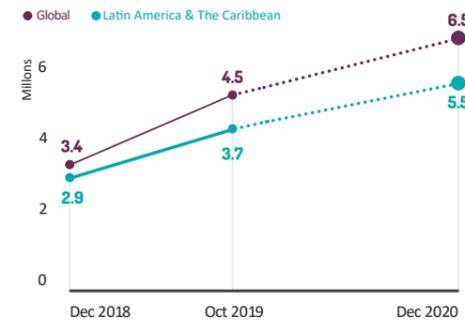
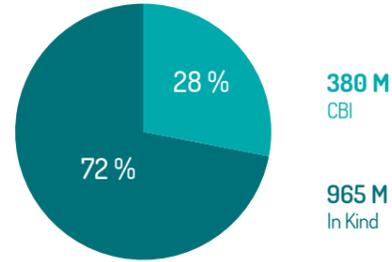


Population projection in destination



Budget requirement



SECTOR	PEOPLE IN NEED*	PEOPLE TARGETED*	REQUIREMENTS - USD	PARTNERS
Education	1.42 M	244 K	\$ 57.1 M	46
Food Security	2.59 M	1.42 M	\$ 211.87 M	42
Health	3.52 M	1.71 M	\$ 221.27 M	64
Integration	3.88 M	1.02 M	\$ 319.00 M	88
NFI	1.27 M	277 K	\$ 22.15 M	32
Nutrition	131 K	81 K	\$ 6.81 M	20
Protection**	3.21 M	1.81 M	\$ 221.70 M	98
Shelter	2.4 M	481 K	\$ 75.78 M	45
WASH	1.5 M	566 K	\$ 33.19 M	30
Humanitarian Transportation			\$ 13.14 M	15
Multipurpose CBI			\$ 105.96 M	38
Support Services ***			\$ 58.10 M	50

*The figure of People in Need and People Targeted does not include host communities | **Includes GBV, Child Protection, Human Trafficking & Smuggling | ***Communication, Coordination, Information Management and Fundraising.

PLATFORM	PEOPLE IN NEED*	PEOPLE TARGETED*	REQUIREMENTS - USD	PARTNERS
Brazil	289 K	216 K	\$ 88.21 M	29
Central America & Mexico	117 K	47 K	\$ 14.76 M	8
Chile	294 K	145 K	\$ 31.47 M	17
Colombia	1.77 M	1.33 M	\$ 739.21 M	59
Ecuador	468 K	316 K	\$ 199.35 M	36
Peru	617 K	235 K	\$ 136.53 M	28
The Caribbean	124 K	71 K	\$ 45.56 M	22
The Southern Cone	148 K	114 K	\$ 31.31 M	34
Regional**			\$ 59.66 M	22

*The figure of People in Need and People Targeted include only venezuelans in destination. | **This includes activities undertaken at regional levels, and does not represent regional totals.

POPULATION PROJECTION 2020

Category	Population
VENEZ. IN DESTINATION	5.54 M
VENEZ. PENDULAR	2.09 M
RETURNEES	0.68 M
HOST COMMUNITY	-

PEOPLE IN NEED

Category	Population
VENEZ. IN DESTINATION	3.82 M
VENEZ. PENDULAR	0.50 M
RETURNEES	0.35 M
HOST COMMUNITY	1.49 M

PEOPLE TARGETED

Category	Population
VENEZ. IN DESTINATION	2.47 M
VENEZ. PENDULAR	0.38 M
RETURNEES	0.26 M
HOST COMMUNITY	0.88 M

FINANCIAL REQUIRED

\$1.35 B

RMRP PARTNERS

137



The total budget includes activities targeting refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit to other countries. In order to avoid duplications, and unless otherwise stated, this population group is not included in the key population projections, PiN and target population figures.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

REFUGEES & MIGRANTS FROM VENEZUELA IN THE REGION



The RMRP 2020

In 2020, the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP, or Response Plan) is the result of field-driven planning, bringing together 137 appealing organizations, in consultation with host governments, civil society and faith-based organizations, local communities, donors, as well as the refugees and migrants themselves.

The RMRP seeks to complement and strengthen national and regional comprehensive responses of governments, including the Quito Process as a regional intergovernmental coordination forum. The Response Plan builds on the principles outlined in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, the Global Compact on Refugees and its comprehensive response framework, as well as the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration. Activities under the RMRP intend to bridge the nexus between a humanitarian/emergency response and the longer-term perspective to build resilience at the individual beneficiary as well as at institutional level.

This Response Plan is intended to complement the interventions of national and local government authorities, supporting them to fulfil their responsibilities by investing in areas where specific assistance and expertise is required, or where the governments' own response capacities are overwhelmed.

As it concerns its scope, the RMRP serves to collate the comprehensive response to migrants, refugees¹, stateless persons, third-country nationals, and returnees from Venezuela, irrespective of their asylum or migratory status in the respective host country. As such, it addresses the needs of those engaged in pendular movements, those in transit, as well as those in a country of destination, without distinction and without discrimination. In addition, the RMRP address the needs of affected host populations in the relevant host countries.

