

# RESPONSE TO THE MIGRATION CRISIS IN VENEZUELA REPORTE DE SITUACIÓN

JANUARY TO MARCH 2024

## CURRENT SITUATION IN THE REGION

- Migration in the Americas continues to increase at an accelerated rate. Economic and security deterioration in countries in the region and other continents has generated an unprecedented increase in migration flows to the United States. The exodus of Venezuelan migrants increased between January and March 2024, **with one out of every four Venezuelans leaving the country**, according to a United Nations (ONU) report. Although Colombia experienced a decrease in arrivals during 2023, **the number of Venezuelans hosted in the region is expected to increase to more than 6.82 million, with a notable in growth of migrants to the United States due to previous experiences in host countries and perceived opportunities in the North.** In Haiti, political instability and violence have exacerbated the humanitarian crisis, leaving **five million people suffering from hunger and more than 362,000 displaced, including 180,000 children.** In Ecuador, rising crime and lack of economic opportunities have led to a significant exodus of people. In March 2024 alone, **nearly 16,000 Ecuadorians were detained and deported from the border of Mexico and the United States.**
- The Darien Gap remains an extremely dangerous migration route to the United States, with high risks of violence, sexual abuse, death, and extreme rainy seasons. Between January and March 2024, **nearly 110,000 people crossed through this irregular passage**, according to the Panamanian government. To show the critical situation in this jungle, on April 10, World Vision presented its **short documentary “Darien: a Plug of Dreams”**. The testimonies of the people interviewed give an account of the dangers they faced and the circumstances that led them to decide to migrate irregularly. On the other hand, **Mexico faces its migration crisis, with a 51% increase in people entering irregularly.** Mexico has become a highly dangerous place; 52% of migrants have suffered some incidents along the way, including robbery, extortion, and aggression, according to the United Nations High



Commissioner for Refugees (ACNUR). Added to this is the strong presence of **criminal groups along these migratory routes**, which increases the risks and vulnerability of migrants.

- In a year marked by important **electoral processes in Latin America and the United States**, migration policies have become even more relevant. Political discourse on migration has reflected divergent positions, ranging from proposals for tougher immigration measures to calls for greater openness and regional cooperation. Political uncertainty and the lack of concrete actions to address the causes of migration pose significant challenges for the region, highlighting the need for migration policies based on respect for the human rights and dignity of migrants.
- New and different irregular mixed flows by sea. routes in Central America and the Caribbean have led to an escalation of deadly dangers for migrants, with an alarming increase recorded by the International Organization for Migration (OIM): 2023 was the deadliest year for migrants.

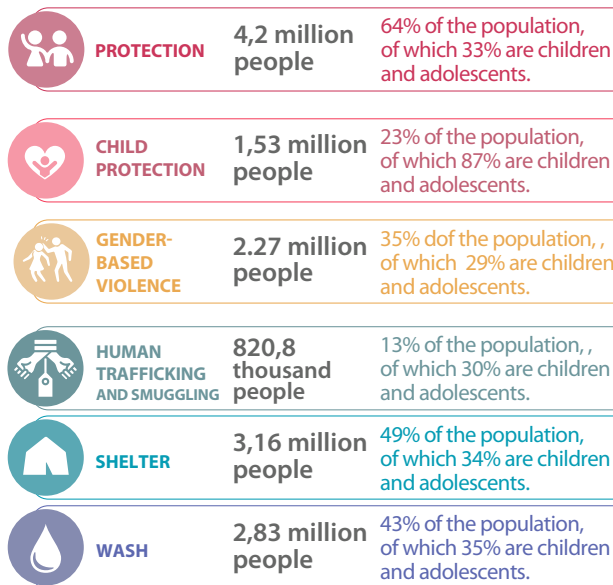
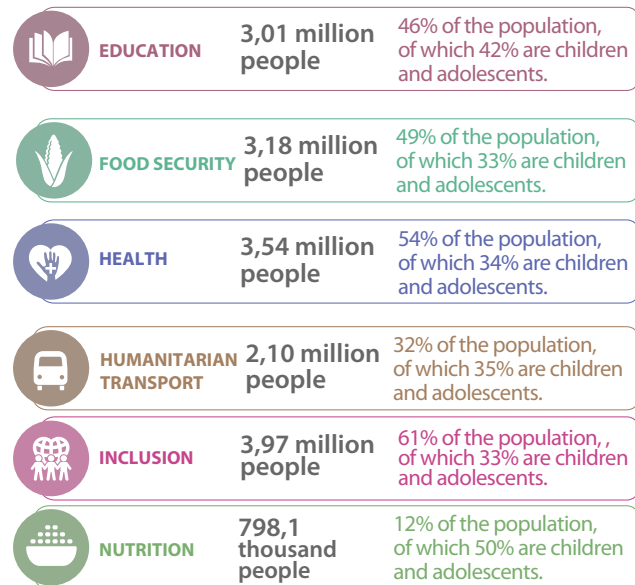
**Difficult weather conditions and overloaded vessels, along with “invisible shipwrecks” that go unnoticed by authorities, make these crossings extremely risky.** Maritime migration in the Caribbean is on the rise due to difficulties in crossing land routes, such as the Darien Gap, and challenging climatic conditions in the region. This phenomenon has increased the deadly risks associated with migration by sea, with documented cases of shipwrecks and disappearances that have endangered the lives of migrants, especially children and adolescents.

- Natural disasters and extreme weather events have displaced millions of people throughout the region, from prolonged droughts to devastating hurricanes. According to the World Bank, it is estimated that **by 2050, more than 17 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean could be displaced due to climate change.** This environmental migration presents additional challenges for host countries, exacerbating pressure on local health, education, and labor systems, and requiring a coordinated regional and international response.

# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS BY SECTOR:

By December 2023 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 67.8% of migrants and refugees from Venezuela living in the region are considered to be population in need. Their living standards are being threatened or violated.

The sectors most in need of attention, according to the Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (herein after R4V), are:



<sup>1</sup> Refugee and Migrant Needs Analysis (RMNA its acronym in English)



## To address the rise of migrant children in the region, World Vision's "Hope Without Borders" Multi-Country Response urges to consider the following:

- The violence in the region, marked by the presence of armed groups and illegal economies, aggravates the risks for migrants and refugees. It is essential to strengthen cooperation between governments, civil society organizations and international agencies to effectively address this problem. A comprehensive strategy with more countries in the region is needed to address the underlying causes of violence and to promote respect for human rights at all levels.
- Medical and psychosocial care is critical to ensure the well-being of migrants and refugees, especially in contexts of humanitarian crisis. Greater support is needed to strengthen health services in transit and reception areas, as well as to improve access to medicines, treatment, and mental health services. In addition, it is important to promote awareness and training of health personnel to provide adequate and sensitive care to the needs of the migrant

population.

- Gender-based violence is a recurrent problem along the migratory route, with a high risk of sexual violence, exploitation, and abuse for migrant women and girls. It is necessary to implement specific measures to prevent and respond to this type of violence, including the training of healthcare personnel and the creation of safe spaces for migrant women and girls. Economic and social empowerment policies should also be promoted to reduce women's vulnerability and ensure their meaningful participation in decision-making.
- The protection of the human rights of migrants and refugees, with special emphasis on children and adolescents, should be a priority in the regional response to the migration crisis. An approach based on the principles of non-discrimination, equality,

and human dignity is required to ensure that all migrants have access to justice, health services, education, employment, and other fundamental rights. In addition, it is essential to strengthen monitoring, and accountability mechanisms to prevent and respond to human rights abuses and violations to which they are exposed in the migration context. The increase in maritime migration in Central America and the Caribbean poses additional challenges in terms of security and protection for migrants. An urgent response is needed to improve surveillance and coordination among countries in the region, as well as to strengthen rescue and medical care systems at sea. Additionally, it is critical to address the structural causes of migration, such as poverty, lack of economic opportunities and political instability.

