



REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL RESPONSE TO LARGE-SCALE
MIGRATION OF VENEZUELAN NATIONALS INTO SOUTH AMERICA,
NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

CONTEXT OVERVIEW

In recent years, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has seen changes in its mobility processes. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has traditionally been a country of destination for thousands of migrants from Europe and South America; however, recent economic and political factors have shifted these patterns. It is estimated that the number of Venezuelans abroad rose from 700,000 to more than 1,600,000 between 2015 and 2017¹. This large-scale migration in South America is demonstrated by a significant increase of Venezuelan nationals in the sub-continent - approximately 900 per cent between 2015 and 2017 (89,000 Venezuelan nationals in 2015; and up to 900,000 in 2017). In Central America and the Caribbean, the number of Venezuelan nationals doubled from around 50,000 in 2015 to almost 100,000.

IOM has been compiling information at national level through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)² and, at regional level, through official data sources. IOM in cooperation with host governments and partners has activated its DTM to capture, process and disseminate information in order to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of the Venezuelan nationals in the region. Additionally, IOM enhanced its field work and data analysis capacity in the region to complement DTM findings and help produce reliable comprehensive information on the recent flows.

Despite these efforts, there are still gaps in information and analysis. There is a need for comprehensive and accurate information on actual numbers, geographical distribution and vulnerability conditions. Therefore, the basis of the assessment for this Action Plan relied significantly on qualitative data gathered through consultations with governments, field visits by IOM teams, press monitoring and specific requests for assistance by the most impacted countries.

IOM and its partners foresee that an intensification of the outflows of Venezuelans is most likely to happen given recent developments in the country, especially regarding reported limitations to access to services in some areas such as health and food, lack of cash and political polarization. The trend implies continued and exacerbated challenges to host governments' ability to respond according to national and international standards in data production and dissemination, institutional capacity and coordination, direct assistance as well as socio-economic integration.

Migration management institutions in the region are perceived as robust to address every day mobility dynamics. However, the large-scale and mixed flows of Venezuelan nationals is a new phenomenon for the region in terms of numbers, status, and diversification of

destinations that has increasingly made evident the need for compatible operational frameworks, sharing of best practices and common situation monitoring platforms.

IOM commends all countries in the region that have adopted and implemented migration instruments that have made receiving Venezuelan nationals possible. The countries, leading their respective initiatives, have done so in line with joint statements at the regional level as well as by international organizations. All the actions undertaken build and support the response of concerned States (all IOM Member States), while identifying vulnerabilities, assisting Venezuelan nationals, and supporting efforts to prevent possible manifestations of xenophobia and discrimination.

All proposed activities are to be conducted in line with rights-based approach, key standards in protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and data protection principles.

This regional focus will be closely aligned and coordinated with UNHCR's response in the region so as to ensure a comprehensive response to the mixed migration flows in accordance with respective mandates and responsibilities.

¹ IOM (2018) *Tendencias migratorias nacionales en América del Sur. Regional Office in South América*. February 2018.

² DTM is an IOM system composed of a variety of tools and processes designed and developed to track and monitor population displacement during crises

TRENDS AND FIGURES

Based on official records IOM estimates that the number of Venezuelan nationals abroad rose from 700,000 to more than 1,600,000 between 2015 and 2017. This stock figure does not capture systematically the number of men, women, boys and girls in irregular situation or those who are in transit, therefore country estimates are not strictly comparable.



Figure 1. Stock of Venezuelan population in selected countries.

There has been an intensification of flows towards traditional destinations as well as new destinations in the region and the world. Until recently, Venezuelan emigration was concentrated in two historic destinations: United States of America (290,224) and Spain (208,333). Today, these countries account for about half a million Venezuelan migrants.

The large-scale migration in South America, is demonstrated by a significant increase of Venezuelan nationals in the sub-continent; where Colombia accounts for about 600,000 Venezuelan migrants. In Central America and the Caribbean, the number of Venezuelan nationals increased from around 50,000 in 2015 to almost 100,000 today.

MIGRATORY BALANCE AND ROUTES

The diversification in terms of destinations combined with an increase in numbers, indicates a current mobility situation that is fluid and at times unpredictable. Air routes were initially preferred by Venezuelans to migrate towards countries such as the United States, Spain, Argentina, Chile and Panama; however, land and maritime routes have now become more significant given the high cost of air fares and the limited availability of flights leaving Venezuela.

Short distances facilitate maritime mobility to the neighbouring Caribbean islands, such as Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, and Trinidad and Tobago. Colombia is the main destination for Venezuelans in South America. It is worth noting that a large percentage of Venezuelan nationals enter Colombia in transit. This dynamic not only

has remained steady, but also increased in recent months, with the following key destinations: Ecuador, Peru, Chile, United States, Panama, Mexico, Spain, Argentina, Brazil and Costa Rica (Colombia Migration, 2017).

Venezuelan nationals enter Colombia and Brazil mostly via land routes.

In Brazil, the highest number of entries by Venezuelan nationals is registered in the state of Roraima. In Colombia, the largest number is registered in the city of Cucuta. Rumichaca, Tumbes and Tacna register numerous entries and represent important entry points of Venezuelan nationals into Ecuador, Peru and Chile, respectively.

The balance between entries and exits of Venezuelan nationals in the region shows a clear increase in arrivals, as demonstrated in the map in Figure 2.

Country specific information based on available official data provides further evidence of this trend:

- There has been a 51% increase in the number of Venezuelans nationals in Argentina over the past two years.
- More than 100,000 Venezuelan nationals entered Chile during 2016.-2017. Most entries were registered at the International Airport in Santiago as well as land borders with Argentina and Peru.
- In Peru, only during the first two months of 2018, the migratory balance was approximately 40,000 for Venezuelan nationals, while the total for 2017 registered approximately 100,000.
- In Ecuador, there is a sustained growth in the Venezuelan population over the last two years. Most Venezuelan nationals arrive through Colombia, mainly crossing the Rumichaca International Bridge. In the period of 2015-2016, the number of entries by air diminished (-27,1%) while land entries increased significantly (139%).
- Balance of entries and exits of Venezuelan nationals in Central American and Caribbean countries also shows a sustained growth over the past years, such as the case of Costa Rica.
- Inflows from Venezuelan nationals to Trinidad and Tobago show a steady decrease over the last three years, however, the migratory balance increased in 2017.



Figure 2. Accumulated migratory balance in selected countries

REGULARISATION

Each destination country in the region is processing legal status based on requests by the Venezuelan nationals (temporary/permanent residence, temporary protection, asylum seeker, refugee status, etc). Several host countries in the region have been regularising important numbers of Venezuelans through the application of general or specific migration instruments. By means of these regularisation mechanisms, over 400,000 temporary and permanent residency permits have been granted which have permitted Venezuelan migrants in the region to access basic services. The following table shows the number of residence permits issued to Venezuelan migrants between 2015 and 2017, based on official records.

