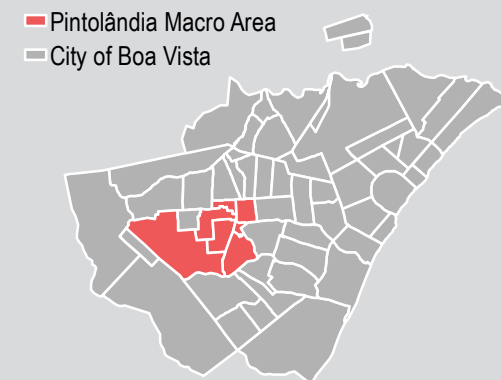


CONTEXT

Economic turmoil and civil unrest have led to the displacement of a large part of the Venezuelan population to neighbouring countries, including Brazil. The Northern State of Roraima has absorbed a large part of Venezuelans crossing over to Brazil, with an average of 416 arrivals per day (Brazilian Army, June 2018). With the aim to support humanitarian response in the State capital, Boa Vista city, REACH is conducting area based assessments.

This Neighbourhood Profile presents the current situation in West Boa Vista - the Macro Area¹ of Pintelândia consisting of the following seven neighbourhoods: Cambará, Dr. Sílvio Botelho, Jardim Olímpico, Jardim Tropical, Nova Canaã, Pintelândia, and Senador Hélio Campos. Information presented here is based on qualitative data collected between 22 - 28 June 2018. In total, 7 focus group discussions (FGDs) with 57 Venezuelan participants residing in the area have been conducted, as well as 7 key informant interviews (KII) with Brazilian community representatives and service providers. Findings are not statistically representative and should be considered as indicative only.

¹ Macro Areas are defined by the municipality of Boa Vista based on an administrative repartition of the city's neighbourhoods according to social services catchment areas.



DISPLACEMENT

Most commonly reported reasons for coming to this area

- 1) **Presence of family members and acquaintances**
- 2) **Low cost of housing**
- 3) **Support from community:** Many host community members as well as Venezuelans living in this area were reported to share their homes with Venezuelans.

Intentions

Intentions to stay: The majority of Venezuelans residing in this area reportedly intend to stay for at least the coming 12 months, due to affordable rent prices. Those that wish to leave Boa Vista will do so in search of better livelihood opportunities. Most popular intended destinations include São Paulo in Brazil.

New arrivals

People in transit: The majority of new arrivals are reported to be people in-transit. Larger waves of new arrivals have been reported mostly in the neighbourhoods of Cambará.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Population composition

Mixed profile: Most Venezuelans residing in this area were reported to be family groups. Single men were reported to live mostly in Cambará, Jardim Olímpico and Nova Canaã. Most

Venezuelans in this area were said to live in shared rented houses hosting 2 to 3 families.

Education background

Low education levels: The large majority of Venezuelans in this area were reported to have obtained a high school diploma. However, there are reportedly few professionals with higher education, such as lawyers, within the community.

LEGAL STATUS

Documentation

Majority documented: Most Venezuelans in the area are reportedly registered with the Federal Police. Most unregistered individuals reported already having registration appointment dates.

Legal pathway: The majority of Venezuelans have reportedly registered as asylum seekers as this was reported to be the only option available when registering with local authorities. It was also reported that some Venezuelans opted for temporary residency* due to perceptions that the two-year validity of this document, as opposed to annual renewals of asylum-seeker status, will afford greater protection.

*Under Brazilian legislation (2017), Venezuelan nationals have the right to apply for temporary residence in Brazil, valid for two years.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Awareness of legal rights

Low levels of awareness and lack of information: Most FGD participants are not informed about their legal rights. Main reported information needs include local labour laws (including how

to register small businesses) and immigration laws in Brazil.

Sources of information

Word-of-mouth via personal acquaintances and Internet through social media groups are the exclusive information sources reported by Venezuelans in this area. All FGD participants reported having internet access, except those in Nova Canaã and Jardim Tropical.

PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Main trends

Although most FGD participants reported their relation with the host community to be good (mentioning cases of spontaneous donations done by locals), there were reports of growing tension and distrust between the two communities.

Reported tension factors

Reported cases generating tensions between the two communities include bullying acts against Venezuelan students in schools and intimidating acts against Venezuelans (such as verbal harassment).

LIVELIHOODS

Employment

Access to job opportunities:	Extremely limited, from 2 to 10 working days/month.
Commonly reported reasons limiting access to formal job opportunities:	Language barriers, lack of documentation and lack of professional recommendation by locals.
Common source of livelihood:	Employment in informal sector, sometimes paid with food items.
Common sector of employment (male):	Construction as weeders and painters; and service provision.
Common sector of employment (female):	Service provision, as cleaners and child care and sales, as street vendors.
Commonly desired sector of employment:	Construction and service provision in transportation, hotel reception, sales and health, in nursing jobs.

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND AID

Reported access to the following services:

Service type	Level of access *	Additional details
Education	●	A significant number of Venezuelan children are reportedly out of school due to the lack of vacancies and needed documentation for enrollment, as well as to the distance to education facilities. In addition, there were reported cases of bullying in schools in Pintolândia and Jardim Tropical, which is said to inhibit families from enrolling children in local schools.
Healthcare	●	Venezuelans residing in this area reportedly have access to quality health services, particularly due to the presence of an Emergency Care Unit in the area.
Humanitarian aid	●	There is a reported network of aid in the area, led mainly by local neighbourhood churches. As such, Venezuelans in this area have reportedly received assistance, including housing support and donations of food and non-food items.

* Level of access to services: ● Good ● Moderate ● Limited

VULNERABILITY

Reported instances of child labour: NO

Reported instances of unaccompanied and separated minors: NO

Reported instances of security incidents within host community: NO

Reported risk activities: There is reportedly lack of safety equipment for male employees and risks of sexual harassment for women working in services. Venezuelans living in the area also reported the increasing number of employers that do not pay agreed-upon salaries and a plastic recycling company in the area known to expose employees to poor work conditions.

This map gives an overview of particularly vulnerable Venezuelan groups living in Pintolândia Macro Area, Boa Vista. This was identified through 7 FGDs and 7 key informant interviews and direct observation by REACH field staff. The reported data was collected on 26 June 2018.

- Vulnerable groups
- Shelter
- Public health services (UBS)
- Roraima general hospital
- Pintolândia Macro Area
- Rivers and lakes
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Tertiary road

A group of around 12 men from the Warao indigenous group live in the open air around the public square Germano Augusto Sampaio. The group reportedly are not registered with the Federal Police and have limited access to livelihood opportunities.

- Type of housing: Open air
- Family/group size: 12 adults
- People with disabilities: 0
- Latrine: No
- Water access: No

A group of 27 people, including 7 children aged 0-4 and 2 lactating women, live in the open-air around Nova Canaã shelter with no access to WASH facilities. The group reported being continuously removed from the area by both security agents and host community members. Nonetheless, they continue to return with the hope of accessing shelter opportunities.

- Type of housing: Open air
- Family/group size: 27 (12 adults, 2 elderly, 13 minors)
- People with disabilities: 0
- Latrine: No
- Water access: Yes