## CUMULATIVE TOTAL FROM 2019 TO MARCH 2024

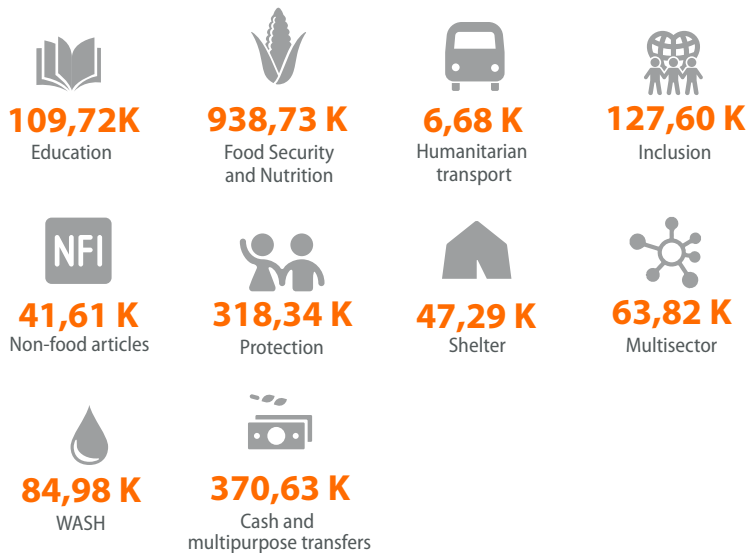


# 2,10 M

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DELIVERIES MADE\*

- 444,78 K girls
- 452,20 K boys
- 708,98 K women
- 503,44 K men
- 0,3 K others

### Sector



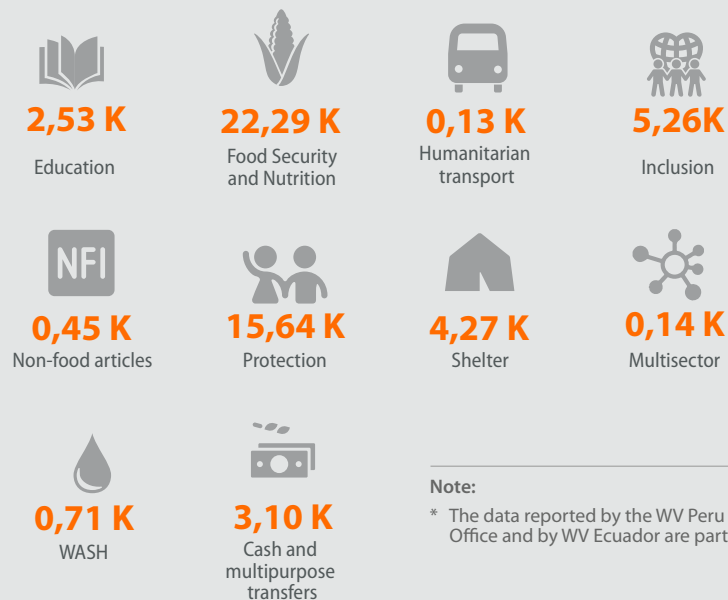
## JANUARY TO MARCH 2024



APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DELIVERIES MADE\*

# 54,52 K

- 11,75 K girls
- 12,22 K boys
- 15,40 K women
- 15,15 K men
- 0,031 K others



Note:  
\* The data reported by the WV Peru Office and by WV Ecuador are partial.

## INITIATIVE AND HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS:

During January to March 2024, World Vision deployed significant actions in Panama and Mexico, two critical points of concentration for migrants.

Faced with a notable increase in migratory flows in the region, the organization implemented measures to accompany partners in the field and shelters to reduce the impacts of dehydration, lack of hygiene, hunger, and emotional trauma resulting from this irregular and dangerous transit.

Essential humanitarian assistance was provided, with a particular focus on the well-being of children and adolescents.

	PANAMÁ	MÉXICO
Girls	0,06 K	5,77 K
Boys	0,05 K	5,68 K
Adult Women	0,15 K	8,85 K
Adult Men	0,19 k	9,17 K
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,45 K</b>	<b>29,47 K</b>







## CURRENT SITUATION

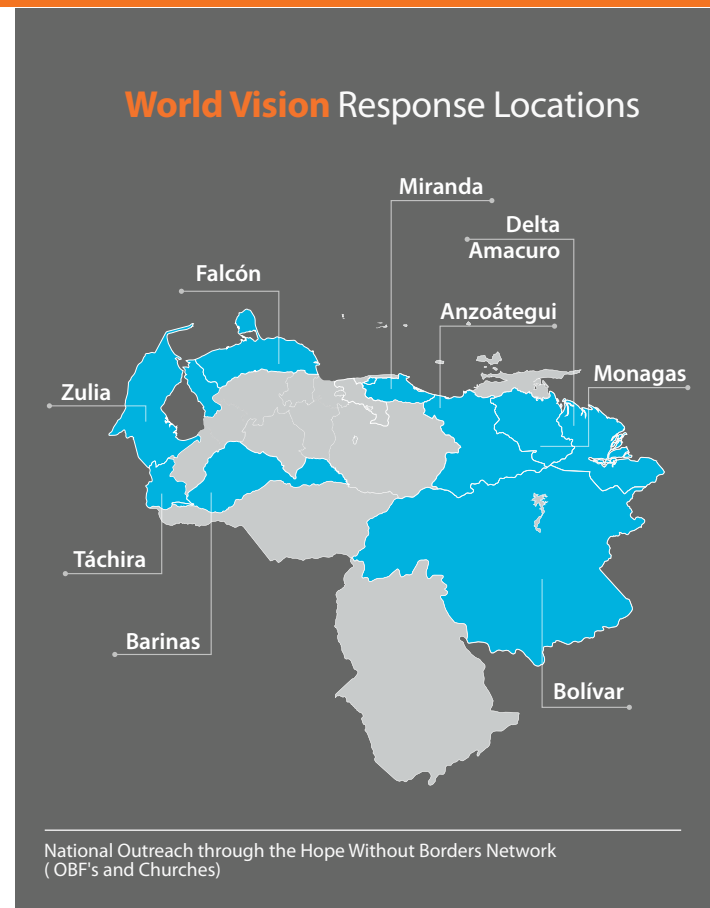
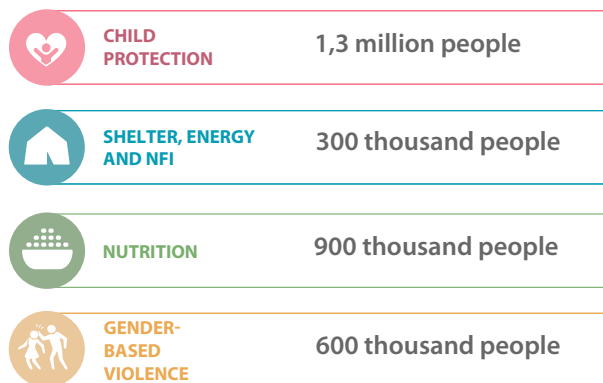
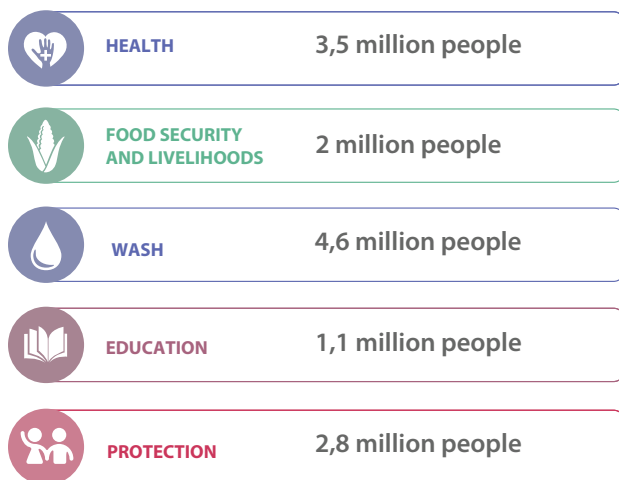
- The food situation in Venezuela is critical. According to the Centro de Documentación y Análisis Social de la Federación Venezolana de Maestros (Cendas-FVM), in February 2024, **a teacher needed 26 salaries on average to buy the Family Food Basket**, which in March exceeded US\$500. The crisis is felt in other sectors where the salary is barely enough to cover basic needs. This reality especially affects children and adolescents, who face greater difficulties in accessing adequate food, education, and health care.
- Food insecurity has worsened in Venezuela due to the economic limitations of households, which has increased vulnerability, especially among children and women. This vulnerability is measured through studies such as the Social Vulnerability Index in Venezuela (ENCOVI), which indicates that **89% of households are food insecure due to financial constraints**. This increase in food vulnerability directly impacts the demand for humanitarian assistance and the capacity of organizations to meet the basic needs of the population. Although some households have multiple sources of income and access to social programs, a large number of poor households in peri-urban areas face gaps in food consumption, indicating a severe food crisis.