Country	2015	2016	2017
Argentina	5,784	12,859	31,167
Brazil	N.A	N.A	8,470
Colombia	11,743	15,541	68,799
Chile	9,730	26,625	84,425
Ecuador	10,543	14,818	15,800
Peru	1,366	2,314	21,250
Uruguay	710	864	3,271
Costa Rica	N.A	950	1,200
Mexico	6,464	7,449	9,236
Panama	N.A	4,615	15,366
Dominican Republic	345	749	1,529
Canada	935	1,020	1,025

Some distinctive features of the regularisation mechanism for Venezuelan nationals in some of these countries are:

Argentina. Apart from the residence permits issued by means of the usual criteria (employment, family reunification, etc.), Argentina applies the Residence Agreement for Nationals of the States Parties and Associated States of Common Southern Market (Mercado Común del Sur – MERCOSUR). Furthermore, by issuing Decree DNM°594/2018, it extended the timeframe for presentation of required documentation (for instance criminal records). From 2014 to February 2018, 51% of residence permits were issued to men and 49% to women. The profile of the population is young (9.6 % are children between 0-14 and almost 90% are between 15 to 63 years old). They generally have high levels of education (51% with university studies).

Brazil. In March 2017, the National Council of Immigration issued CNlg Normative Resolution No.126, which grants a two-year temporary residence to foreigners from bordering countries for which the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement is not effective. Therefore, Venezuelan nationals can apply for this permit. In July 2017, by means of a judicial decision, a measure of migration fee exemption was introduced. Between March and February 2018, 10,000 residence permits were issued though Normative Resolution No. 126. Of the total number of applicants for temporary residence, half were filed in the State of Roraima. In 14 March 2018 an Interministerial Decree consolidated the residence permit, under Brazil's New Migration Law.

Chile. Some countries in the Americas issue residence permits to Venezuelan nationals mainly through the ordinary channels of regularisation. In this sense, the number of residence permits issued by Chile is noteworthy. It is the group that submitted the largest number of applications for legal residence in the period 2016-2017. The

applications were mostly in the Metropolitan Region (75%), followed by Valparaíso Region (7.4%), and Maule Region (3.7%). The profile of the temporary visa applicants is young (almost 80% are between 15-44 years old). In the last two years, more men than women applied for visas. In the last 3 years, about 125,000 residence permits were issued. There was an increase in temporary visas by 273% from 2015 to 2016, and by 316% from 2016 to 2017.

Colombia. In July 2017, Colombia implemented a Special Permit of Permanence by Resolution No. 5797/2017. In the first stage, the situation of approximately 68,374 Venezuelan nationals who had entered before July 28 was regularised. This Special Permit has been issued mainly in the cities of Bogotá, Medellín and Barranquilla. In February 2018, the second phase of the PEP implementation was authorised for the Venezuelan citizens who are at present in the country and who had entered Colombia before February 2 through an official immigration check post. Commencing the implementation of the PEP, 155,572 applications have been registered.

Dominican Republic. Residence permits issued to Venezuelan nationals in the Dominican Republic, show steady increase from 2015 to 2017. In 2015 the Dominican Republic issued 313 residence permits for Venezuelan nationals. In 2016 the number grew to 749 and in 2017 it was 1,529.

Ecuador. The Ecuadorian government in 2008 removed visa requirements to enter the country for transit or tourism purposes. Venezuelan citizens entering for transit or tourist purposes do not need visas for the first 180 days. They can, during that period, apply for any of the visas under the existing Organic Law on Human Mobility. In addition, there are two specific categories of visas that can be requested by Venezuelan nationals: since 2011 they can apply under the Ecuador-Venezuelan Migration Statute (2011) which grants temporary residence if economic solvency is proven. Through the UNASUR Visa (2017), the nationals of the block can have access to temporary or permanent residency status.

Mexico. Since 2015 there has been a steady increase in the number of temporary residence permits for Venezuelans. Out of the total of permits issued in 2017 for citizens of the Americas (38,886), 15% of them correspond to Venezuelan citizens (5,906), right below the temporary permits issued for US citizens and above the records for Cuban citizens. This same trend is observed in the number of permanent residences issued, with an increase of 49% between 2015 and 2017. With respect to the total of permanent residences issued for citizens of the Americas (23,665), 14% correspond to Venezuelan citizens, again exceeded only by the number of permanent residences issued to US citizens. The issuance of Visiting Cards on Humanitarian Grounds stands out, increasing from 181 in 2016 to 1,626 in 2017. These permits are granted to asylum seekers, on humanitarian grounds or for public interest.

Panama has been one of the main destinations for Venezuelan nationals in Central America for the past couple of years. From 2015 to 2017, Venezuelan nationals held the highest number of residency permits' approvals. Venezuelan nationals also hold the highest number of legalizations approved per year through the Extraordinary Legalization (for all nationalities-Decree 167). The data of 2017, surpassed four times the numbers in 2016.

Peru. In January 2017, Peru introduced a specific "Temporary Residence Permit" (PTP in Spanish) for the benefit of Venezuelan nationals that had entered the country before January 2017. Currently the deadline has been extended to December 31, 2018. Since its implementation, more than 34,452 Venezuelans have applied and 27,905 have received the PTP.

Uruguay. The country granted legal (temporary and permanent) residence to Venezuelan nationals through the application of the Residence Agreement for Nationals of MERCOSUR. Since 2014 the country has directly granted Permanent Residence to nationals of the member states of MERCOSUR, including Venezuela.

OVERALL IOM APPROACH

In support of host countries' and partners' preparedness and response capacity challenges, the following priority intervention areas have been identified:

KEY CHALLENGES



DATA PRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION

- Lack of an accurate estimation of the size, distribution and dynamics of the Venezuelan Migrant flows.
- Difficulties with matching cross-country data to understand flows
- There is no data available to identify migrants in most vulnerable situations and subsequently target assistance services.



CAPACITY AND COORDINATION

- The adaptation and or adjustment capacity of migration management related government entities is under pressure due to unprecedented large-scale flows.
- First line response public officials face a surge in workloads and increasing complexity in needs that need to be addressed according to international standards.
- The large migration flows have clearly challenged silo like responses in terms of sectors, levels of governments and agencies' mandates



DIRECT ASSISTANCE AND VULNERABILITY

- Difficulties with access to health and education, temporary shelter and food security, particularly in immediate arrival areas.
- Available assistance and referral services are insufficiently integrated to facilitate access for Venezuelan migrants in vulnerable situations.
- High and concentrated migration flows, as well as lack of documentation which exacerbates trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and gender-based violence, especially among indigenous and afro-descendent populations, women, unaccompanied children and adolescents, and LGBTI migrants.
- Overburdened social infrastructure in receiving countries







SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

- Venezuelan migrants may be perceived as taking jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities from local communities.
- The risk of public health issues related to large scale migration threaten the prospect of socio-economic integration.
- Some recipient communities and migrant groups may not be well prepared to embrace social and cultural diversity.

