

VENEZUELA CRISIS RESPONSE

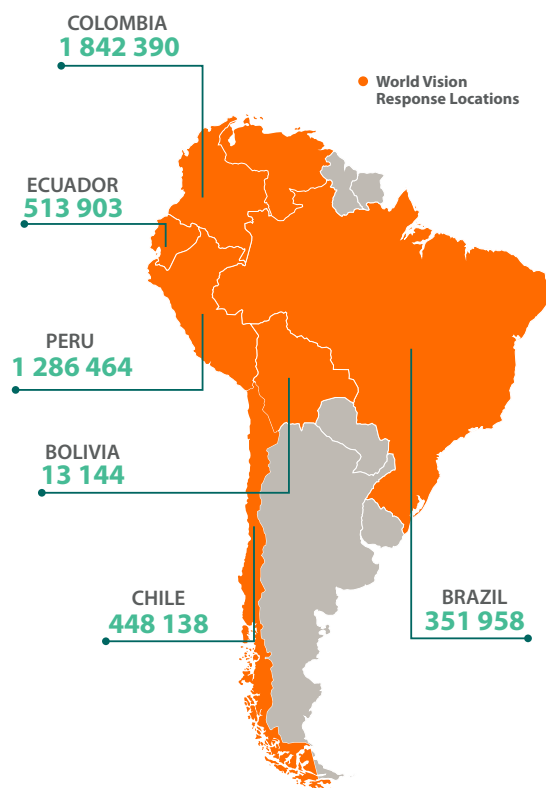
Situation Report HOPE WITHOUT BORDERS
January to June 2022



Latin America and the Caribbean

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Venezuelan refugees and migrants in South America



SOURCES:

OCHA HRP | RMRP 2022 | R4V Mid-Year Report June 2019 R4V.info | COVID-19 RMRP 2020 | UNHCR Data Portal | <https://www.r4v.info/en/document/central-america-mexico-and-colombia-r4v-special-situation-report-june-update>

Key Response Messages

- Urgent action is needed to end hunger and malnutrition in Venezuela. **This requires political will and increased funding to improve access to quality, nutritious food for Venezuelan children.** Thus, humanitarian actors must be enabled to facilitate access to high-quality food and build community capacities for collective resilience initiatives.
- Action is needed to respond to the significant increase of migration flows of Venezuelans to the north, crossing through the Darien gap in Panama and following the rout to Central America. The increase of the flows is a result of visa requirements in Central America and Mexico. **In June 2022 11,359 Venezuelans crossed the Tapón del Darién, it is the 72% of the total people reaching the migrant station in Panama (total number of Venezuelans in 2022 is 28,079).** Data suggests that 16% are children, some unaccompanied. The main needs are psychosocial support, shelter, basic health and food.
- Venezuelan migrant and refugee children face structural and study certification barriers to linking schools, which constitutes a protective environment. The return to schools is urgent after a very high dropout rate resulting from the pandemic.
- The humanitarian crisis caused by Venezuelan migration must continue to be a priority for the region and the world.** It is necessary to make visible the risks and challenges faced by refugees and migrants in Latin America, especially those in irregular transit, and to maintain funding that guarantees their rights and access to specialized services. Thus, it is necessary to maintain the coordination and articulation of sectors and governments and to advance in strengthening the capacities of humanitarian actors for the response.

Regional Humanitarian Needs by sector in host countries

8.4 M People need humanitarian assistance.	7.55 M People in need of integration services
6.84 M People in need of protection*	6.81 M People in need of critical health services
6.9 M People who are food insecure	5.47 M People in need of shelter
4.87 M People in need of life-saving WASH services	2.83 M People need nutrition assistance.
4.48 M People in need of education services	

* Includes cases of unaccompanied and separated children, gender-based violence, people with disabilities, as well as human trafficking and smuggling prevention and response services.

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Country Overviews

VENEZUELA

Humanitarian needs in Venezuela continue due to the prolonged and significant economic contraction, inflation especially higher rates for food, as well as some situations of localized violence and affectation by rains and floods. **The border with Brazil has been reopened after 2 years; the borders with Colombia in the states Zulia and Táchira have been opening gradually, a situation that will change in the coming days given the start of negotiations between the Venezuelan government and the new Colombian government. Armed clashes in Apure state have generated humanitarian needs.** Transmission and lethality of COVID-19 has decreased significantly in the country, which has allowed the lifting of mobility restrictions in Citizens (Virte).

COLOMBIA

There are about 2.5 million Venezuelans living in Colombia. The FAO report estimated that in 2022, 7.3 million Colombians and approximately 64% - 1.1 million - of migrants will suffer food insecurity. The flow of migrants from Colombia to Central and North America is increasing, exacerbating the risks of exploitation, abuse, lack of access to food and unaccompanied children. **Currently, the Temporary Statute for the Protection of the Venezuelan Population (ETPV) continues to be implemented, providing access to health, education, financial and other systems.** The Government of Colombia presented its "Strategy for the integration of the Venezuelan migrant population as a factor of development for the country". Finally, with the new president of Colombia, Gustavo Petro, good relations with the Government of Venezuela and the opening of the Binational Border are expected.

ECUADOR

The main change during this period is the approval of Executive Decree 436 that defines the new extraordinary process of migratory regularization of Venezuelans after the first reforming the process between 2019 and 2021, when **it is estimated that there are around 300,000 people in an irregular condition.** This includes an amnesty for migrants and their families from Venezuela whose permit to stay in Ecuador has expired. Venezuelans who have entered the country regularly before this Friday, June 3, 2022 are eligible to apply for the Exception Temporary Residence Visa for Venezuelan Citizens (Virte).

PERU

By May 2022, it is estimated that approximately 1.2 million Venezuelans were in Peru, according to the R4V platform. It is estimated that by the end of 2022 some 1.45 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela will be residing in Peru. According to a projection carried out by UNHCR, **it estimated that 1 010 000 Venezuelans who arrive in Peru in 2022 will need to cover basic needs, such as food, income, accommodation and document regularization.**

BOLIVIA

At the Desaguadero border crossing point, Venezuelan migrants have been observed returning to Venezuela, Peru and Colombia. Migrants had indicated that their return was due to the fact that they were unable to enter Chile. another group said that upon arriving in Bolivian territory, the cold weather discouraged them from continuing their trip.

CHILE

According to police data, between January and April 2022 there were already 72 crimes of foreign trafficking in the country. Of the total, 57 cases have been reported in the Tarapacá Region, 10 in Arica and Parinacota, and three in the Antofagasta Region. For this reason, on **May 6, the new Chilean Government created the Interministerial Commission to seek ways to solve a growing social problem and that has brought and expressions of xenophobia.** President Boric stated that the solution must include other countries of origin or transit of migrants, although there are no details yet of what that eventual participation would be like.

