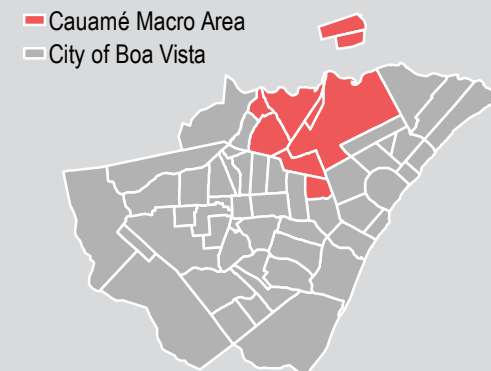


CONTEXT

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 Boa Vista's North - the Macro Area¹ of Cauamé consisting of the following nine neighbourhoods: Aeroporto, Caranã, Cauamé, Jardim Caranã, Jardim Floresta, Liberdade, Monte das Oliveiras, Pedra Pintada and Said Salomão. Information presented here is based on qualitative data collected between 13 - 27 May 2018. In total, 12 focus group discussions (FGDs) with 96 Venezuelan participants residing in the area have been conducted, as well as 16 key informant interviews (KII) with Brazilian community representatives. 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) **Availability of livelihood opportunities**
- 3) **Support from host community:** many Venezuelans in peri-urban areas have been granted access to semi constructed houses in exchange for services

Intentions

Intentions to stay: The majority of Venezuelans residing in this area reportedly intend to stay for at least the coming 12 months. Some wish to leave Boa Vista in search of better livelihood opportunities. Most popular intended destinations include Manaus in Brazil and neighbouring Spanish-speaking countries such as Argentina and Peru.

New arrivals

Continuous new arrivals: Larger waves of new arrivals have been reported mostly in the neighbourhoods of Caranã, Jardim Floresta, Monte das Oliveiras and Pedra Pintada.

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 Jardim Floresta, Monte das Oliveiras and Said Salomão.

Most Venezuelans in this area were said to live in shared rented houses hosting up to 10 families.

Education background

Low education levels: The majority of Venezuelans in this Macro Area are reported not to have a high school degree. However, there are reportedly few professionals with higher education, such as engineers and graphic designers, within the community.

LEGAL STATUS

Documentation

Majority documented: Most Venezuelans in the area are reportedly registered with the Federal Police. Unregistered individuals were reported to be in-transit to other countries.

Legal pathway: The majority of Venezuelans have reportedly registered as asylum seekers. This process is said to be more accessible in terms of documentation required, although sometimes perceived as an obstacle to local integration and to returning to their country of origin. For these reasons, many FGD participants reported they would have preferred to file for temporary residence*, aspiring to acquire a legal status perceived as similar to that of Brazilian nationals.

*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: None of the FGDs participants indicated having sufficient knowledge about their rights in Brazil. Furthermore, informational needs were

reported to exist on: implications of registration pathways, validation and translation of documents, regulations on access to shelters and emergency numbers.

Sources of information

The main reported information sources are the Federal Police and word-of-mouth via personal acquaintances. Internet as a source of information is only sporadically mentioned, with access to the web often reported to be limited due to lack of mobile phones and internet.

PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Main trends

In all FGDs, participants underlined the generosity of their host community towards Venezuelans. However, both Venezuelan and Brazilian respondents also reported a growing level of distrust amongst the Brazilian host community, and an increasing number of verbal incidents against Venezuelans.

Reported tension factors

Health services are perceived by host community as being overstrained due to the inflow of Venezuelan migrants and asylum seekers. This has reportedly created frustrations.




LIVELIHOODS

Employment

Access to job opportunities:	Limited
Commonly reported reasons limiting access to formal job opportunities:	Language barriers; lack of required documents, discrimination
Common source of livelihood:	Employment in informal sector on a daily basis
Common sector of employment (male):	Construction and agriculture
Common sector of employment (female):	Service provision, such as cleaning
Commonly desired sector of employment:	Service provision, such as transportation, restauration and sales

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND AID

Reported access to the following services:

Service type	Level of access *	Additional details
Education		Many Venezuelan children in the area are reported to be out-of-school, primarily due to a lack of required legal documentation (i.e. birth certificates). Language barriers were also mentioned as a factor keeping mothers from contacting school services.
Healthcare		Venezuelans reportedly have sufficient access to needed medical services and medication. Although reporting difficulty to reach health services due to distance, residents of peri-urban areas have benefited from a home vaccination program since their arrival.
Humanitarian aid		There is reportedly an important network of aid in the area. Distribution of food and clothes by religious and community based organisations were among the most reported aid received. Priority needs were reported to be Non-Food Items (such as beds, fridges, stoves) and shelter.

* Level of access to services:  Good  Moderate  Limited

VULNERABILITY

Reported instances of child labour:	YES
Reported instances of unaccompanied and separated minors:	NO
Reported instances of security incidents within host community:	NO
Reported risk activities: Stonemasons reportedly have to work without safety equipment (such as helmets and safety gloves).	

This map gives an overview of the living/housing conditions of Venezuelan living in Cauamé Macro Area, Boa Vista. These cases were identified through 12 neighbourhood FGDs, 16 key informant interviews and location visits by REACH field staff. The reported data was collected on May 13 and 27, 2018.

In an overcrowded house with partial roofing, four family groups, including a pregnant woman, another lactating woman, a person with physical disabilities and four children below the age of five, live without access to basic sanitary infrastructure:

- Type of housing: House
- Family/group size: 8 adults, 5 adults
- People with disabilities: 1
- Latrine: No
- Water access: No

On the road to Said Salomao neighbourhood five persons have been observed living in an abandoned caravan in precarious conditions:

- Type of housing: Abandoned caravan
- Family/group size: 5 adults
- People with disabilities: 1
- Latrine: No
- Water access: No

A group of around 180 people (majority of men), including an estimate of 30 children, live in the surrounding area of the Jardim Floresta shelter. The majority reportedly wish to have access to shelter opportunities, while some intend to continue their movement towards other states in the country. The groups reported receiving ad hoc assistance, including the distribution of food and hygiene products.

- Type of housing: Open air
- Family/group size: +/- 180 (150 adults, 30 children)
- People with disabilities: 0
- Latrine: No
- Water access: Yes

- Vulnerable groups
- Jardim Floresta
- Public health services (UBS)
- Roraima general hospital
- Area of reported child-labour
- Cauamé Macro Area
- Informal neighbourhood
- City of Boa Vista
- Military area
- Rivers and lakes
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Tertiary road