EXPECTED RESULTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

A two-year Action Plan to contribute to a **regionally coordinated** response to the large migration of Venezuelan nationals -in line with protection principles and sustainable development objectives

			
DATA PRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION	CAPACITY AND COORDINATION	DIRECT ASSISTANCE AND VULNERABILITY	SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION
Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4
Increased access for governments to relevant data on Venezuelan migration flows as basis to design preparedness and response measures	Assist governments and their partners to adjust operational capacity to manage large scale Venezuelan migration flows according to international standards	Provide timely assistance to Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys to support their differentiated needs while mitigating risks of protection incidents	Equip governments and their partners with new policy and operational tools for socio-economic & cultural integration of Venezuelan migrants in receiving communities
Funding requested: USD 4,870,332	Funding requested: USD 8,013,791	Funding Requested: USD 9,308,907	Funding Requested: USD 9,968,231

Data production and dissemination. Regional convergence of data collection, analysis and dissemination will help reduce information gaps and provide solid basis for preparedness and response measures in impacted countries. Based on standardized and adapted versions of DTM, new rounds will be conducted in most impacted countries including new questions in the DTM tools to measure indicators of vulnerability. In order to capture more detailed data on vulnerability, case studies on risks of smuggling and trafficking in persons will complement DTM reports. This set of analytical reports will be shared with government partners and UNHCR to present recommendations and identify tipping points in flows and risks.

Capacity and coordination. Managing large-scale migration requires adaptable institutional arrangements in terms of: following agreed upon standards in conditions of exceptionally high workloads, rolling out of multisector operations, national-local subsidiarity and complementarity and balance between short term measures and long-term response. All of this while maintaining a focus on protection principles and sustainable development goals.

Direct Assistance and Vulnerability. With better data and analysis and improved capacities to manage large-scale migration there will be a solid foundation to timely assist Venezuelan migrant women, men, boy and girls along their migration route and according to specific needs related to gender, ethnicity and vulnerability conditions. The Action Plan will support impacted government agencies and NGO partners to expand, complement and connect services that target needs, reduce the risk of trafficking in persons and smuggling, and guide their path towards successful socio-economic and cultural integration. Remaining responsive to the most vulnerable women, men, boy and girls (e.g. victims of trafficking and Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) is a guiding principle for any of the activities under this intervention model, and therefore IOM will work with governments in making sure that service providers follow protection standards and specific provisions on data protection and accountability to affected populations.

Socio-economic integration. Prospects of sustainable livelihoods and constructive interactions within receiving communities depend on the structural conditions of the economy, labour markets, security, civic culture and tradition of cultural diversity. Within this context, any intervention must be realistic in terms of changes it can bring forward in short and medium term. Based on extensive experience in the region, IOM's approach for this component focuses on strengthening the existing government and NGO partner arrangements for access to labour markets, entrepreneurship development and inter-cultural dialogue. Additionally, the Action Plan will complement current national responses with best practices in the region and remain flexible to new alternative arising from active social dialogue between the private sector, the government, NGOs and society at large.

In terms of geographical coverage, the Action Plan, will prioritize recipient and transit countries that are most impacted as illustrated in the trends and figures as well as strategic and policy considerations as a result of consultations with the governments in those countries. The country list will be regularly reviewed based on unforeseen developments or any change in trends.

South America	Central America	North America	Caribbean
Argentina Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Peru Uruguay Venezuela	Costa Rica Panama	Mexico	Aruba Curacao Bonaire Guyana Dominican Republic Trinidad and Tobago



To achieve the expected results under each area of the Action Plan for the prioritized countries, IOM has estimated that a total funding of **USD 32.326.041** will be needed in a two-year period. Detailed information on the funding requirement per country will be provided in the following sections.

Implementing Office	Data production and dissemination	Capacity and coordination	Direct Assistance and Vulnerability	Socio-economic integration	Evaluation	TOTAL	TOTAL
Argentina	180.572	458.203	-	161.225	-	800.000	2,5%
Brazil	321.000	321.000	2.354.000	428.000	-	3.424.000	10,6%
Caribbean	188.469	393.958	362.441	55.154	-	1.000.022	3,1%
Chile	227.273	224.138	235.110	313.480	-	1.000.001	3,1%
Colombia	1.745.950	3.313.160	3.487.141	4.853.748	-	13.399.999	41,5%
Costa Rica	166.016	264.117	338.070	481.825	-	1.250.028	3,9%
Dominican R.	219.190	31.313	62.626	836.052	-	1.149.180	3,6%
Ecuador	295.609	509.104	381.007	853.981	-	2.039.700	6,3%
Guyana	152.856	283.649	246.176	17.334	-	700.015	2,2%
Mexico	193.576	105.862	105.862	260.118	-	665.418	2,1%
Panama	237.514	574.631	559.690	628.263	-	2.000.098	6,2%
Peru	255.255	419.752	389.972	879.211	-	1.944.190	6,0%
Uruguay	-	87.049	-	62.965	-	150.014	0,5%
Venezuela	-	528.402	-	-	-	528.402	1,6%
RO Buenos Aires	367.678	328.361	513.064	-	164.780	1.373.882	4,3%
RO San Jose	319.374	171.093	273.749	136.875	-	901.092	2,8%
TOTAL	4.870.332	8.013.791	9.308.907	9.968.231	164.780	32.326.041	100%
TOTAL	15,1%	24,8%	28,8%	30,8%	0,5%		

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITY FRAMEWORK

The outputs developed under each outcome presented in the previous section, are outlined below. IOM has also developed an activity framework under each outcome that are responsive to the challenges. For country level programming the activities will vary based on national identified priorities. Please refer to the country sheet for detailed information on how the Action Plan operates in each country.



- **DTM operations expanded to all receiving countries**
- **Vulnerability profiles for Venezuelan migrant men, women, girls and boys identified**

Activities under Outcome I “Data and dissemination”



DTM exercise in the Municipality of Arauca in the border with Venezuela ©OIM Colombia/Patricia Tinoco

At the regional level, IOM will work towards standardized application of DTM, guiding country missions and government counterparts through common tools, integrated analysis and quality control. While driven by the need for methodological convergence and multi-sector monitoring of large-scale migration flows, country specific data requirements will be factored in, to increase DTM relevance in each national context. The regional office will facilitate regional and sub regional multi-partner work sessions to reflect on DTM and case study findings. IOM country offices will implement DTM rounds and case studies on smuggling and trafficking in persons as well as negotiate data collaboration arrangements with UNHCR, migration agencies and partner NGOs. The activities considered under this outcome are as follows:

- Adapt the DTM toolbox to the regional flows
- Reinforce regional data analysis units with human resources and IT capacity on DTM planning and management
- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Organize regional and sub regional multi-partner work sessions on DTM results and related data
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration including GBV risks.
- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes.
- Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards



- **Comprehensive migration management capacity assessment available in the following areas: border management documentation and regularization, health (including mental health), education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance**
- **First line public officials and service delivery partners equipped to apply SOPs and related instruments for comprehensive migration management in large scale migration of men, women, boys and girls**
- **Regional and inter-governmental coordination mechanisms supported in: data sharing, joined planning, operational partnerships**

Activities under Outcome 2 “Capacity and Coordination”

The Action Plan will promote a common approach and corresponding tools to assess capacity to manage large-scale migration capacity as foundation for planning and programming. At the same time and in accordance with priorities in capacity needs, relevant Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) will be created/reviewed or adjusted. Training sessions will be conducted in the application of SoP and related instrument (e.g. GBV



DTM exercise in the Municipality of Arauca in the border with Venezuela ©IOM Colombia/Patricia Tinoco

guidelines). Support with related human resources and IT equipment will be provided in order to increase processing capacity in areas where bottlenecks are identified. Some of the areas that have been identified for the purpose of the assessment and the SoPs are: border management documentation and regularization, health/mental health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance.