With more than 1.5 million students outside the Venezuelan education system, thousands of schools operating on a “mosaic schedule” (face-to-face and virtual attendance), and a shortage of teachers, **Venezuelan schools face serious obstacles to their operation**. Recent measures of the Ministry of Education, such as validating the sixth technical year as the first year of university, have generated concern and criticism due to the lack of consultation with unions and universities. In addition, biosafety in schools is deficient, with a resurgence of respiratory illnesses and scarce attention to children’s health.

- Humanitarian aid organizations face the threat of not being able to continue their operations in Venezuela. The possibility of passing **legislation regulating NGOs** may complicate the ability to effectively provide humanitarian assistance.

# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF VENEZUELAN IN THEIR COUNTRY:

According to the latest Humanitarian Response Report of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 5.2 million people in Venezuela require humanitarian assistance. The prioritized needs are:



## In order to attend in an articulated and integral manner to Venezuelan people in vulnerable situations, World Vision Venezuela urgently requires:

- Resources to implement projects in the Amazon region, especially focused on Education in Emergencies and Protection, areas where there is a large gap in humanitarian response.
- Increase the visibility of the Education and Health situation in Venezuela before international partners and donors to obtain more resources for these vital sectors.
- Sources of funding for Development programs that strengthen the resilience of local communities, promoting social and economic inclusion.
- Increased assistance in key areas such as Protection, Food Security, Physical and Mental Health, and Education, where Venezuelan children face significant challenges.
- Guarantee the continuity of our humanitarian aid and development programs, especially in the upcoming electoral processes, where additional difficulties of mobilization and access to vulnerable territories are foreseen due to the announcement of a possible suspension of working days.

# RESPONSE IMPACT

**VENEZUELA**  
**JANUARY TO MARCH 2024**



**14,87 K**

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DELIVERIES MADE\*

6,24 K girls

6,39 K boys

1,56 K women

0,68 K men

0,002 K others



**0,03 K**  
 Education



**10,92 K**  
 Food Security and nutrition



**3,68 K**  
 Protection



**0,24 K**  
 WASH

## INITIATIVES AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION:

- During this period, nutritional screenings and medical care were provided in Venezuelan border communities made up of indigenous peoples in dispersed river areas. These communities, affected by the lack of access to essential services such as outpatient care, received vital support to improve their health and well-being.
- As part of the “Hopes Without Borders” project, WV Venezuela successfully implemented a pilot of the Savings Groups methodology. Six groups were formed with 72 participants, mainly women heads of household, who completed the training plan. This initiative not only improved household income, but also facilitated access to food, strengthening the savings capacity and income of participating families.
- In collaboration with churches and schools, WV Venezuela distributed a total of 9,624 hot meals to children, adolescents, and adults in the states of Delta Amacuro, Miranda, Barinas, Falcón, and Monagas. This action contributed significantly to mitigate food insecurity and provide nutritional support to vulnerable communities.

### WV participates in:

CCT (OCHA Field Coordination Center), Logistics Cluster, Livelihoods Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, Protection Cluster, AdR Child Protection Cluster, Education Cluster, Wash Cluster, ONGI Forum, Access Group, Communication and Information Group, GTM Group (Co-Leaders), Advocacy Group ONGI Forum (Lead), Security Table ONGI Forum (Lead)

## For the next period, WV is preparing for:

- Addressing cases of undernourishment and malnutrition among children due to the high costs and difficulty in accessing food in Venezuela.
- Ensure continuity in the education system for children and adolescents who have dropped out of school, through educational leveling programs in the states where WV Venezuela works.
- Closer integration of child protection in schools, ensuring that teachers can identify and respond to the concerns of children, adolescents, and their families. All this to help mitigate challenges such as student desertion, absenteeism, low academic performance, and the loss of teachers due to migration processes. As well as promoting good treatment and responsibility of mothers, fathers, and caregivers towards children and strengthening the school-family-community link.

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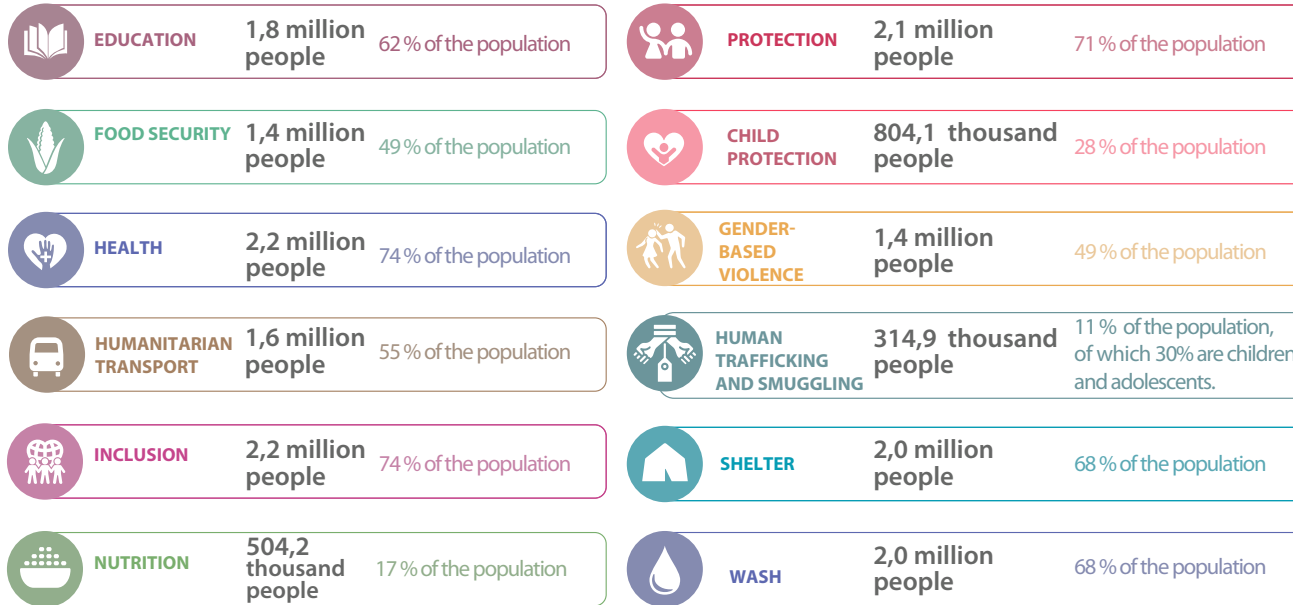