BRAZIL

On 24 February, the Venezuelan side of the border with Brazil was officially reopened. However, Brazil has worsened its social indicators. **High inflation, interest rates and unemployment, associated with institutional-political instability, make effective responses difficult in the attention of Venezuelan migrants.**

Migration flows to the north: World Vision has operations in Necocli, the beginning of the journey to the north before crossing the Darien gap and also provided 400 kits to people in Panama after crossing the jungle. However, resources are limited and the levels of vulnerability and need for protection. Currently, World Vision is assessing the appropriate operating model in Central America to integrate iterative actions for migration flows to the north. Field visits indicate the significant number of families with children under five on the move, including babies, pregnant and lactating women. Support services for people on the move are insufficient to the level of need and vulnerability.

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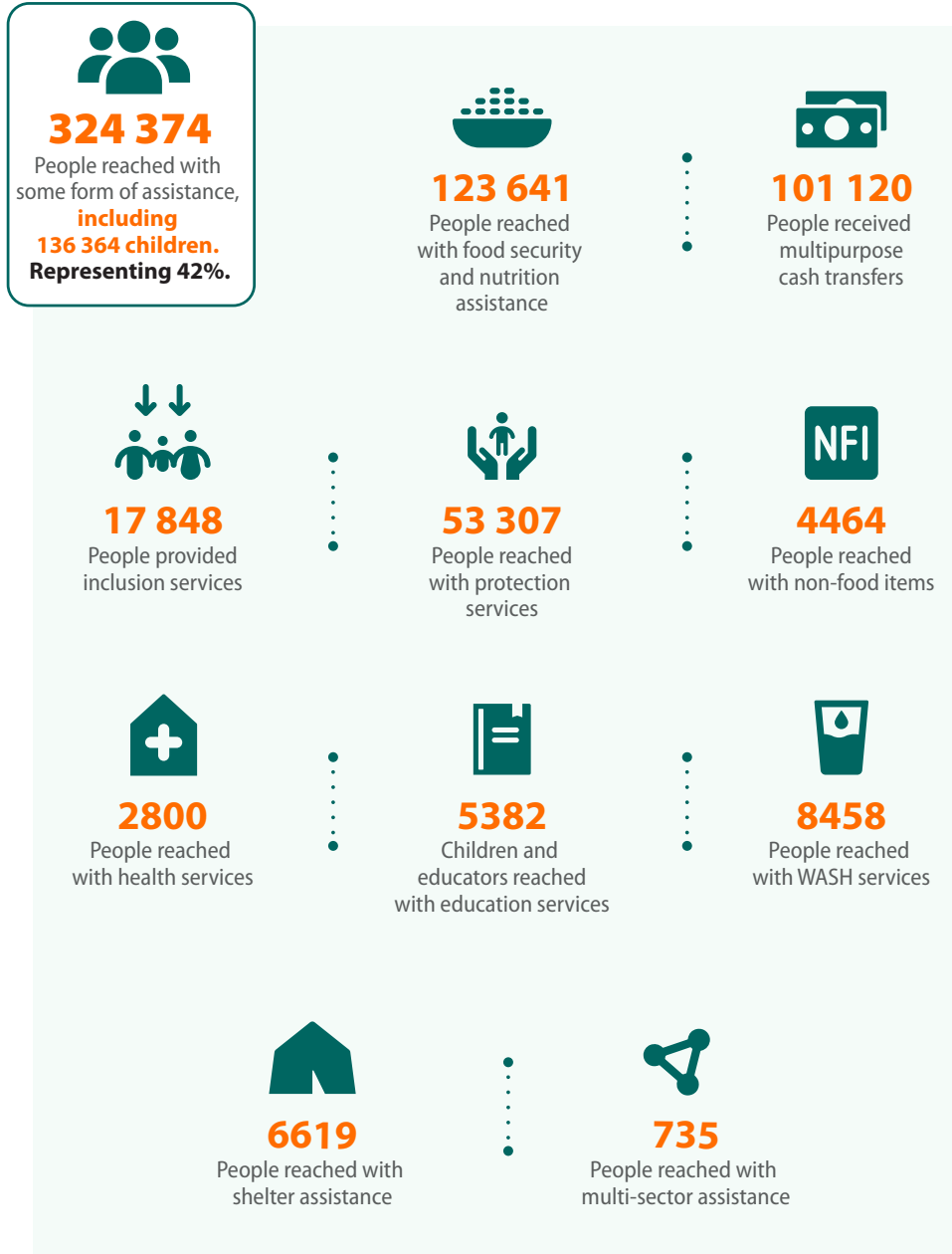
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Latin America and the Caribbean