The Action Plan will foster coordination at several levels: inter-governmental, inter-agency, regional and between service provider sectors. First, policy and technical fora will be supported at national and

local level and between IOM and UNHCR. The South American Conference on Migration (SACM or CSM in Spanish) and Regional Conference on Migration (RCM or CRM in Spanish) fora will be provided with technical papers to better inform discussion on Venezuelan large-scale migration. Based on demands as put forward by Member States, when needed IOM will also work with Common Southern Market (Mercado Comun del Finally, IOM will emphasize the identification and dissemination of good practices and the convergence of service providers using MigApp.

At the regional level, IOM will guide work in producing a standardized set of capacity assessment tools and lead coordination efforts with CSM, CRM and UNHCR building on its experience in best practice identification



and dissemination and recent regional collaboration initiatives. Activities considered under this outcome:

- Produce an adaptable toolbox to assess national or local capacities to manage large scale migration in the areas mentioned in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance
- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Create or tailor Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in border management documentation and regularization, health, employment and referral assistance
- Train first line public officials and service delivery partners to apply the SOPs and related protection instruments (including IASC GBV guidelines)
- Train emergency response government officials in Migrants in Countries in Crises Initiative (MICIC), and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), including information systems & environmental management components
- Provide human resources or case processing equipment for migrant registration and document issuing
- Provide human resource or IT support for border management
- Identify and disseminate good practices in social services for migrants, national - local joint response, contingency planning, interagency data sharing, interagency field coordination and binational border management arrangements
- Set up a technical secretariat for IOM-UNHCR coordination mechanisms at regional and national level
- Produce technical issues' papers on large scale migration for CSM and CRM fora
- Adapt MigApp as a virtual hub for information integration and dissemination targeting Venezuelan migrants
- Sponsor national and local inter-sectoral working groups for intergovernmental action



- **Migrant Support Centres (MSCs) in destination and transit countries fully operational to provide reception, referral and basic services**
- **Venezuelan migrant women, men, girls and boys in most vulnerable situations receive timely assistance in line with protection principles**

Activities under Outcome 3 “Direct assistance and vulnerability”

Through this third component IOM will support governments in setting up or improving Migrant Support Centres in critical receiving municipalities and border entry points while providing Venezuelan migrants in most vulnerable situations with assistance in line with protection principles as well as referral services in all relevant sectors, including education, housing, health/mental health, livelihoods. IOM will also improve critical health and education infrastructure to expand the capacity to serve migrants in vulnerable situations.

Additionally, IOM will set up and manage a regional fund for protection, assistance and integration of victims of trafficking and other migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, including victims of smuggling as well as men, women, boys and girls in highly vulnerable situations. Support provided through this fund will also include health and mental health services as building blocks for successful and sustainable integration. Finally, IOM will run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations.



Warao Indigenous participate in a cultural activity while staying in a shelter in Roraima, Brazil ©IOM Brazil

At the regional level, IOM’s focus will be in establishment of the fund to guarantee unified application of eligibility criteria and monitor quality assistance and promote the use of integrated data management on case registration and tracking. Activities considered under this outcome:

- Support governments in setting up or improving Migrant Support Centres in critical receiving municipalities and border entry points
- Provide MSCs with adequate information, materials and channels (including MigApp) to refer migrants to government and NGO sponsored labour and entrepreneurship services
- Establish feedback mechanisms to monitor migrants' satisfaction and improve services provided in the MSCs
- Provide periodic refresher training sessions to MSC staff on assistance to UASC, victims of trafficking and smuggling and other migrants in vulnerable situations and Train front-line staff on safely and ethically responding to disclosures of GBV incidents.
- Provide temporary accommodation solutions in cases of high vulnerability
- Improve critical health and education infrastructure that expand the capacity to serve migrants in vulnerable situations.
- Provide non-food items to migrants in vulnerable situations responding to gender specific



needs

- Plan and roll out movement operations in line with protection and do no harm principles, in support of local authorities
- Set up and manage a regional fund for protection, assistance and integration of victims of trafficking and smuggling as well as men, women, boys and girls in highly vulnerable situations.
- Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations



- **Government, CSO and Private Sector income generation and inclusive business programmes supported to facilitate access for Venezuelan men and women**
- **Health sector in impacted countries assisted in the design and roll out of public health campaigns addressing specific risks linked to large scale migration**
- **Awareness messages against xenophobia, discrimination and exploitation disseminated among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public**

Activities under Outcome 4 “Socio-economic integration”

The promotion of socio-economic & cultural integration will reduce pressures on receiving communities while improving living conditions of Venezuelan migrants in the region. IOM will carry out and disseminate labor market studies that identify opportunities as well as barriers for the sustainable participation of Venezuelan migrants in local labor markets, while designing and presenting to host governments initiatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants and to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications.

Negative perceptions between large scale migration and public health risks, may be detrimental for fostering a community context open to multi-cultural diversity and social integration. Therefore, IOM will reinforce epidemiological surveillance teams in the most impacted countries by large scale Venezuelan migration, and support logistics for vaccination and immunization campaigns in critical receiving areas. Finally, based on community stabilization experiences in the region, IOM will implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public, especially in fragile communities where there are significant proportional population influxes. Activities considered under this outcome:



Warao Indigenous benefit from income generation activities in Roraima, Brazil ©IOM Brazil

- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Design and present to host governments alternatives to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications of Venezuelan migrants
- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants



- Provide small grants to Venezuelan men, women and youth to access entrepreneurship training or set up small businesses
- Negotiate with private sector partners agreements on inclusive business and support to Venezuelan entrepreneurs
- Connect migrants with financial inclusion programmes
- Sponsor Venezuelan migrants' access to labour training and labour intermediation services
- Support peer networks focused on economic and social integration (emphasis on social networks) and monitor labour standards
- Support the establishment of communications and coordination channels between the health sector and the migration authorities
- Reinforce epidemiological surveillance teams in the most impacted countries by large scale Venezuelan migration
- Support logistics for vaccination and immunization campaigns in critical receiving areas
- Implement awareness campaign on social responsibility of private sector related to labour standards and decent work of migrants
- Collect and disseminate success stories of socio-integration of Venezuelan migrants building on IOM's "I am a migrant" campaign
- Implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public
- Implement media trainings to journalists in destination countries of Venezuelan migrants, about the flows' characteristics, government's actions and the importance of preventing xenophobia, racism and discrimination
- Co-fund small projects on inter-cultural dialogue in areas with reports of high tensions between migrants and receiving communities

With regards to gender mainstreaming, this Action Plan will employ a differentiated approach for women, children, adolescents, and the elderly, promoting the socio-economic and cultural inclusion of women as valuable and productive members of their host communities. Moreover, the Action Plan is aligned with the second and third objectives of the IOM Migration Governance Framework and with the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework, which aims, amongst others, to help crisis-affected populations, to better access their fundamental rights to protection and assistance through IOM support to States. Finally, the project actively contributes to the achievement of the SDGs 1.5, 3.8, 5.2, 8.7, 8.8, 10.7, 16.2, and 17.18.