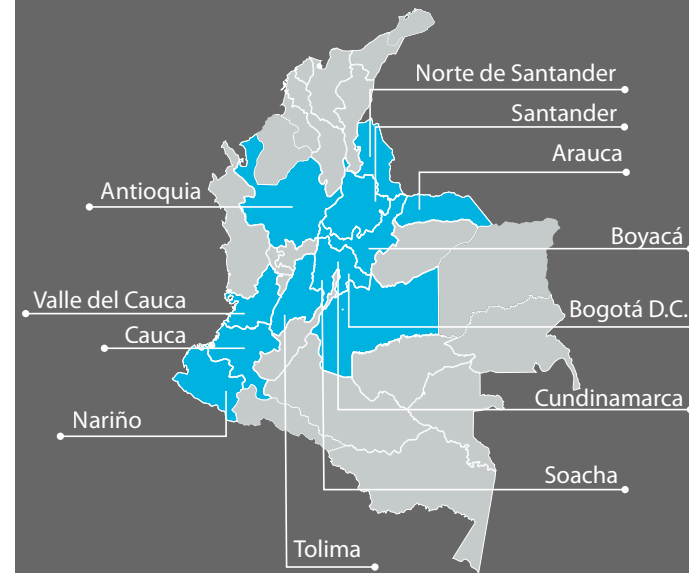
## CURRENT SITUATION

- The situation of saturation in services and lack of resources to attend to thousands of people who transit daily through various ports on the Colombian coast towards Darien, is one of the major concerns of mixed migratory flows in Colombia. In March, due to **the detention of some people dedicated to transporting migrants to routes such as the Darien Gap subsequent protests generated additional obstacles for migrants** seeking to move from Necoclí to Acandí and Capurganá. These logistical difficulties impact migrants' access to essential services and assistance programs in these affected areas, as well as significantly reduce their resources and prevent them from moving forward as planned.
- Although, after 10 years, there has been a **1.10% decrease in the number of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia**, there is still concern about the number of migrants who are unable to regularize their situation in the country, which influences their decision to migrate to a second host country. This decision, in the majority of cases, is made through irregular and dangerous routes.
- Some actions taken by Migration Colombia have posed challenges for migrants in the country. For example, **changes in the contact numbers for migration offices represent an additional challenge for the migrant and local populations** that needs to access services and procedures.

# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN COLOMBIA:

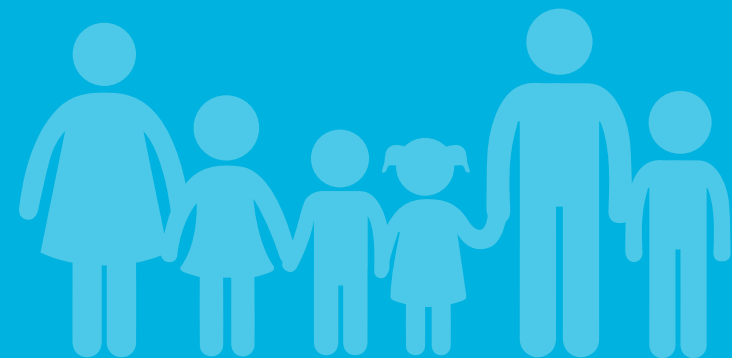


## World Vision Response Locations



In order to attend the migrants and refugees from Venezuela in Colombia in an articulated and comprehensive manner, is required:

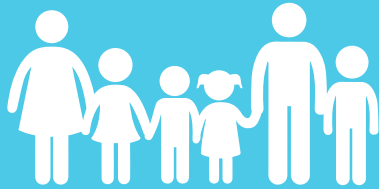
- Diffusion of operational policies, data analysis, sectoral reports, and contextual challenges inherent to the migratory routes to the United States.
- Obtaining financial resources for the implementation of specialized programs to promote the socioeconomic inclusion and family stability of migrant populations.
- Establishment of a system of continuous monitoring of Venezuela's political and economic dynamics, focused on anticipating and mitigating the possible ramifications of upcoming electoral events.





# RESPONSE IMPACT

**COLOMBIA**  
**JANUARY TO MARCH 2024**



**25,91 K**

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DELIVERIES MADE\*

- 2,67 K girls
- 3,34 K boys
- 9,08 K women
- 10,82 K men
- 0,015 K others

**0,13 K**  
Humanitarian transport

**11,37 K**  
Food Security and nutrition

**1,90 K**  
Multipurpose and cash transfers

**0,52 K**  
Inclusion

**7,56 K**  
Protection

**0,14 K**  
Multisector

**0,02K**  
WASH

**4,27 K**  
Shelter

## INITIATIVES AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION:

- WV Colombia successfully concluded its interventions with the World Food Program (PMA), facilitating the delivery of seed capital for US\$63 to 1,300 migrant family units, thus promoting their economic integration and financial stability.
- During the period, we were able to significantly integrate the migrant population into training programs of the National Learning Service (SENA), strengthening their skills and competencies, and alliances were established with private companies that generated 58 jobs for migrants, facilitating their labor and social insertion.
- In protection and livelihoods, workshops were held on decent housing, financial education, and prevention of gender violence, benefiting 118 people. These actions improved their quality of life and fostered their social, cultural, and economic integration into the host community.
- WV Colombia has carried out important advocacy work, advocating for the prioritization of children in the Territorial Development Plans and actively participating in discussions on the updating of the Cartagena +40 process. These actions demonstrate the organization's commitment to the protection and integral well-being of the migrant population.

### WV Colombia participates in:

Forum of Humanitarian Organizations, Interagency Group on Mixed Migratory Flows GIFMM