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

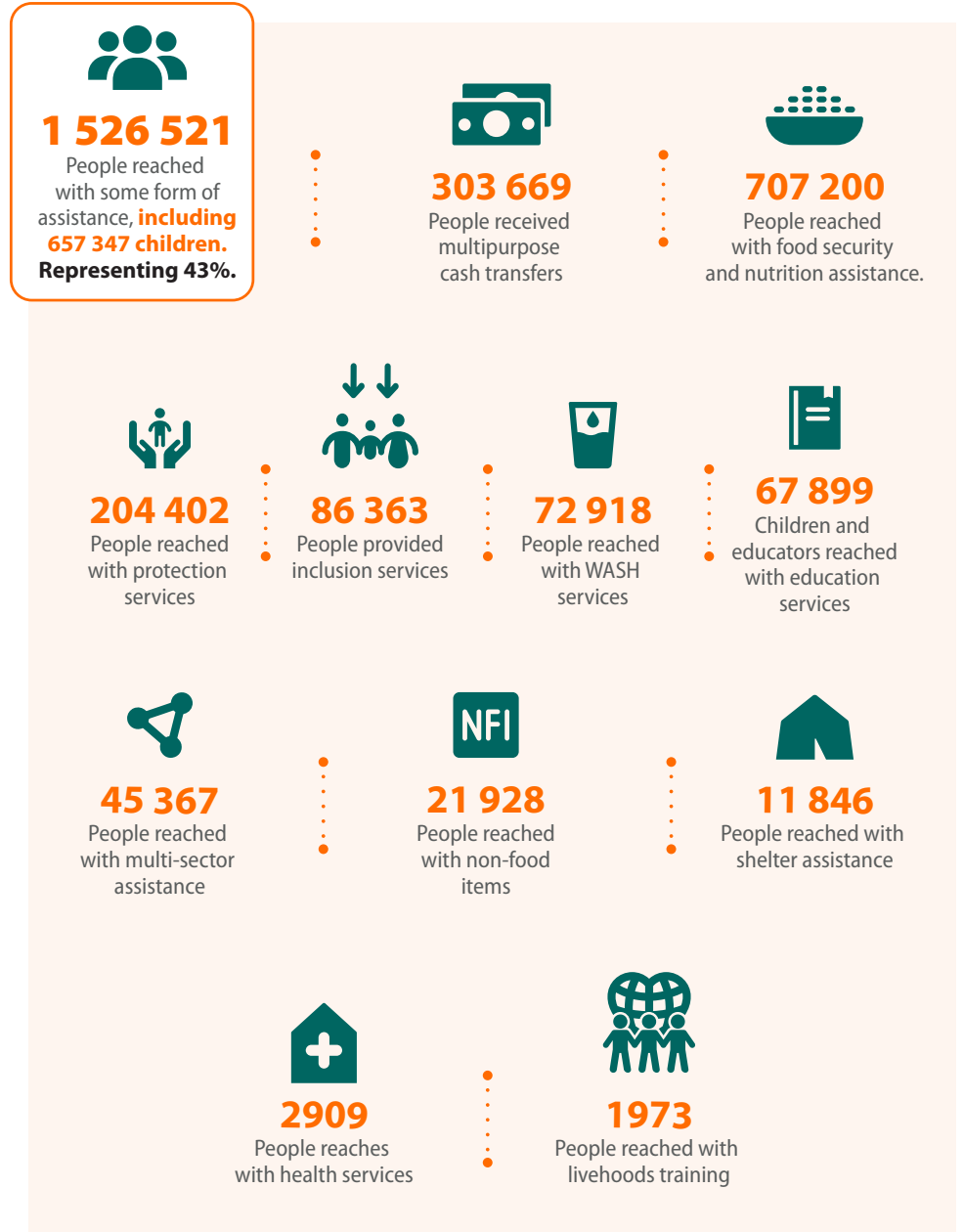
Response achievements

January to June 2022



Response achievements: Cumulative

January 2019 to June 2022



VENEZUELA CRISIS RESPONSE

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Key Messages

- ▶ In this period, World Vision opened operations in 3 new states: Barinas, Bolívar, Monagas.
- ▶ There is a continued lack of information on the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela. For this reason, Venezuelan crisis remains the least documented in the world.
- ▶ **Socio-political and economic conditions are volatile and continue to deteriorate, albeit at a slower rate than in the past.** As a result, it is expected that migration flows will continue.
- ▶ New migratory flows, by land, are registered with destination to Mexico and the United States, due to the visa application to Venezuelan migrants to these countries. There is an unusual increase in migrants in the Tapón de Darién area.

Target Population *



*SOURCES:
Resources: HRP 2022 <https://bit.ly/3Qv12IH>

Funding Needs



Food security: Venezuelans suffer from food insecurity, including **25% of households** with severe food insecurity.



Nutrition: Lack of attention to the nutritional needs of **early childhood, lactating and pregnant women.**



Protection: **Children abandoned by migrant parents and increase of gender-based violence.** The worsening of the crisis situation, which has brought with it an increase in poverty and the reconfiguration of family unit as a result of migration.



Education: Deficiency in the access and quality of the educational system for children and adolescents.

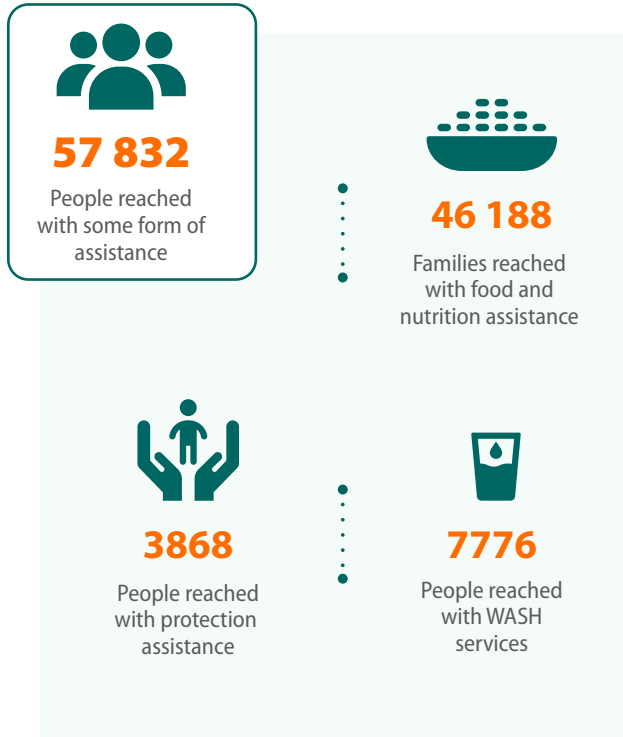


Livelihoods: **Absence of strategies and policies** that allow the development of livelihoods for the most vulnerable communities.

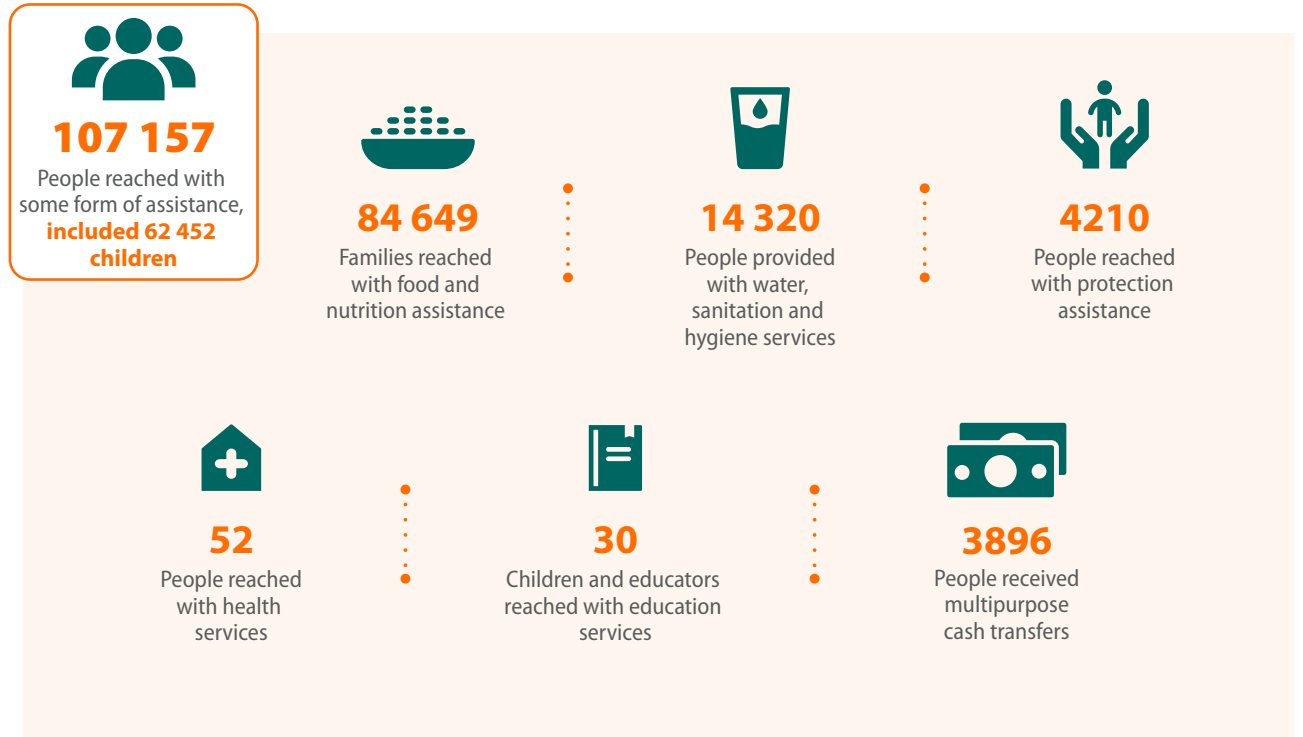


WASH: Lack of access to safe water and proper hygiene practices. **62% of households** rate the service negatively, mainly as a result of inconsistent service and the appearance of residues, colors, odors or flavors in the water they receive.