With this Action Plan, IOM intends to respond to formal support requests by countries in the region and build on the technical cooperation provided thus far, in coordination with other UN Agencies, particularly UNHCR, as well as civil society organizations. IOM has extensive experience in supporting migrants' regular and safe mobility and integration; IOM focus is on long-term solutions, helping states better protect migrants' rights and reduce their potential vulnerabilities when crossing intra-regional borders, as well as reduce pressure on receiving communities.

COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

IOM, with its 60 years of presence in the region, has developed solid partnerships with its member states, responding to the wide and evolving spectrum of issues imposed by the nature of mobility and is currently a preferred and trusted partner in provision of expertise, information, technical assistance and direct assistance in all countries and at regional level. It leads IOM's work in the region in responding to needs of recent flows from Venezuela – including by data processing and information management, technical support in protection assistance and integration of migrants.

IOM has cooperation agreements at national level across sectors as well as a comprehensive support agenda at regional levels. It facilitates member states' coordination around pressing migration challenges in the region especially in its role as technical secretariat for the South American Conference on Migration and the Regional Conference on Migration. It leads IOM's work in the region in responding to needs of recent flows from Venezuela – including by data processing and information management, technical support in protection assistance and integration of migrants.

It has a robust practice that combines both strategic expertise and operational responsiveness that facilitates translating migration related principled guidance frameworks into actions in cooperation with member states. IOM sees this role as a vehicle to help improve coordination with other UN agencies and applies it through its leadership and participation in:

- REDLAC – IOM is part of REDLAC and participates in monthly meetings and inter-cluster groups.
- CCCM Cluster – Regional level – IOM leads the cluster in natural disaster settings.
- UNISDR – IOM works closely in support of activities for the implementation of the Sendai Framework including by participating in the Resilience Group.
- UNETE – regional support to the UNETE s (Costa Rica and Panama – IOM is currently leading the UNETEs - rotational basis).

IOM's institutional infrastructure in the region is managed by its two Regional Offices: South America and Central and North America and the Caribbean. This infrastructure consists of a network of country offices, sub-offices national liaison offices that



follows standardize processes for project formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including for finances and accounting with oversight by the Regional Administrative Centre in Panama.

Considering the geographical scope of the Action Plan, IOM has defined that the its Regional Office in Buenos Aires is well- positioned and equipped to lead the overall coordination for the implementation of activities considered in the action plan, sharing with the Regional Office in San Jose the responsibilities for strategic and technical steering. The majority of the activities will be implemented by the representative country offices, that will be also responsible for operational and technical coordination with the governments at national level.

Currently, the Regional Office in Buenos Aires maintains 25 officials that support IOM's operations in the region across sectors. It also manages and executes regional programmes and supervises programme development and execution of IOM's missions in the region. For the past four years, the region managed a budget of over USD 1 Billion.

THE REGIONAL ACTION PLAN AT COUNTRY LEVEL



ARGENTINA

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES



- Information on conditions and dynamics of recent flows
- Identification of needs of migrants in vulnerable situations



- Migrant registration capacity
- Provision of information on rights guaranteed by national legislation



- Integration

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Application of the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement
- Simplification of document requirements in residency permits processing (e.g. time extension to present criminal records certificate for Venezuelan nationals)
- Simplification of procedures to recognize university studies from Venezuelan education institutions

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration
- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes
- Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards
- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Create or tailor Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance

- Train first line public officials and service delivery partners to apply the SOPs and related protection instruments (including IASC GBV guidelines)
- Provide human resource or case processing equipment for migrant registration and document issuing
- Identify and disseminate good practices in social services for migrants, national - local joint response, contingency planning, interagency data sharing, interagency field coordination and binational border management arrangements
- Adapt MigApp as a virtual hub for information integration and dissemination targeting Venezuelan migrants
- Sponsor national and local inter-sectoral working groups for intergovernmental action
- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Design and present to host governments alternatives to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications of Venezuelan migrants
- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants
- Support peer networks focused on economic and social integration (emphasis on social networks) and monitor labour standards

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



USD 180,572



USD 458,203



USD 161,225

TOTAL

USD 800.000



BRAZIL

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES



- Data and information on mobility dynamics
- Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability



- Shelter/ temporary accommodation provision and management



- Access to NFIs
- Overcrowding in entry points
- Access to health and education services







- Integration

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- The Brazilian Government introduced a temporary residence visa (valid for two years) for neighbouring countries
- Residency permit is granted free of charge for people in need
- Internal re-localization to reduce pressure at immediate entry points
- Creation of the Crisis Working Group where UN Agencies (IOM, UNHCR, UNPFA, among others) provide technical assistance

SUPPORT PRIORITIES

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs • Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train emergency response government officials in MICIC, and CCCM, including information systems & environmental management components
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve critical health and education infrastructure that expand the capacity to serve migrants in vulnerable situations. • Provide non-food items to migrants in vulnerable situations responding to gender specific needs • Plan and roll out movement operations in line with protection and do no harm principles, in support of local authorities • Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide small grants to Venezuelan men, women and youth to access entrepreneurship training or set up small businesses • Negotiate with private sector partners agreements on inclusive business and support to Venezuelan entrepreneurs • Sponsor Venezuelan migrants' access to labour training and labour intermediation services

ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL FUNDING NEEDS

				TOTAL
USD 321,000	USD 321,000	USD 2,354,000	USD 428,000	USD 3,424,000

CARIBBEAN

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES



- Data and information on mobility dynamics
- Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability



- Gaps analysis
- Overburdened service delivery
- Accurate and reliable information provision to migrants
- Cross-sector response capacity



- Integrated Services Provision including referrals
- Victims of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse
- Access to shelter/temporary accommodation



- Integration

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration
- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes.
- Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards
- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Create or tailor Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance
- Train first line public officials and service delivery partners to apply the SOPs and related protection instruments (including IASC GBV guidelines)
- Train emergency response government officials in MICIC, and CCCM, including information systems & environmental management components
- Adapt MigApp as a virtual hub for information integration and dissemination targeting Venezuelan migrants
- Sponsor national and local inter-sectoral working groups for intergovernmental action
- Support governments in setting up or improving Migrant Support Centres in critical receiving municipalities and border entry points
- Provide MSCs with adequate information, materials and channels (including MigApp) to refer migrants to government and NGO sponsored labour and entrepreneurship services



- Establish feedback mechanisms to monitor migrants' satisfaction and improve services provided in the MSCs
- Provide periodic refresher training sessions to MSC staff on assistance to UASC, victims of trafficking and smuggling and other migrants in vulnerable situations
- Provide temporary accommodation solutions in cases of high vulnerability
- Provide non-food items to migrants in vulnerable situations responding to gender specific needs
- Negotiate with private sector partners agreements on inclusive business and support to Venezuelan entrepreneurs
- Support the establishment of communications and coordination channels between the health sector and the migration authorities
- Support logistics for vaccination and immunization campaigns in critical receiving areas