## For the next period WV Colombia is preparing for:

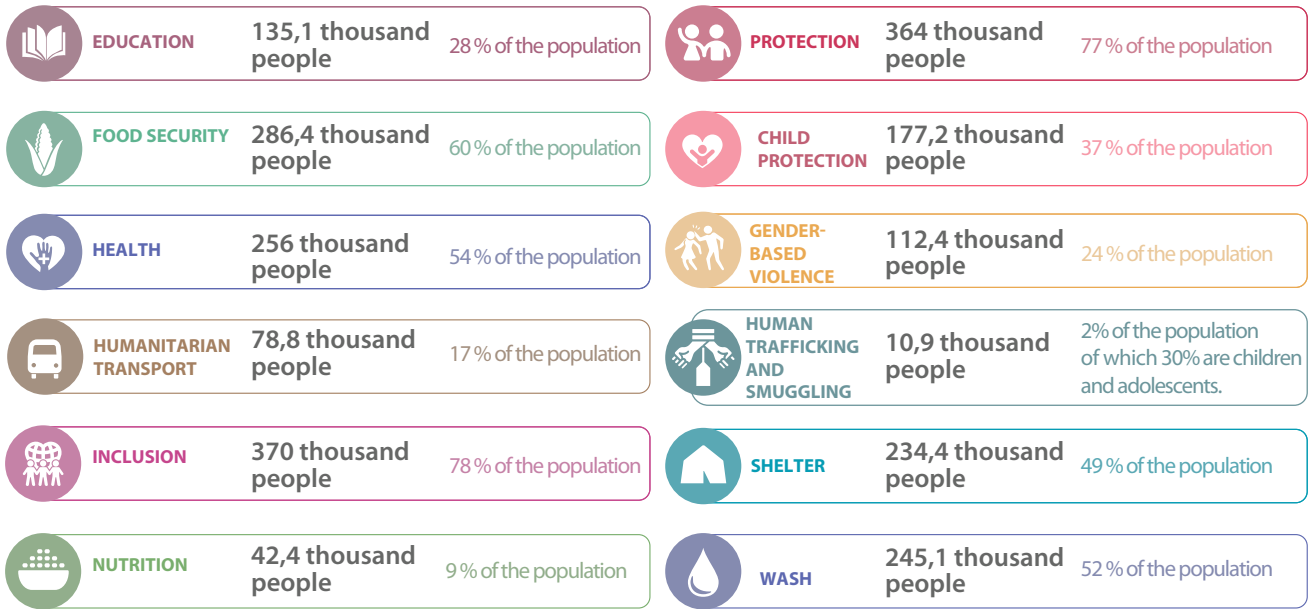
- Address protection risks faced by children and adolescents, including armed conflict and sexual exploitation, as well as the increase in child labor.
- Possible additional displacement due to the results of the presidential elections in Venezuela could increase rights violations, especially among the very young.
- In the long term, the possible implications of the U.S. elections on people in human mobility to the United States, to adapt its interventions and better protect this vulnerable population.

### CONTACTS:

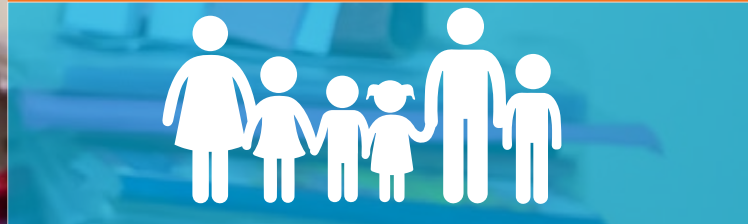
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## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN ECUADOR:



## RESPONSE IMPACT JANUARY TO MARCH 2024



# 0,29 K

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DELIVERIES MADE\*

0,05 K girls	0,14 K women
0,03 K boys	0,07 K men



**0,29 K**  
Inclusion

Note:  
\* WV Ecuador presents partial figures.

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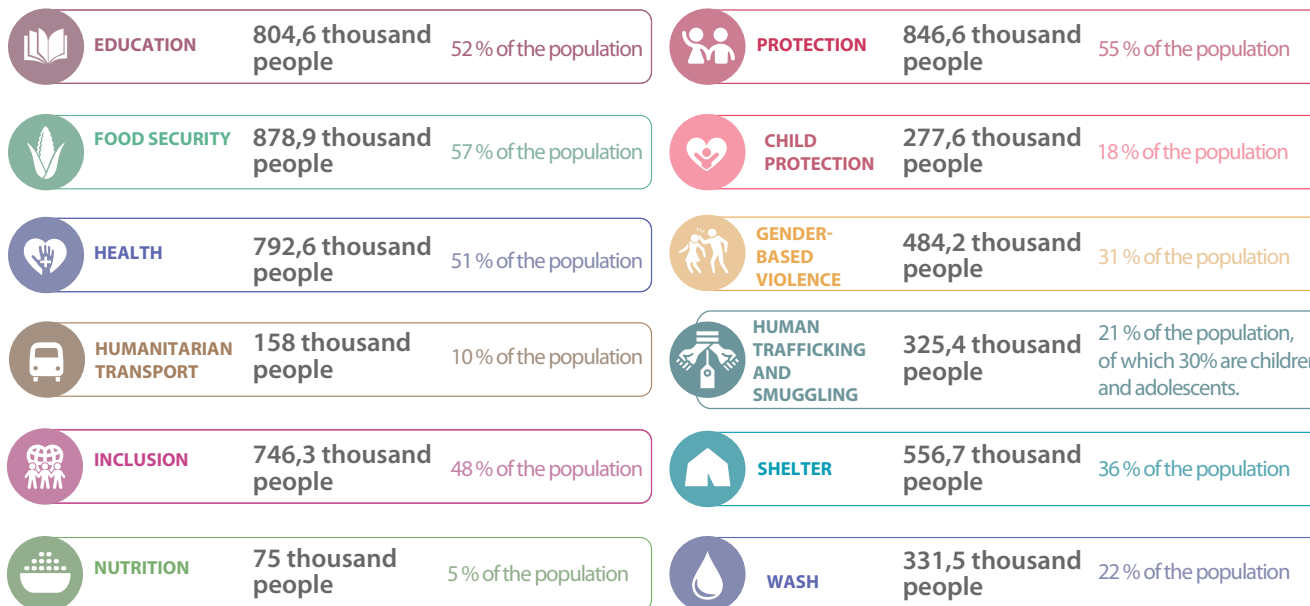


## CURRENT SITUATION

- From January to March, **Peru faced a critical health emergency due to the increase in cases of dengue fever**, with a total of 82 deaths and more than 79,000 confirmed cases. This situation mainly affected the regions of La Libertad and Lima, where WV Peru's projects for migrants are concentrated, impacting the health and economy of the participants as they had to face the costs of treatment.
- **The crime wave continued to rise in Peru, especially related to Venezuelan migration**, which generated a greater perception of insecurity among the population. Criminal activities perpetrated by gangs with Venezuelan members, such as 'El tren de Aragua', have affected the confidence in foreign citizens and hindered their economic and social integration.
- Migrant children in Peru face several challenges that affect their well-being and development. Many children have difficulty accessing education due to a lack of identity documents and encounter obstacles in obtaining adequate health services due to a lack of health insurance and a lack of knowledge about available resources. This can result in inadequate medical care and increase the risk of disease. In addition, **the food insecurity experienced by migrants in Peru has a direct and negative impact on children under 5 years of age.**







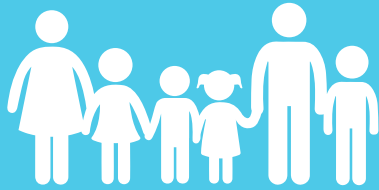
In order to attend the migrants and refugees from Venezuela in Peru in an articulated and comprehensive manner, is required:

- Address fluctuations in the Peruvian economy and labor market, which may affect employment opportunities for Venezuelan migrants. Specifically, sectors such as construction, informal trade, and services are areas of concern, and strategies are needed to mitigate negative impacts on the livelihood capacity of these migrants.