Response achievements January to June 2022



Response achievements: Cumulative January 2019 to June 2022



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COLOMBIA | VENEZUELA CRISIS RESPONSE

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Funding Needs



Protection and restoration of the rights of migrant children, through child-friendly spaces and care for separated and unaccompanied children.



Participation and livelihoods focused on adolescents and young people. They are the most affected by the crisis generated by migration and the pandemic, without preparation programs for insertion into the productive system.

Key Messages

- Most Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Colombia have a vocation for permanence. **The Colombian Government implements the Temporary Protection Statute for the Venezuelan Population**, ETPV; with the registration and the Temporary Protection Permit (PPT), people have access to health services, open bank accounts, buy a house and be visible before the Colombian society as migrants with regular status.
- On June 2022, Gustavo Petro was elected, representative of the left, who among his most important projects include the "law to eradicate hunger" and keep the borders open. He has evidenced his good relationship with the Venezuelan government.
- The flow of Venezuelan migrant population transiting from Colombia to Central America through the so-called El Tapón del Darién is increasing. **From January to June 2022, more than 28,079 Venezuelans have crossed the jungle, 60% of the total number of migrants who undertake this journey of about 200 thousand km face multiple risks of.** With multiple risks of exploitation, abuse, no access to food, and unaccompanied children are also identified.
- The Colombian government published new policy guidelines "Strategy for the integration of the Venezuelan migrant population as a factor of development for the country" **with the purpose of outlining a route and enabling institutional conditions for the socioeconomic integration of the migrant population.**

Humanitarian Needs

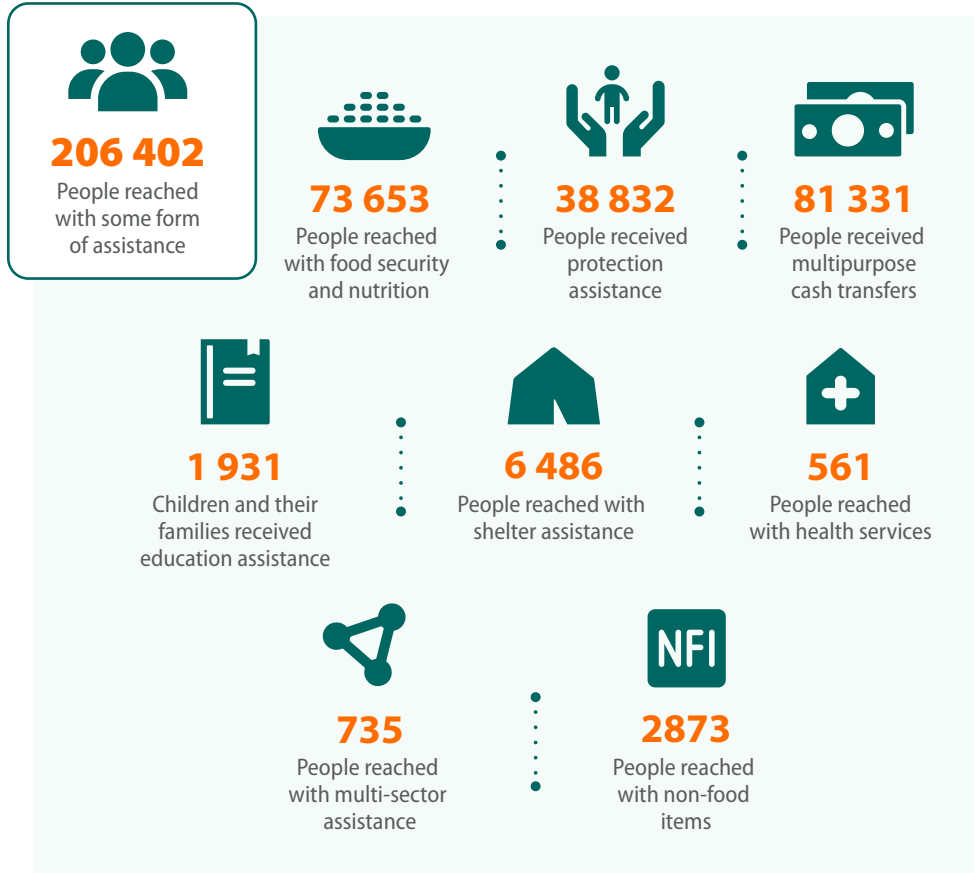
<p>3.93 M People in need of shelter</p>	<p>4.83 M People in need of humanitarian assistance</p>	<p>4.42 M People in need of protection services*</p>
<p>3.61 M People in need of water, sanitation, and hygiene services</p>	<p>4.59 M People in need of inclusion services</p>	<p>4.41 M People in need of food assistance and nutrition services</p>
<p>3.11 M Children in need of education</p>	<p>4.56 M People in need of urgent health services</p>	<p>100+ K People returning to Venezuela due to COVID-19 crisis</p>
	<p>1.93 K People need nutrition assistance.</p>	

SOURCES:

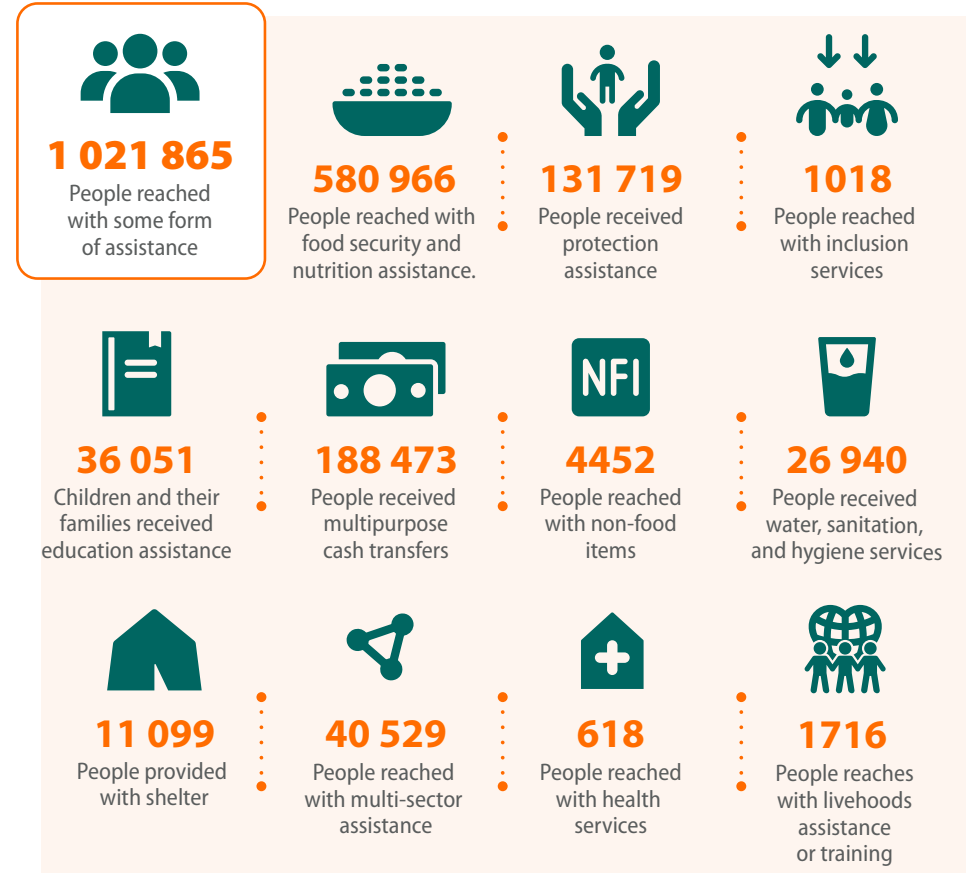
International Affairs Office, R4V Platform, UNHCR, COVID-19 RMRP 2020, GIFIMM, RMRP 2022

* Includes cases of unaccompanied and separated children, gender-based violence, people with disabilities, as well as human trafficking and smuggling prevention and response services.

Response achievements
January to June 2022



Response achievements: Cumulative
January 2019 to June 2022



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ECUADOR | VENEZUELA CRISIS RESPONSE

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Key Messages

- WVE carried out the socialization of the Rapid Market Study (<https://bit.ly/3w4wTRS>): Determination of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for the migrant population in Pichincha, Manabí, Guayas, Tungurahua and Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas. "Ecuador Consolidated Report, December 2021 - February 2022, for the migrant population. This product was carried out in the quarter from January to March quarter and published during May. The dissemination of the study had an audience of eight thousand people through interviews on the subject and press release publications.
- On June 2022 WVE launched its report "Current situation of the protection of children and adolescents against violence in Ecuador". **The study shows the problems identified by the 261 children and adolescents of the 15 Area Programms, which were recurrent and often articulated with each other (<https://bit.ly/3AAOKCW>).** Many of them showed the exacerbation and deepening of the problems as a result of the pandemic. Among the problems mentioned were sexism, psychological and verbal violence in upbringing, violations of their sexual rights, alcohol and drug use among adults and adolescents, the effects of domestic violence, environmental pollution and insecurity in the streets. Children and adolescents in situations of human mobility shared many of these problems, but pointed out others, such as xenophobia, institutional xenophobia and xenophobia linked to sexism.

Humanitarian Needs

<p>805 K People in need of protection services*</p>	<p>873 K People in need of humanitarian assistance</p>
<p>257 K People in need of shelter</p>	<p>413 K People in need of water, sanitation, and hygiene services</p>
<p>207 K People need nutrition assistance.</p>	<p>628 K People who are food insecure</p>
<p>221 K Children in need of education</p>	<p>461 K People in need of urgent health services</p>

Funding Needs



Legal: It is necessary to accelerate the process of regularization of documents of Venezuelan citizens living in the country.



Integration: Xenophobia is one of the problems faced by Venezuelan migrants. Therefore, it is necessary to invest in campaigns and programs to eradicate all types of discrimination against migrant groups.



Economic: The economic crisis that exacerbated the pandemic mainly affected young migrants in an irregular situation. These young people require support to generate livelihoods and enterprises for themselves and their families.



Protection: Gender-based violence has become a concern for migrant girls and women who are exposed to this problem. It is necessary to invest in the prevention of gender-based violence to raise awareness and expedite the processes of complaints filed by those affected. In addition, it is necessary to prevent human trafficking in Ecuadorian territory. Migrants and refugees require accompaniment and counseling to avoid becoming victims of trafficking.



608 K

People in need of inclusion services

* Includes cases of unaccompanied and separated children, gender-based violence, people with disabilities, as well as human trafficking and smuggling prevention and response services.

Sector Highlights

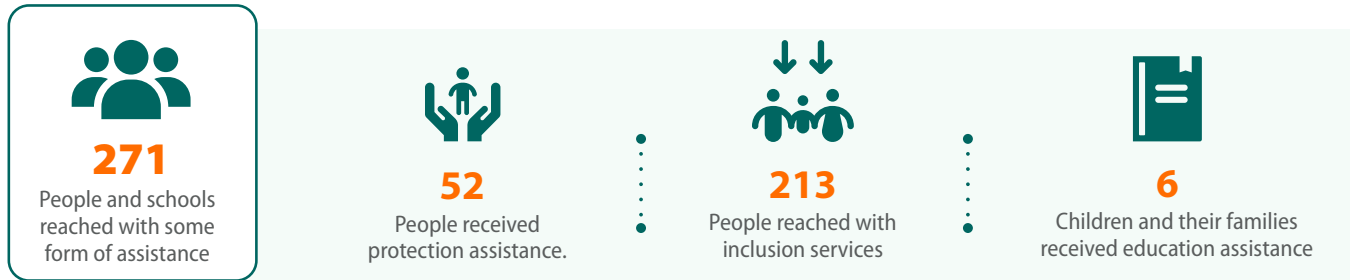
EDUCATION

Currently, programs such as ECW have been strengthened in Ecuador **to generate greater educational coverage and quality, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable children.** Thus, WVE contributed from “Respiramos Inclusión” **to implement an educational methodology based on playful activities and reflection to avoid processes of xenophobia in educational institutions,** indirectly impacting 2,500 children.