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



USD 188,469



USD 393,958



USD 362,441



USD 55,154

TOTAL

USD 1,000,022



CHILE

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES



- Data and information on mobility dynamics
- Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability



- Gaps analysis
- Service delivery in line with protection standards



- Integrated Services Provision including referrals



- Integration

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Regularization through ordinary migratory channels (permanent residences and temporary visas)

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration



- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes.
- Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards
- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Create or tailor Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance
- Train first line public officials and service delivery partners to apply the SOPs and related protection instruments (including IASC GBV guidelines)
- Identify and disseminate good practices in social services for migrants, national - local joint response, contingency planning, interagency data sharing, interagency field coordination and binational border management arrangements
- Adapt MigApp as a virtual hub for information integration and dissemination targeting Venezuelan migrants
- Support governments in setting up or improving Migrant Support Centres in critical receiving municipalities and border entry points
- Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations
- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants
- Support the establishment of communications and coordination channels between the health sector and the migration authorities
- Implement awareness campaign on social responsibility of private sector related to labour standards and decent work of migrants
- Collect and disseminate success stories of socio-integration of Venezuelan migrants building on IOM's "I am a migrant" campaign
- Implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



USD 227,273



USD 224,138



USD 235,110



USD 313,480

TOTAL

USD 1,000,001



COLOMBIA

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES



- Data and information on mobility dynamics
- Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability



- Gaps analysis
- Service delivery in line with protection standards
- Accurate and reliable information provision to migrants
- Migrant registration capacity
- Cross-sector response capacity
- Border Management



- Integrated Services Provision including referrals
- Victims of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse
- Access to shelter/temporary accommodation



- Integration

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Creation of the "Tarjeta de Movilidad Fronteriza, TMF" in order to improve border mobility
- Creation of the "Permiso Especial de Permanencia, PEP" as a regularization mechanism
- Affiliation to the Colombian health system with the PEP
- Implementation of the Registry of Venezuelan population living in Colombia (*Registro Administrativo de Migrantes Venezolanos en Colombia, RAMV*)
- *Migracion Colombia* provides information for Venezuelan migrants as part of their "Somos Frontera" Strategy. It covers several sectors and emphasizes guidance on the *Permiso Especial de Permanencia*
- Formulation of a Migration Response Plan by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (<https://www.minsalud.gov.co/sites/rid/Lists/BibliotecaDigital/RIDE/DE/COM/plan-respuesta-salud-migrantes.pdf>)
- Central government funding was provided to complement local government budgets for emergency services for migrants in public health institutions (Decree 866, 2017)

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration
- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes.



- Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards
- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Create or tailor Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance
- Train first line public officials and service delivery partners to apply the SOPs and related protection instruments (including IASC GBV guidelines)
- Train emergency response government officials in MICIC, and CCCM, including information systems & environmental management components
- Provide human resource or case processing equipment for migrant registration and document issuing
- Provide human resource or IT support for border management
- Identify and disseminate good practices in social services for migrants, national - local joint response, contingency planning, interagency data sharing, interagency field coordination and binational border management arrangements



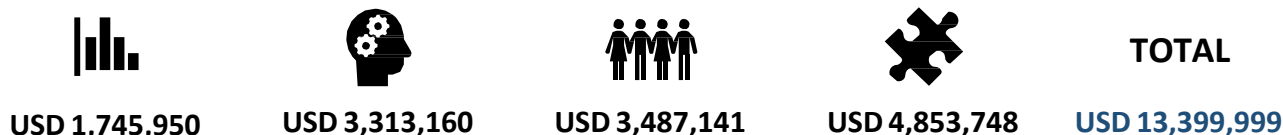
- Sponsor national and local inter-sectoral working groups for intergovernmental action
- Support governments in setting up or improving Migrant Support Centres in critical receiving municipalities and border entry points
- Provide MSCs with adequate information, materials and channels (including MigApp) to refer migrants to government and NGO sponsored labour and entrepreneurship services
- Provide periodic refresher training sessions to MSC staff on assistance to UASC, victims of trafficking and smuggling and other migrants in vulnerable situations
- Provide temporary accommodation solutions in cases of high vulnerability
- Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations



- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Design and present to host governments alternatives to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications of Venezuelan migrants
- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants
- Provide small grants to Venezuelan men, women and youth to access entrepreneurship training or set up small businesses
- Negotiate with private sector partners agreements on inclusive business and support to Venezuelan entrepreneurs
- Sponsor Venezuelan migrants' access to labour training and labour intermediation services
- Support the establishment of communications and coordination channels between the health sector and the migration authorities
- Implement awareness campaign on social responsibility of private sector related to labour standards and decent work of migrants





- Collect and disseminate success stories of socio-integration of Venezuelan migrants building on IOM's "I am a migrant" campaign
- Implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public
- Implement media trainings to journalists in destination countries of Venezuelan migrants, about the flows' characteristics, government's actions and the importance of preventing xenophobia, racism and discrimination

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



COSTA RICA

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and information on mobility dynamics • Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps analysis • Service delivery in line with protection standards • Accurate and reliable information provision to migrants • Cross-sector response capacity • Migrant registration capacity • Border Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Services Provision including referrals • Victims of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse • Access to shelter/temporary accommodation • Access to health and education services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration |

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Orientation from the Migration Department to Venezuelans on migration and refugee status, as well as procedures to apply for jobs and the Costa Rican Social Security.

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration
- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes.
- Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards
- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Create or tailor Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance
- Train first line public officials and service delivery partners to apply the SOPs and related protection instruments (including IASC GBV guidelines)
- Train emergency response government officials in MICIC, and CCCM, including information systems & environmental management components
- Provide human resource or case processing equipment for migrant registration and document issuing
- Provide human resource or IT support for border management
- Identify and disseminate good practices in social services for migrants, national - local joint response, contingency planning, interagency data sharing, interagency field coordination and binational border management arrangements
- Sponsor national and local inter-sectoral working groups for intergovernmental action
- Support governments in setting up or improving Migrant Support Centres in critical receiving municipalities and border entry points
- Provide MSCs with adequate information, materials and channels (including MigApp) to refer migrants to government and NGO sponsored labour and entrepreneurship services
- Establish feedback mechanisms to monitor migrants' satisfaction and improve services provided in the MSCs
- Provide periodic refresher training sessions to MSC staff on assistance to UASC, victims of trafficking and smuggling and other migrants in vulnerable situations
- Provide temporary accommodation solutions in cases of high vulnerability
- Improve critical health and education infrastructure that expand the capacity to serve migrants in vulnerable situations.
- Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations
- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Design and present to host governments alternatives to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications of Venezuelan migrants





- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants
- Negotiate with private sector partners agreements on inclusive business and support to Venezuelan entrepreneurs
- Connect migrants with financial inclusion programmes
- Sponsor Venezuelan migrants' access to labour training and labour intermediation services
- Support peer networks focused on economic and social integration (emphasis on social networks) and monitor labour standards
- Support the establishment of communications and coordination channels between the health sector and the migration authorities
- Reinforce epidemiological surveillance teams in the most impacted countries by large scale Venezuelan migration
- Support logistics for vaccination and immunization campaigns in critical receiving areas
- Implement awareness campaign on social responsibility of private sector related to labour standards and decent work of migrants
- Collect and disseminate success stories of socio-integration of Venezuelan migrants building on IOM's "I am a migrant" campaign
- Implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and information on mobility dynamics • Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge sharing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration |

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Venezuelan migrants have been specifically included in the 2018 National Migrant Survey.
- The National Migration Institute has carried out a study on Venezuelan migrants in Dominican Republic.
- Increased efforts to combat trafficking and smuggling cases in which several Venezuelan victims have been identified.