# RESPONSE IMPACT

**PERU**  
**JANUARY TO MARCH 2024**



**4,73 K**

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DELIVERIES MADE\*

1,67 K girls

1,31 K boys

1,23 K women

0,52 K men



**1,86 K**

Education



**0,19 K**

Inclusion



**0,44 K**

Multipurpose and cash transfers



**2,24 K**

Protection

## INITIATIVES AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION:

- The “Abriendo Caminos” project strengthened the mental health of adults through workshops that addressed issues such as healthy coexistence and the prevention of gender violence. Children and adolescents were also protected through activities that reinforced their social skills and taught them self-protection measures against violence and sexual abuse. In the same project, information on migratory regularization was provided to Venezuelan migrants, accompanying them in the process and providing them with legal assistance. In addition, they focused on regularizing their migratory status so that they could access basic services and formal employment in the country.
- In the Livelihoods component, **soft skills workshops and technical training were conducted to facilitate the labor market insertion of participants**. Worked in collaboration with local organizations and the government to strengthen and improve economic opportunities for migrants.
- In the “Food has no limits” project, nutritional sessions, and activities were carried out to improve the eating habits of the participating families. Information on healthy eating was provided and food hygiene was promoted to ensure their well-being, and food safety.
- In border regions, we provided protection and support to children and adolescents through activities that strengthened their resilience and contributed to their development. Training was provided to community leaders, promoting their participation in the protection of migrants' rights.
- The “Education in Emergencies” project benefited specialists and teachers with technical assistance to improve the quality of education in vulnerable contexts. School furniture and school kits were provided to guarantee access to education for children and adolescents in these areas.
- In response to the dengue health crisis, a communication strategy was implemented to prevent contagion, using social networks and mass messages to inform the population about prevention and care measures.
- In the face of crime, support was provided to Venezuelan migrants in their migratory regularization, and awareness campaigns were carried out to combat discrimination and promote inclusion in Peruvian society.

### WV Peru participates in:

Information Management Sub-Group, CBI Sub-Group, GTRM Nutrition Table, Child Protection Sub-Group, GTRM Communications Sub-Group

## For the next period WV Peru is preparing for:

- Address challenges related to the social integration of Venezuelans into Peruvian society. Public perception, xenophobia, and discrimination can hinder their access to housing, social services, and civic participation. WV Peru should work in collaboration with public and private actors to promote a culture of inclusion and diversity.
- Strengthen relations and advocacy actions at the public and private levels. This implies working in a coordinated and inter-institutional manner, articulating processes, and generating shared actions.

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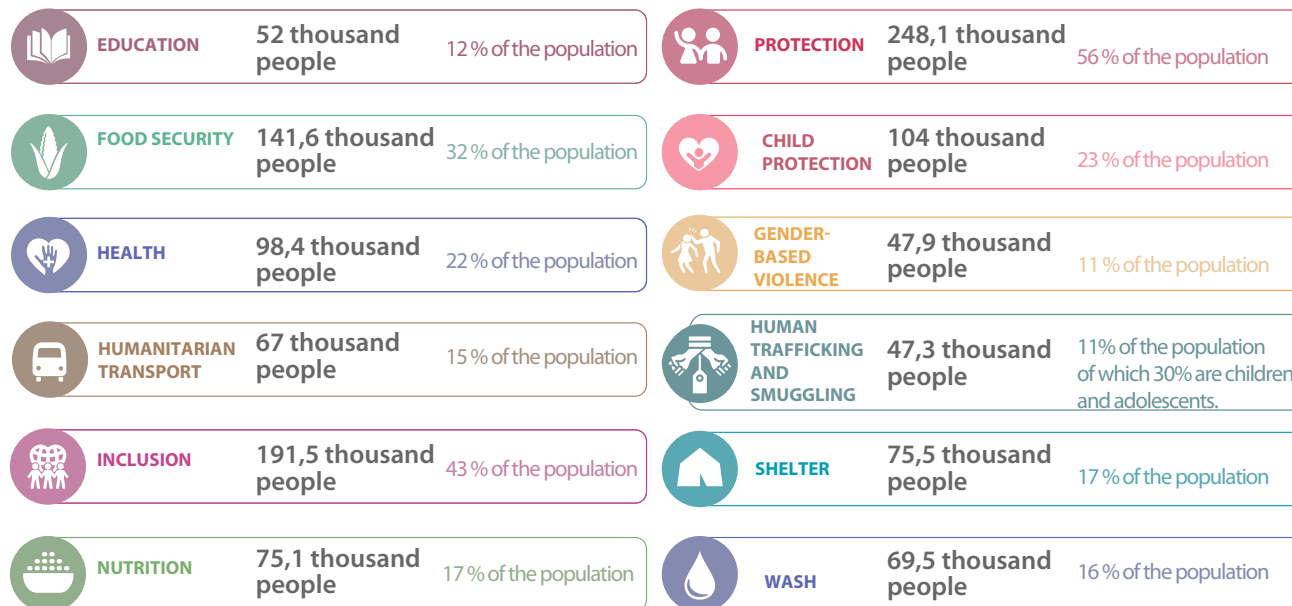


## CURRENT SITUATION

- ▶ The security crisis in Santiago de Chile has centered on Tomas, an informal urban area where various crimes have been reported. **Police interventions to evict these places have generated displacements of migrant families, including children and adolescents, due to detected illegal activities.** President Gabriel Boric has supported these actions, considering them a priority to restore citizen tranquility and address crime, despite controversy and criticism for the lack of a relocation plan for the affected people. During this context, media stigmatization of the migrant population has contributed to intensifying the perception of insecurity and discrimination towards this group in Chile.
- ▶ During the first three months of 2024, **Chile implemented a policy of expulsion of foreigners who have committed crimes, both administrative and judicial.** This measure was carried out through operations coordinated by Carabineros and the Investigative Police (PDI), with the support of the National Migration Service (SERMIG). These actions are part of the national policy on migration and foreigners, to strengthen public safety and prevent criminal recidivism. In addition, the Chilean Government is working on preventive measures to reinforce border control and the registration of persons who entered irregularly.



# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN CHILE:



## World Vision Response Locations

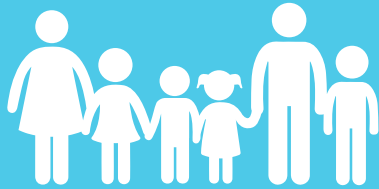


## In order to attend the migrants and refugees from Venezuela in Chile in an articulated and comprehensive manner, is required:

- To assist the migrant population in the area of education and protection in the region of Arica and Parinacota. Both the people served and the educational establishments have expressed the need for extracurricular support for girls and boys, as well as socio-emotional support to facilitate their school integration.
- To carry out advocacy work from the territories, establishing links with strategic actors, cooperation and collaboration contracts, and meetings with the institutional framework to establish coordinated and intersectoral work agreements.
- Addressing access to and permanence in the formal education system, offering educational alternatives, and providing psycho-emotional support. These measures are aimed at favoring the processes of integration, adaptation, mental health, and integral well-being of migrant children, as well as improving their learning processes.

# RESPONSE IMPACT

**CHILE**  
**JANUARY TO MARCH 2024**



**2,42 K**

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DELIVERIES MADE\*

- 0,79 K girls
- 0,83 K boys
- 0,54 K women
- 0,26 K men



**0,64 K**  
Education



**0,76 K**  
Multipurpose and cash transfers



**0,57 K**  
Protection



**0,45 K**  
WASH

## INITIATIVES AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION:

- WV Chile participated in the CIES 2024 International Conference, where the experience of implementing UNICEF's CATCH UP! program was presented, which benefited close to 400 girls and boys, improving their reading and math skills to facilitate their integration into the Chilean educational system and prevent them from dropping out of school and child labor. This program also provided comprehensive socioemotional accompaniment to support the children's migration process.
- Participants in the migration projects have received psychosocial and socioemotional support through case managers, facilitating access to benefits related to protection, education, and sanitation.
- The flow of care was improved by linking with special projects of partners such as ACNUR and UNICEF in Arica, and risk mapping activities have been carried out to better understand and manage the risks faced by migrants and refugees in the territories where the program is implemented.