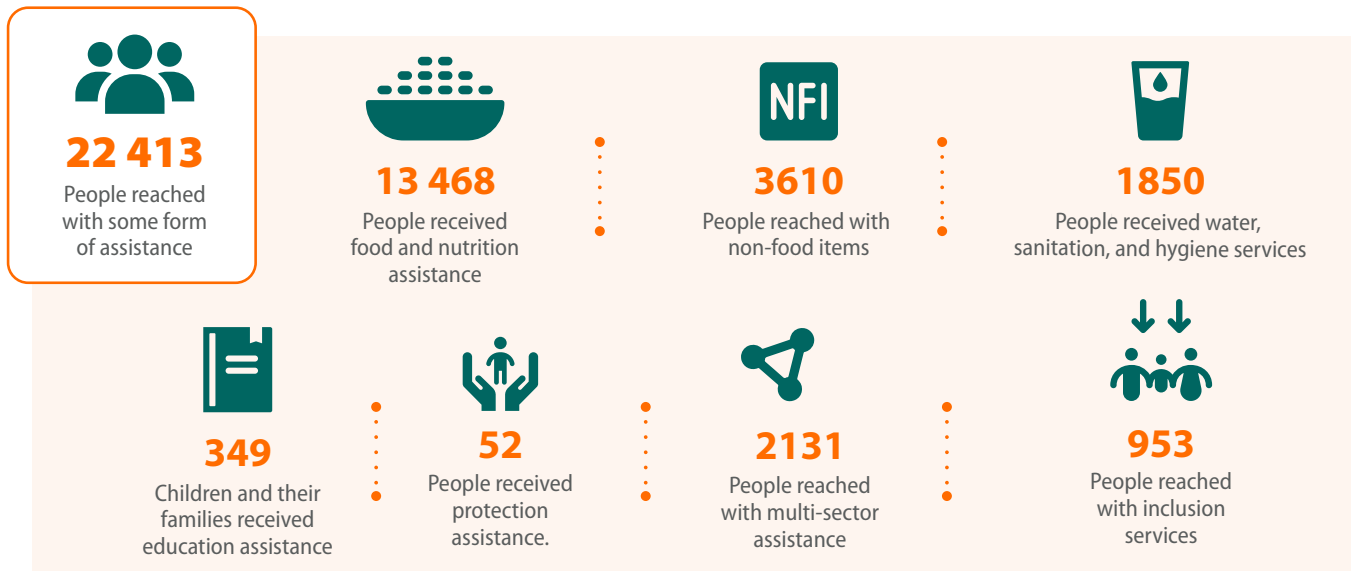
LIVEHOODS

Access to services and the exercise of rights of migrants are determined by their migratory status, although those who have a regular status do not have guaranteed a considerable improvement in their socioeconomic situation. To this is added that there are still barriers **to access for the migrant population in terms of employability, entrepreneurship and other livelihoods,** due to widespread discrimination, xenophobia and rejection by the host population.

Response achievements January to June 2022



Response achievements: Cumulative January 2019-Present



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PERU | VENEZUELA CRISIS RESPONSE

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Key Messages

- ▶ In 2022 the Government of Peru has provided two alternative regularization processes regarding Cash Transfer: the Temporary Permanence Permit Card (CPP) and the humanitarian residency permit, directed towards asylum-seekers on the hand, the labor situation of migrants is not very encouraging, according to a report published by BBVA, **89%** of dependent workers do not have a contract, **76%** work in very small companies, which tend to be less productive and 91% are informal.
- ▶ The National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) reported that, in June 2022, the Consumer Price Index of Metropolitan Lima rose by **1.19%** compared to last month. As for basic services, from June 2022 there was a tariff schedule that produced a **3.7%** increase in the prices of residential drinking water and there was a tariff schedule for residential electricity, which produced an increase in the cost of **0.2%**. Also, the price of residential natural gas decreased by **4.4%** on May 2022.

Humanitarian Needs



1.70 M
People in need of humanitarian assistance



1.49 M
People who are food insecure



1.34 M
People in need of urgent health services



907 K
People in need of protection services*



1.05 M
People in need of shelter



762 K
People in need of water, sanitation, and hygiene services



763 K
Children in need of education



383 K
People need nutrition assistance.



1.37 M
People in need of inclusion services

SOURCES:
ENPOVE, R4V Platform, RMRP 2022, COVID-19 RMRP 2020.
BBVA: https://www.bbva.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Inmigraci%C3%B3n-venezolana-a-Per%C3%BA-10-10-2019_ENG-US.pdf

Funding Needs



Livelihoods to support labor integration.



Prevention of gender-based violence



Prevention of human trafficking

Sector Highlights

CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING

Progress is being made in the delivery of Cash Transfers to the most vulnerable Venezuelan migrant population, in Tumbes, Piura, La Libertad and Lima regions. **This cash has helped migrant families to face the situation of socioeconomic instability after the pandemic, between the months from January to June.**

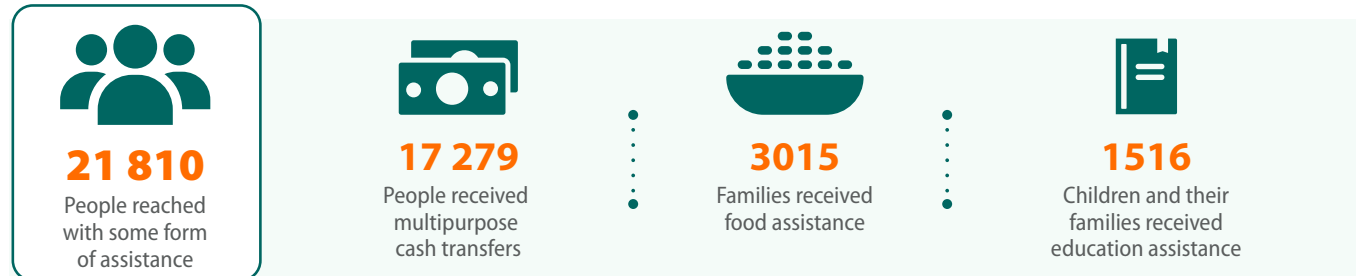
FOOD SECURITY/LIVELIHOODS

The hot meals service to the most vulnerable Venezuelan migrant population through local soup kitchens, in Tumbes, La Libertad and Lima regions. **The situation of socioeconomic instability after the pandemic, between the months from January to June did not limit the development of this service.**

EDUCATION

WVP delivered educational kits to children that began as part of **a new project that was carried out so that Venezuelan children from 0 to 7 years of age from in La Libertad region.** Migrant's children had support to start school classes in February and March 2022.

Response achievements January to June 2022



Response achievements: Cumulative January 2019-Present



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BOLIVIA | VENEZUELA CRISIS RESPONSE

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Sector Highlights

NON-FOOD ITEMS

Delivery and supply of seasonal items such as jackets, blankets, personal hygiene kits

PROTECTION

Comprehensive care for children in a friendly space and provision of legal advice in registration processes and regularization of entry to the territory.

HEALTH

Basic health care for families, which is carried out through the Bolivian Red Cross and delivery of first aid kits and medicines.

Key Messages

- World Vision Bolivia, in the framework of its response of Venezuelan migration, coordinated its **response actions with the different organizations that are part of the R4V and interacted with the public institutions present in the town of Desaguadero**, where approaches have been made with the authorities of the Municipal Government and other public institutions in order to improve care for migrants at that border point.
- During the first months of 2022, there was a migration crisis on the triple border of Chile, Peru and Bolivia. After a confrontation between Venezuelan migrants and Chilean police, which provoked a series of protests with xenophobic slogans, the border was closed on the Chilean side. This caused several migrants to try to cross through irregular crossing points from the Bolivian side.

