bolivar, which represents 51.94% of the people entering through the Pacaraima border.

TOP 5 REGION OF ORIGIN WITHIN VENEZUELA

Source: UNHCR's ProGres



Furthermore, it is worth to notice that another very common profile this year is the "other medical condition", that represents people who have vulnerability linked to physical health limitations, such as immunosuppressed diseases, chronic diagnoses and cases that require surgical intervention. The latter has been widely documented through protection monitoring and case management conducted by UNHCR and implementing partners at PITRIG and other Operation Welcome facilities. Another indicator that proves the arrival of a more vulnerable profile, mainly linked to serious health conditions, is the increase of **Medevac cases** (refer to medical evacuations), which are not necessarily registered in proGres, and therefore are not recorded in the Specific Needs graph.

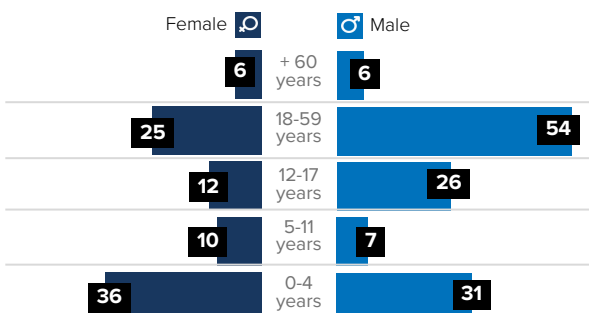
MEDICAL EVACUATIONS

718 families supported with Medevacs

213 patients assisted

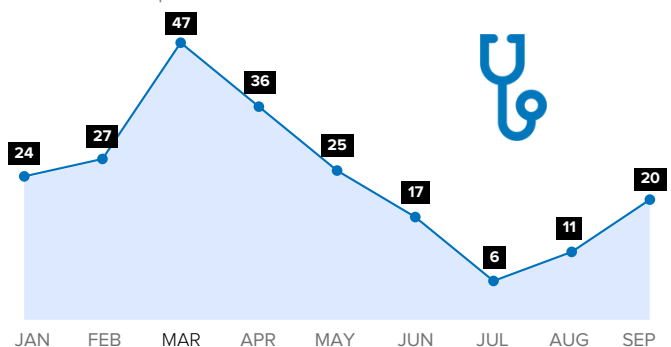
AGE PYRAMID

Source: UNHCR's proGres



TOTAL PATIENTS MEDEVAC PER MONTH IN 2022

Source: UNHCR's proGres



The number of refugees and migrants crossing the border with exacerbated health conditions and in need of urgent medical attention has progressively increased. This trend has not only been very consistent with the specific needs registered in proGres, but also with the increasing number of medical evacuations (hereafter Medevac) carried out throughout the year. **It is important to notice that 53% of the total medical evacuations supported were Medevacs of children.**

Such Medevacs entail the technical assessment and identification, carried out by the Pacaraima Operation Welcome Health Cell (hereafter, Núcleo de Saúde - NSA), of serious health cases in need of specialized medical care in Boa Vista, also given the limited capacity of the health system in Pacaraima.

The medical assessment and decision on the need and urgency of the Medevac are carried out exclusively by the NSA medical staff. UNHCR does not interfere in the decisions taken by the medical team, limiting its role to coordinating the provision of shelter vacancies in Boa Vista and referral to social services (depending on the case).

INDIGENOUS ARRIVALS

UNHCR also recorded a steady number of indigenous refugees and migrants arriving in Pacaraima since June 2021. In particular, just after the reopening of the border, there was an alarming increase in the number of people in need of shelter assistance at Janokoida shelter, which reached a peak of 550 people accommodated, exceeding its maximum capacity by 37%.

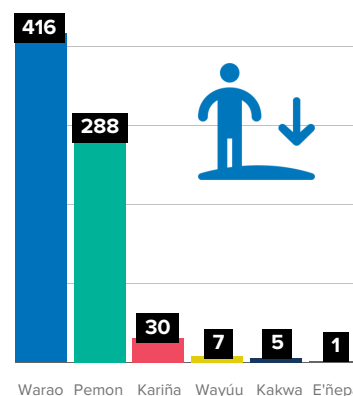
Only in the firsts 3 months after the reopening of the border, UNHCR approved the shelter allocations of 410 indigenous refugees and migrants in Janokoida shelter, mostly of Warao ethnicity, although the arrival of other ethnic groups such as Pemón, Kariña and Wayúu has also been reported.

As of September 2022, UNHCR recorded a monthly average of 65 shelter allocations in the Janokoida shelter, showing so far two peaks. One in March with 125 shelter allocations and another between July and September, with 102 shelter allocations per month, which proves to be consistent with the data reported by Federal Police.

As for the profiles of the indigenous refugees and migrants who are arriving, in line with what has been described so far, UNHCR has observed the arrival of a more vulnerable profile, particularly persons with exacerbated health conditions.

INDIVIDUALS BY ETHNICITY

Source: UNHCR's ProGres



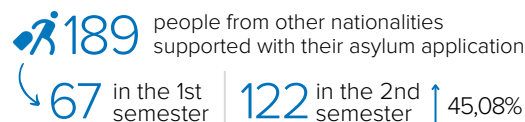
OTHER NATIONALITIES



In addition to the steady number of arrivals, combined with the identification of an increasingly vulnerable profile, another significant change in this year's dynamics has been the increase in the number of arrivals of people of other nationalities (not affected by the situation in Venezuela). This change has been particularly evident since the reopening of the border on the Venezuelan side.

It is important to note that proGres data presented below refers only to those asylum-seekers supported by UNHCR and its partners with their asylum claim at the PITRIG. However, these figures do not represent the total number of persons of other nationalities accessing the Operation Welcome services, as there might be other profiles applying for temporary residence, who are not registered by UNHCR case management system.

FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2022



AGE PYRAMID