WV Chile participates in:  
Network managed by ACNUR and UNICEF

## For the next period WVChile is preparing for:

- In the short and long term, social and political changes are expected to have a significant impact on the migrant population served by WV Chile. Although 76% of this population is Venezuelan, the remaining 24% is of various nationalities, including 9% of Colombian nationality. Given this diversity and possible changes in the composition and needs of the migrant population, the organization is preparing to adapt and address new trends and challenges. Maintaining flexibility and responsiveness will be essential to provide the necessary assistance in the face of any changes in the conditions of the migrant population.

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## CURRENT SITUATION

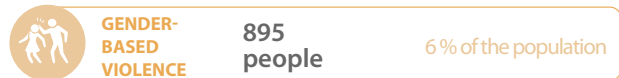
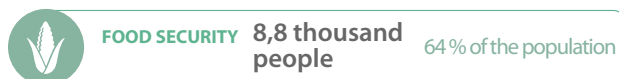
➤ Bolivian authorities have increased their control over the **alleged presence of the criminal gang known as Tren de Aragua**. This gang has been linked to illicit activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, and arms trafficking. As a result of these control efforts, Venezuelan nationals suspected of being involved with this criminal gang have been arrested. The intensification of migration controls carried out by the Ministry of Government and the National Police has had an impact on the flow of migrants on certain routes, especially in transit from Desaguadero to Pisiga. This has caused variability in the number of people requesting support, with days of massive presence and others of lesser

affluence. In addition, this situation has generated a certain rejection by the local population in cities such as La Paz and Oruro towards the presence of Venezuelans and other undocumented foreigners.

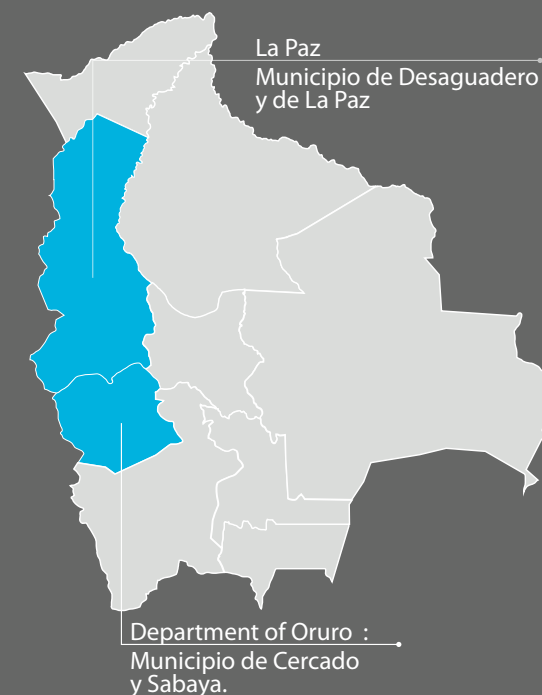
➤ Regarding the composition of migratory flows, it is observed that most people travel alone, mainly men. There are also reconstituted, nuclear, single-parent, and extended families, as well as people from the LGTBIQ+ community. These data reflect the diversity of situations and needs of the migrant population in Bolivia during this period.



# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN BOLIVIA:



## World Vision Response Locations

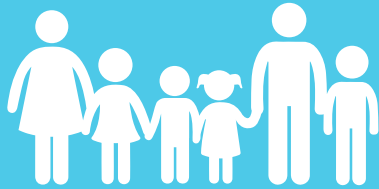


## In order to attend the migrants and refugees from Venezuela in Bolivia in an articulated and comprehensive manner, is required:

- Support migrant children and adolescents who intend to remain in Bolivia in their insertion into formal education systems and guarantee their permanence in these systems. This includes working on specific strategies to address the situation of unaccompanied or separated migrant children, which requires a specialized and coordinated approach between the government, the protection system, and migrant care organizations.
- Work on the cross-border articulation, with Chile and Peru, of comprehensive protection systems for children and the migrant population, which implies the need for adequate financing to carry out these actions effectively and sustainably.
- In the area of protection, there is a need to address the care of unaccompanied or separated children transiting through Bolivian territory who do not intend to remain in the country. Approximately seven cases of unaccompanied adolescents have been identified at the Desaguadero border point. Although information is provided on the protection systems and mechanisms available in Bolivia, as well as informing the competent authorities about the presence of these unaccompanied or separated children and adolescents, it is recognized that this action is insufficient. A more detailed analysis is required to provide a timely and adequate response to the country's existing norms and laws.

# RESPONSE IMPACT

**BOLIVIA**  
**JANUARY TO MARCH 2024**



**1,10 K**

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DELIVERIES MADE\*

0,18 K girls

0,20 K boys

0,25 K women

0,47 K men

0,010 K others



**1,10 K**  
**Protection**

## INITIATIVES AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION:

- WV Bolivia has provided safe spaces and emotional support for migrant children and adolescents, where recreational activities and the strengthening of assertive communication skills have been carried out. In addition, guidance has been provided to fathers and mothers on tender parenting guidelines, promoting a healthy and supportive family environment for their sons and daughters.
- In the town of Desaguadero, the provision of hot food and temporary shelter has been guaranteed, prioritizing attention to vulnerable people, more than 80% of whom are Venezuelan.
- Six border monitoring activities were carried out. Of the people attended, 78.70% were Venezuelans, 14.32% Colombians, 2.33% Ecuadorians, 1.70% Peruvians, 0.72% Chileans, 0.63% Jordanians, and 1.08% of other nationalities, circulating in transit zones in the cities of Oruro and Pisiga.

### WV Bolivia participates in:

R4V Local Platform, Red Clamor, UNHCR Partners Platform, and Ministry of Education risk management table.

## For the next period WV Bolivia is preparing for:

- Working on the identification of cases of unaccompanied children and adolescents at the Desaguadero border point, the need for more in-depth analysis is recognized to ensure a timely response based on current regulations and laws.
- Changes in trends in the mobility routes of migrants and refugees, as well as a new political context in the region. This requires continuous monitoring of the number of people moving across the Pisiga border to better understand these changes and adjust strategies accordingly.
- The increased intervention and control by Chilean and Peruvian authorities regarding the stay of irregular migrants in these countries has generated greater mobility between nations. Faced with this dynamic scenario, WV Bolivia is preparing to adapt and respond effectively to the emerging needs of migrants and refugees in the region. This implies working in a coordinated and inter-institutional way, to articulate processes and generate joint actions, strengthening advocacy efforts.