Fund Needs



Protection of migrant children through comprehensive care centers for boys and girls in safe spaces.



Humanitarian aid to migrant children in transit with the delivery of warm clothing and educational materials.



Integration of Venezuelan families in host communities through the development of enterprises and livelihoods.

Response achievements

January to June 2022



4841

People reached with some form of assistance



1055

People reached with non-food items



1547

People reached with protection assistance



2239

People reached with health assistance

Response achievements: Cumulative

January 2019-Present



8651

People reached with some form of assistance



1904

People reached with protection assistance



4508

People reached with non-food items



2239

People reached with health assistance

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CHILE | VENEZUELA CRISIS RESPONSE

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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Key Messages

- ▶ Since January, **Chile has expelled hundreds of migrants without prior individual assessment of each person and without being able to request protection under international human rights and refugee law.** The latest such incident occurred on April 25 and involved 55 migrants from Venezuela who were collectively expelled from the airport in the northern city of Iquique.
- ▶ The country's response for Venezuelan migration has been channeled through humanitarian aid, shelters, food, clothing and specialized professionals. **The factor to improve is the training that professionals from different public services could receive in matters of humanitarian emergency, contextualizing the intercultural approach and the harm reduction principle.** Especially, geographical areas with mayor migratory flows are in the northern macro zone. Both the Chilean population and the migrant population share a feeling of insecurity, overcrowding, unhealthiness, lack of employment and labor exploitation.

Humanitarian Needs

<p>481 K People in need of humanitarian assistance</p>	<p>442 K People in need of protection services*</p>	<p>388 K People in need of inclusion services</p>
<p>157 K People in need of water, sanitation, and hygiene services</p>	<p>196 K Children in need of education</p>	<p>110 K People in need of shelter</p>
<p>211 K People who are food insecure</p>	<p>340 K People need nutrition assistance</p>	<p>160 K People in need of urgent health services</p>

Fund Needs

Need for shelter and assistance in a friendly day center (people stay during the day)



Psychosocial support



Educational support



Cash transfer delivery



Delivery of hygiene kits and food



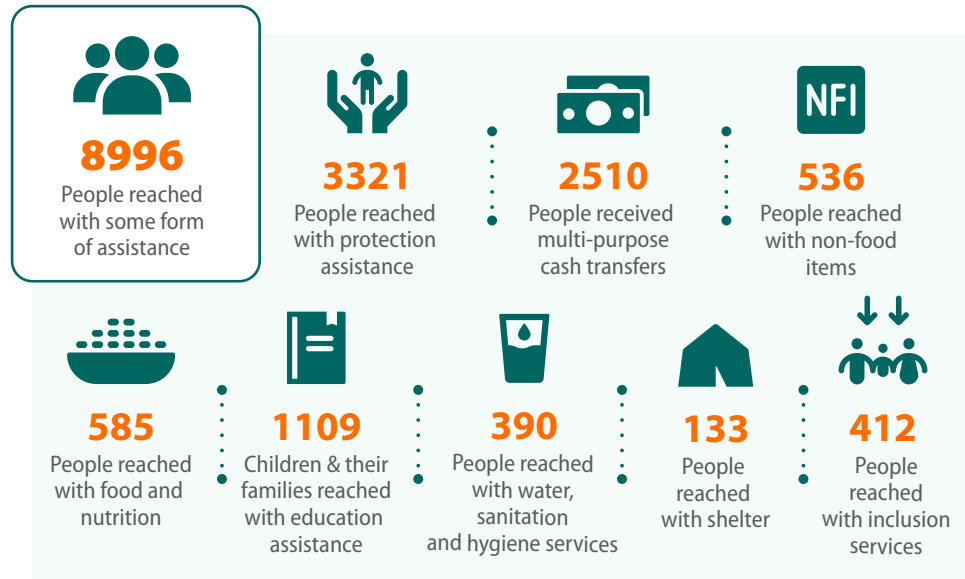
Entrepreneurship training

SOURCES:

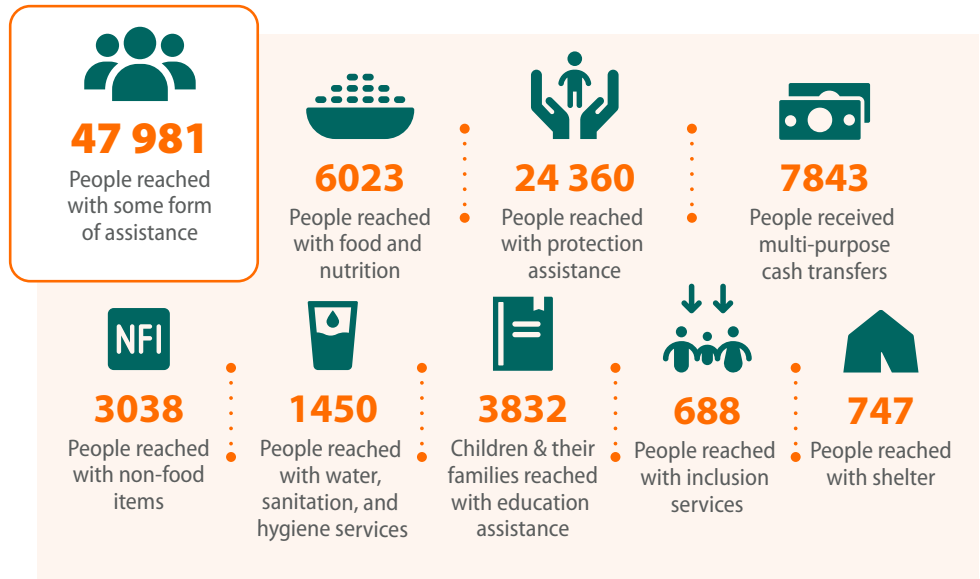
OCHA HRP, R4V, COVID-19 RMRP 2020, RMRP 2022

* Includes cases of unaccompanied and separated children, gender-based violence, people with disabilities, as well as human major migratory flows and smuggling prevention and response services.

Response achievements
January to June 2022



Response achievements: Cumulative
January 2019-Present



Sector Highlights

INTEGRATION

The objective is the economic autonomy of women through the development or strengthening of their own enterprises. The selection criteria are women asylum seekers, refugees and women of Venezuelan nationality in a vulnerable situation who need an emergency venture and do not have the means to start or continue their business.

PROTECTION

Strengthen the protection of children, adolescents and their families through the activities, services and benefits provided by the Program in the Family Care Centers in the cities of Iquique and Arica, which are part of the Network of Spaces for Support in Chile. **The projects are focused on families, children, psychoeducation, specialized services, humanitarian aid, educational leveling and job workshops.**

CASH & VOUCHER PROGRAMMING

Electronic coupons can be used to purchase: food, clothing, diapers, hygiene items, household goods, construction materials, among other products that will be determined by the beneficiary families. The selection criteria are based on vulnerable people of Venezuelan nationality with children and adolescents in their care, pregnant women or families in refugee status or applicants.