The coordination mechanism for such a large scale response combines the respective mandated responsibilities and expertise of local governments, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs, civil society and faith-based organizations to ensure robust humanitarian, protection and integration responses to the needs of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, as well as of affected host communities. It also ensures that humanitarian principles, refugee conventions and laws, human rights of migrants and the “do-no-harm” principle are upheld by all actors.

Drawing on experiences from other mixed refugee-migrant displacement situations around the world, the coordination at regional level between partners is convened by IOM and UNHCR, and managed through an inclusive, accountable and overarching Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform (R4V Regional Platform) which steers and monitors the operational response in support of refugees and migrants from Venezuela who have left and continue to leave the country, seeking access to basic rights and services, protection, as well as self-reliance and socio-economic integration.

At national and sub-regional levels, the Regional Platform is complemented by local coordination mechanisms (National and Sub-regional Platforms), in close collaboration with host governments. Dedicated National and Sub-regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platforms, charged with the operational coordination and implementation of the RMRP, are in place in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru- at the national levels- and in the Caribbean, Central America/Mexico and Southern Cone- at sub-regional levels. Their configuration is based on each situational context and the operational capacities of governments and RMRP actors, taking into account existing coordination structures.

To ensure that the humanitarian, protection and integration needs of refugees and migrants from Venezuela and of affected host communities are identified, planned for and met, sector groups focusing on education, food security, health, humanitarian transport, integration, non-food items, nutrition, protection (including child protection, gender-based violence and human trafficking and smuggling), shelter and WASH are established at regional and national/sub-regional levels. A comprehensive monitoring and reporting framework is part of the RMRP, and will report on progress per country, disaggregating target populations by age and gender.

By participating in this Response Plan, organizations commit to engaging in R4V regional, sub-regional and national coordination mechanisms, adhering to agreed standards, and reporting on their achievements and on funds received through the RMRP framework. Monitoring and reporting procedures are agreed in consultation between the regional, sub-regional and national levels, and resulting data is published on the R4V web portal, while continuously updated financial information is available on the website of OCHA's Financial Tracking System (<https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/726/summary>).

Situation

The political, human rights and socio-economic developments in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereinafter Venezuela) has led to the largest flight of affected persons in the recent history of Latin America and the Caribbean. As of October 2019, there are about 4.5 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela- 3.7 million in the region alone - with no prospects for return in the short to medium term. Moreover, the situation also affects refugees and migrants in Venezuela, many of whom are returning to their country of origin, as well as third-country nationals living in Venezuela, stateless persons, and host communities.

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean continue to demonstrate continuous solidarity and generosity towards Venezuelans. Neighboring countries of Venezuela have maintained an open-border policy. To date, government efforts resulted in more than 2 million residencies granted to Venezuelans while more than 630,000 have been registered as asylum seekers or recognized as refugees. In several countries, additional exercises to register and regularize the status of undocumented Venezuelans are underway. The net effect of these efforts helps to ensure the effective access to basic rights and services, including health, education and employment, in many parts of the region.

Considering the multinational and multidimensional nature of these movements, the host governments have sought solutions to specific regional challenges through the Quito Process. This is a State-led initiative to promote consensus and dialogue between countries receiving Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In September 2018, 11 States signed onto the Declaration of Quito on Human Mobility of Venezuelan Citizens in the Region and regional participation has expanded over the subsequent rounds of meetings (November 2018; April & July 2019). Specifically, the Quito Plan of Action (Quito II) and the Road Map of the Buenos Aires Chapter (Quito IV) outline the harmonization of specific measures for the response to the refugee and migrant crisis.

The unprecedented influx of refugees and migrants from Venezuela has placed immense pressures on governments in receiving countries. These pressures often take multiple forms and operate in parallel, ranging from stresses on public services and budgets to negative public opinion and attitudes towards the Venezuelan population, including an increase in expressions of xenophobia and social rejection. Recently, new or revised entry requirements for Venezuelan refugees and migrants have been introduced by some governments.

In this context, an increasing number of Venezuelans remain in irregular situations due to various factors, including lack of documentation, administrative procedures and access restrictions, long waiting periods and high application fees, among others. Venezuelans who are not able to access a regular status have become more vulnerable to all forms of exploitation and abuse, violence and discrimination, smuggling and trafficking and negative coping mechanisms. Groups of refugees and migrants with specific needs, amongst others, unaccompanied and separated children, elderly, people with disabilities, single or young mothers and pregnant women, people with chronic illnesses and HIV/AIDS, LGBTI community face heightened protection risks.

The types of needs of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in transit and destination countries can be considered as falling within the following areas:

- Emergency humanitarian needs, including access to basic services (shelter, food, health, non-food items, education).
- Protection needs, including predictable regular status, asylum and documentation, information on access and availability of services and rights.
- Socio-economic integration needs, including access to the labour market, social integration and the recognition of academic degrees, titles and skills in host countries.

¹ For the purposes of this document, any reference to “refugees” shall be read to include asylum-seekers.