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## CURRENT SITUATION

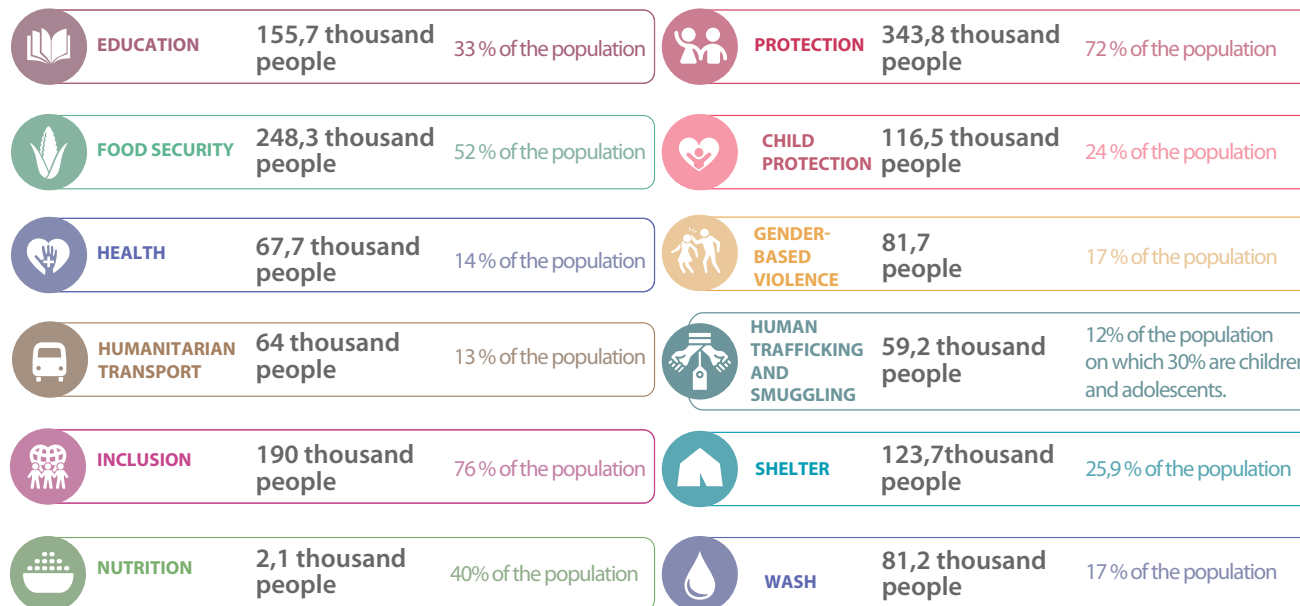
- The migratory situation in Brazil continues to be challenging in 2024, marked by a constant flow of Venezuelan migrants seeking refuge in the country. During January and February, more than **32 thousand Venezuelans entered Brazil, maintaining a daily average of between 500 and 600 new entries**, mainly through the border between Pacaraima and Santa Elena de Uairén. Within this migratory flow, it is estimated that 29% are children and adolescents, underlining the complexity and urgency of the situation.
- Data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection reveal a significant increase in the number of Brazilians attempting to illegally enter the United States. **From October 2023 to January 2024, 11,119 Brazilians were apprehended, representing a 210% increase over the previous year.**

This trend is of particular concern due to the high number of Brazilian minors leaving the country in search of a new life in large cities such as New York or Miami. The Darien crossing, a dangerous route between Colombia and Panama controlled by drug traffickers, has been an option for many Brazilian and foreign migrants who use Brazil as a springboard to the US.

- Migration in Brazil is affected by the **aftermath of extreme weather events, such as droughts and fires intensified by El Niño and climate change**, which has led to an increase in cases of respiratory diseases among the Venezuelan migrant and refugee population in the north of the country.



# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN BRAZIL:

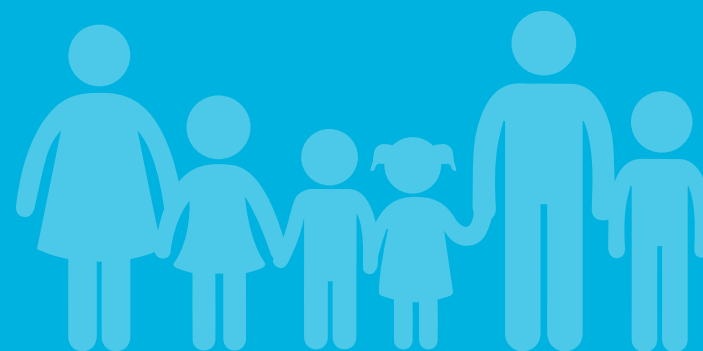


## World Vision Response Locations



In order to attend the migrants and refugees from Venezuela in Brazil in an articulated and comprehensive manner, is required:

- Seek resources to improve food security on the border, especially for children and adolescents facing malnutrition. We seek to establish a specialized feeding center for children and adolescents, with the collaboration of partners such as BHA and Casa Nutri.
- Additional funds to guarantee the implementation of new projects, as well as the hiring of technical personnel in areas such as health and food safety, where greater support is required.



## BRAZIL JANUARY TO MARCH 2024



# 4,75 K

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DELIVERIES MADE\*

- 0,09 K girls
- 0,07 K boys
- 2,45 K women
- 2,14 K men
- 0,004 K others



## 0,49 K Protection



## 4,26 K Inclusion

### INITIATIVES AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION:

- 799 members of the host community were reached with sociocultural and social cohesion activities. This included an [awareness-raising seminar on topics such as xenophobia and labor and community integration](#), thus strengthening the integration of migrants and refugees into Brazilian society.
- The Integração Project in Chapecó and Lucas do Rio Verde [trained more than 200 people in professional skills. This initiative included workshops on Financial Education and Revalidation of Higher Education Degrees](#), contributing to labor integration and access to services for the migrant and refugee community.
- Through awareness-raising strategies and seminars, [323 program participants were formally hired](#) in Roraima, Manaus, and São Paulo, two of them as Young Apprentices. These formal jobs guarantee labor rights and comply with Brazilian legislation, with a focus on sectors such as retail, services, and industry.
- [A baseline study was published that addresses the reality of Venezuelan migrants and refugees living in Brazil](#). The report provides a detailed overview of the professional profile of this population and highlights challenges in areas such as employment and social integration.
- WV Brazil launched a [practical guide in Spanish and Portuguese on rights and services for refugees and migrants in Brazil](#). This guide provides crucial information on documentation, health, work, and protection channels, facilitating access to services for migrants and refugees in the country.
- [WV Brazil has actively participated in the Free and State Conferences preparatory to COMIGRAR](#). This national initiative seeks to deepen the debate on migration, refugees, and statelessness, propose recommendations for changes in public policies, and encourage the participation of the migrant population.
- A participant of the Ven, Tu Puedes project was elected as delegate and voter for the National COMIGRAR, which will take place in June. [Any will represent the community at the conference and advocate for the rights of the migrant, refugee, and stateless population in Brazil.](#)

#### WV Brazil participates in:

Co-Coordination of the Integration, Humanitarian Transport, and Internalization Sector of R4V. Member of the Protection Sector of R4V. Member of the Child Protection Sub-Sector of R4V. Member of the R4V GBV Protection Sub-Sector. Member of the Roraima Working Group of Operation Shelter. Member of the Manaus Intersectoral WG of Operation Accepted. Member of the State Intersectoral Committee of Attention to Migrants, Stateless, and Refugees of Roraima. Propaz Forum in Chapecó/Santa Catarina. Member of the Cash Transfer GT of Operation Reception. Member of the Security GT of Operación Acogida. Member Observer of the Quito process.

### For the next period WV Brazil is preparing for:

- Adjust actions in response to changes in Operation Reception, which include restructuring processes at the Brazil-Venezuela border. This involves facilitating the transition of migrants to larger urban centers, such as Boa Vista, and collaborating with the management of temporary shelters, which are now implemented by the Ministry of Social Development of the Federal Government of Brazil.

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## HOPE WITHOUT BORDERS in the media

### Colombia:

- [School dropout and overage students: Challenges for returning to school](#)
- [Project in Arauca and Norte de Santander attended to more than 20,000 migrants](#)

### Perú:

- ["Flavors Without Borders" Contest: Fusing Peruvian and Venezuelan gastronomy](#)
- [Three Venezuelan women who have found an opportunity in Peru](#)

### Bolivia:

- [Regarding the draft law "Enhanced Protection for Infants, Children, and Adolescents"](#)
- [TV Interview: "Darién: A Plug of Dreams"](#)

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WV Alemania	WV Canadá	WV Corea
WV US	WV UK	WV Taiwán
WV Singapur		

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