Donors and Partners



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BRAZIL | VENEZUELA CRISIS RESPONSE

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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Key Messages

- High inflation, interest rates, and unemployment, associated with institutional-political instability, **make effective responses difficult in the attention of Venezuelan migrants.**
- On 24 February, the Venezuelan side of the border with Brazil was reopened.** This means that migratory flows intensified towards the Brazilian state.
- From 9 to 11 May, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Brazil visited Operation Welcome's facilities in Boa Vista and Pacaraima. The Resident Coordinator **held meetings with national and local authorities and with R4V partners supporting the implementation of the Brazilian government's humanitarian response to refugees and migrants from Venezuela.**
- The Brazilian Pro Tempore Presidency of the Quito Process hosted three virtual workshops **on the needs of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the region.** Joao Diniz, Regional Director of World Vision's Latin America and Caribbean Office, participated in the June meetings.

Humanitarian Needs

304 K
People in need of protection services*

109 K
People in need of water, sanitation, and hygiene services

103 K
People in need of shelter

312 K
People in need of humanitarian assistance

58.2 K
People need nutrition assistance.

198 K
People are food insecure

91.4 K
Children in need of education

174 K
People in need of urgent health services

108 K
People in need of integration services

SOURCES:
Federal Police; Government of Brazil; OCHA HRP, RV4 2019, RV4 Mid-Year Report June 2019, COVID-19 RMRP 2020, RMRP 2022.
* Includes cases of unaccompanied and separated children, gender-based violence, people with disabilities, as well as human trafficking and smuggling prevention and response services.

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Fund Needs

The areas with the greatest need for funds are:



Protection for migrant children and adolescents



Education and Psychosocial Support

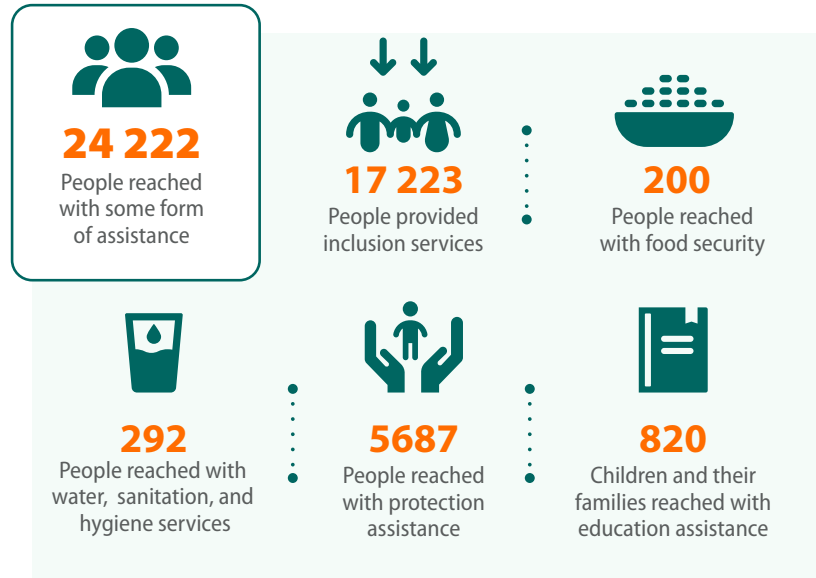


Integration and livelihoods

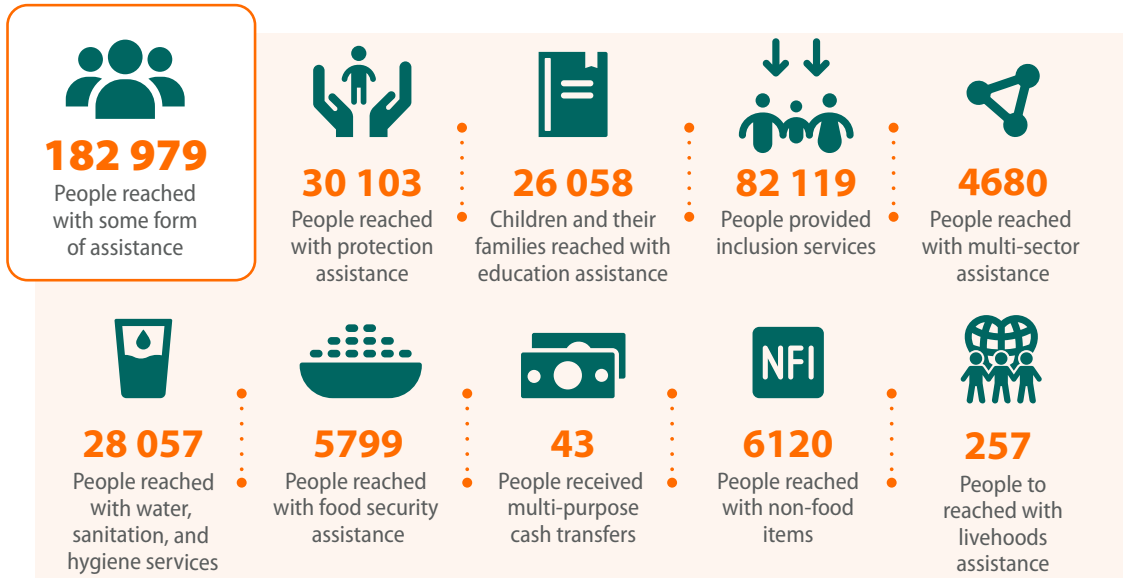
Donors and Partners



Response achievements
January to June 2022



Response achievements: Cumulative
January 2019-Present



Sector Highlights

EDUCATION

Until June 2022, **780 children received non-formal education services and received comprehensive care in non-formal education and protection.**

INTEGRATION

Between April and June, Brasil was able to register more than 3,000 Venezuelan migrants and refugees to receive livelihood and protection assistance. At least 2,000 participants received support in the elaboration of the professional curriculum Vitae in Portuguese. 1,500 received assistance with the issuance of the Digital Labor Card, and at least 2,300 received an informative session on labor rights, human rights, and protection mechanisms. Also, we were able to certificate 530 participants in Portuguese language training, and 397 in professional training like cashier, administration, baking, and other fields.

We also started the operation on multipurpose CBI assistance that benefited 914 participants and transferred the total amount of US\$47,000.00. Likewise, 199 participants were formally employed with the assistance of World Vision. In addition, we were able to sensitize 24 companies in the process of hiring migrants and refugees.

PROTECTION

In this period, participants accessed and received protection services through referral to the assistance network. **In this period, private sector actors were trained to recognize and apply protection, inclusion, equity and justice practices to improve the protection and integration of migrants and refugees in workplaces and host communities.** Finally, Venezuelan migrant and refugee children and teenagers are supported with protection services, labor rights, human rights and protection mechanisms.