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes.
- Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards
- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Identify and disseminate good practices in social services for migrants, national - local joint response, contingency planning, interagency data sharing, interagency field coordination and binational border management arrangements
- Adapt MigApp as a virtual hub for information integration and dissemination targeting Venezuelan migrants
- Sponsor national and local inter-sectoral working groups for intergovernmental action
- Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations
- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Design and present to host governments alternatives to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications of Venezuelan migrants
- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants
- Provide small grants to Venezuelan men, women and youth to access entrepreneurship training or set up small businesses
- Sponsor Venezuelan migrants' access to labour training and labour intermediation services
- Support peer networks focused on economic and social integration (emphasis on social networks) and monitor labour standards
- Implement awareness campaign on social responsibility of private sector related to labour standards and decent work of migrants
- Collect and disseminate success stories of socio-integration of Venezuelan migrants building on IOM's "I am a migrant" campaign





- Implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public
- Implement media trainings to journalists in destination countries of Venezuelan migrants, about the flows' characteristics, government's actions and the importance of preventing xenophobia, racism and discrimination
- Co-fund small projects on inter-cultural dialogue in areas with reports of high tensions between migrants and receiving communities

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



ECUADOR

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and information on mobility dynamics • Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps analysis • Service delivery in line with protection standards • Accurate and reliable information provision to migrants • Cross-sector response capacity • Migrant registration capacity • Border management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Services Provision including referrals • Victims of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration |

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- The Constitution of Ecuador in its article 40 recognizes the right to migrate “No human being shall be identified or considered as illegal because of his/her *migration status*”
- Further legislation, including the recent organic law on human mobility, provides for the equal right of all persons in Ecuador to access services, including work, health and education, which are accessible to all migrants.

- Ongoing information campaigns are promoted at the national and local level against xenophobia
- In the specific case of Venezuela, various visa and residency status (tourist, UNASUR, as well as others) are available upon arrival, and provide right to stay, reside or work accordingly.

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration
- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes.



- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Train first line public officials and service delivery partners to apply the SOPs and related protection instruments (including IASC GBV guidelines)
- Train emergency response government officials in MICIC, and CCCM, including information systems & environmental management components
- Provide human resource or case processing equipment for migrant registration and document issuing
- Provide human resource or IT support for border management
- Identify and disseminate good practices in social services for migrants, national - local joint response, contingency planning, interagency data sharing, interagency field coordination and binational border management arrangements



- Support governments in setting up or improving Migrant Support Centres in critical receiving municipalities and border entry points
- Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations



- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Design and present to host governments alternatives to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications of Venezuelan migrants
- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants
- Provide small grants to Venezuelan men, women and youth to access entrepreneurship training or set up small businesses
- Support peer networks focused on economic and social integration (emphasis on social networks) and monitor labour standards
- Implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public





ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS

				TOTAL
USD 295,609	USD 509,104	USD 381,007	USD 853,981	USD 2,039,700





GUYANA

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and information on mobility dynamics • Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps analysis • Service delivery in line with protection standards • Accurate and reliable information provision to migrants • Cross-sector response capacity • Migrant registration capacity • Border management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Services Provision including referrals • Access to shelter/temporary accommodation • Victims of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration

SUPPORT PRIORITIES

	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs • Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration • Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes. • Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans • Create or tailor Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance

- Train first line public officials and service delivery partners to apply the SOPs and related protection instruments (including IASC GBV guidelines)
- Train emergency response government officials in MICIC, and CCCM, including information systems & environmental management components
- Provide human resource or case processing equipment for migrant registration and document issuing
- Provide human resource or IT support for border management
- Adapt MigApp as a virtual hub for information integration and dissemination targeting Venezuelan migrants
- Sponsor national and local inter-sectoral working groups for intergovernmental action
- Support governments in setting up or improving Migrant Support Centres in critical receiving municipalities and border entry points
- Provide MSCs with adequate information, materials and channels (including MigApp) to refer migrants to government and NGO sponsored labour and entrepreneurship services
- Establish feedback mechanisms to monitor migrants' satisfaction and improve services provided in the MSCs
- Provide periodic refresher training sessions to MSC staff on assistance to UASC, victims of trafficking and smuggling and other migrants in vulnerable situations
- Provide temporary accommodation solutions in cases of high vulnerability
- Provide non-food items to migrants in vulnerable situations responding to gender specific needs
- Support the establishment of communications and coordination channels between the health sector and the migration authorities
- Support logistics for vaccination and immunization campaigns in critical receiving areas

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS

				TOTAL
USD 152,856	USD 283,649	USD 246,176	USD 17,334	USD 700,015



KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and information on mobility dynamics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service delivery in line with protection standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration |

- Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability
- Accurate and reliable information provision to migrants
- Knowledge sharing

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- High acceptance rate of Venezuelan Asylum Seekers

SUPPORT PRIORITIES







- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration
- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes.
- Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards
- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Identify and disseminate good practices in social services for migrants, national - local joint response, contingency planning, interagency data sharing, interagency field coordination and binational border management arrangements
- Adapt MigApp as a virtual hub for information integration and dissemination targeting Venezuelan migrants
- Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations
- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Design and present to host governments alternatives to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications of Venezuelan migrants
- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants
- Implement awareness campaign on social responsibility of private sector related to labour standards and decent work of migrants
- Collect and disseminate success stories of socio-integration of Venezuelan migrants building on IOM's "I am a migrant" campaign
- Implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



PANAMA

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and information on mobility dynamics • Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps analysis • Service delivery in line with protection standards • Accurate and reliable information provision to migrants • Cross-sector response capacity • Migrant registration capacity • Border management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Services Provision including referrals • Victims of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse • Access to shelter/temporary accommodation • Access to health and education services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration |

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Regularization through an extraordinary process (for all nationalities)

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration
- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes.



- Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards
- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Create or tailor Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance
- Train first line public officials and service delivery partners to apply the SOPs and related protection instruments (including IASC GBV guidelines)
- Train emergency response government officials in MICIC, and CCCM, including information systems & environmental management components
- Provide human resource or case processing equipment for migrant registration and document issuing



- Provide human resource or IT support for border management
- Support governments in setting up or improving Migrant Support Centres in critical receiving municipalities and border entry points
- Provide MSCs with adequate information, materials and channels (including MigApp) to refer migrants to government and NGO sponsored labour and entrepreneurship services
- Establish feedback mechanisms to monitor migrants' satisfaction and improve services provided in the MSCs
- Provide periodic refresher training sessions to MSC staff on assistance to UASC, victims of trafficking and smuggling and other migrants in vulnerable situations
- Provide temporary accommodation solutions in cases of high vulnerability
- Improve critical health and education infrastructure that expand the capacity to serve migrants in vulnerable situations.



- Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations
- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Design and present to host governments alternatives to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications of Venezuelan migrants
- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants
- Sponsor Venezuelan migrants' access to labour training and labour intermediation services
- Support peer networks focused on economic and social integration (emphasis on social networks) and monitor labour standards
- Support the establishment of communications and coordination channels between the health sector and the migration authorities
- Reinforce epidemiological surveillance teams in the most impacted countries by large scale Venezuelan migration
- Support logistics for vaccination and immunization campaigns in critical receiving areas





- Implement awareness campaign on social responsibility of private sector related to labour standards and decent work of migrants
- Collect and disseminate success stories of socio-integration of Venezuelan migrants building on IOM's "I am a migrant" campaign
- Implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



PERU

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and information on mobility dynamics • Information on migrants in situation of vulnerability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps analysis • Service delivery in line with protection standards • Accurate and reliable information provision to migrants • Migrant registration capacity • Cross-sector response capacity • Border Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Services Provision including referrals • Victims of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse • Access to shelter/temporary accommodation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration |

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Peru introduced a specific “Temporary Residence Permit” for Venezuelan migrants, a transitory mechanism to guarantee regular status
- Venezuelan nationals that hold a "Temporary Residence Permit" for one year, can initiate application process to obtain "*Calidad Migratoria Especial Residente*" (CMER) -Special Residence Migration Status.

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Implement DTM rounds in transit and destination key areas following programmed or emerging data needs
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration
- Monitor the risk of smuggling and trafficking in persons based on case studies conducted among the main migratory routes.
- Present recommendations to the governments and service providers based on vulnerability profiles identified in line with international standards
- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Create or tailor Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance
- Train first line public officials and service delivery partners to apply the SOPs and related protection instruments (including IASC GBV guidelines)
- Train emergency response government officials in MICIC, and CCCM, including information systems & environmental management components
- Provide human resource or IT support for border management
- Identify and disseminate good practices in social services for migrants, national - local joint response, contingency planning, interagency data sharing, interagency field coordination and binational border management arrangements
- Adapt MigApp as a virtual hub for information integration and dissemination targeting Venezuelan migrants
- Sponsor national and local inter-sectoral working groups for intergovernmental action
- Support governments in setting up or improving Migrant Support Centres in critical receiving municipalities and border entry points
- Provide MSCs with adequate information, materials and channels (including MigApp) to refer migrants to government and NGO sponsored labour and entrepreneurship services
- Establish feedback mechanisms to monitor migrants' satisfaction and improve services provided in the MSCs
- Provide periodic refresher training sessions to MSC staff on assistance to UASC, victims of trafficking and smuggling and other migrants in vulnerable situations
- Provide temporary accommodation solutions in cases of high vulnerability



- Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations
- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Design and present to host governments alternatives to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications of Venezuelan migrants
- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants
- Provide small grants to Venezuelan men, women and youth to access entrepreneurship training or set up small businesses
- Sponsor Venezuelan migrants' access to labour training and labour intermediation services
- Support peer networks focused on economic and social integration (emphasis on social networks) and monitor labour standards
- Support the establishment of communications and coordination channels between the health sector and the migration authorities
- Implement awareness campaign on social responsibility of private sector related to labour standards and decent work of migrants
- Collect and disseminate success stories of socio-integration of Venezuelan migrants building on IOM's "I am a migrant" campaign
- Implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public
- Implement media trainings to journalists in destination countries of Venezuelan migrants, about the flows' characteristics, government's actions and the importance of preventing xenophobia, racism and discrimination

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



USD 255,255



USD 419,752



USD 389,972



USD 879,211

TOTAL

USD 1,944,190



URUGUAY

KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES



- Migrant registration capacity



- Integration

HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Application of the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement
- Streamlined process to obtain the National Identity document, which grant access to social services, including education, health and employment

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Provide human resource or case processing equipment for migrant registration and document issuing
- Carry out and disseminate labour market studies that identify opportunities for sustainable participation in local labour markets for Venezuelan migrants
- Design and present to host governments alternatives to streamline recognition of skills and qualifications of Venezuelan migrants
- Provide technical assistance to set up discussion fora for governments, private sector, civil society and academia and community organizations to jointly identify alternatives for local socio-economic integration and durable solutions for Venezuelan migrants
- Collect and disseminate success stories of socio-integration of Venezuelan migrants building on IOM's "I am a migrant" campaign
- Implement and evaluate socio-cultural integration activities and awareness campaigns against xenophobia and discrimination among receiving communities, local authorities and broader public

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



USD 87,049



USD 62,965

TOTAL

USD 150,014



VENEZUELA

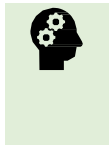
KEY COUNTRY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES



IOM's technical cooperation portfolio in Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is grounded on jointly identified priorities and IOM operates in a technical advice capacity. Responding to specific requests by Government counterparts, the activities will focus in capacity building through:

- Strengthening service provision to Venezuelan nationals abroad;
- Supporting the establishment of an inter-institutional mechanism on migration
- Updating the migration profile to inform programmes and policies

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Support national or local governments to apply the toolbox and design coordinated response plans
- Provide human resource or case processing equipment for migrant registration and document issuing

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS

	TOTAL
USD 528,402	USD 528,402

REGIONAL SCOPE ACTIVITIES

REGIONAL CHALLENGES



- Regional convergence of data collection, analysis and dissemination
- Comprehensive risk and vulnerability analysis



- Coherent and standardized response in line with protection standards
- Mixed flows demand strong coordination with various partners especially, UNHCR



- Identification of and assistance to victims of trafficking and other migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, including victims of smuggling in a unified manner



- Comprehensive and unified messaging in media

SUPPORT PRIORITIES



- Adapt the DTM toolbox to the regional flows
- Reinforce regional data analysis units with human resources and IT capacity on DTM planning and management
- Organize regional and sub regional multipartner work sessions on DTM results and related data
- Tailor and integrate in DTM vulnerability indicators considering the risks associated with large scale Venezuelan migration
- Produce an adaptable toolbox to assess national or local capacities to manage large scale migration in the areas mentioned in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance
- Create or tailor Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in border management documentation and regularization, health, education, housing, emergency response, inter-governmental coordination, employment and referral assistance
- Set up a technical secretariat for IOM-UNHCR coordination mechanisms at regional and national level
- Produce technical issues' papers on large scale migration for CSM and CRM fora
- Adapt MigApp as a virtual hub for information integration and dissemination targeting Venezuelan migrants
- Set up and manage a regional fund for protection, assistance and integration of victims of trafficking and smuggling as well as men, women, boys and girls in high vulnerable situation.



- Run awareness risk prevention campaigns in trafficking in persons, smuggling and irregular migration targeting migrants in vulnerable situations
- Support the establishment of communications and coordination channels between the health sector and the migration authorities
- Implement media trainings to journalists in destination countries of Venezuelan migrants, about the flows' characteristics, government's actions and the importance of preventing xenophobia, racism and discrimination

ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS



USD 687,052



USD 499,454



USD 786,813



USD 136,875



EVALUATION
USD 164.780

TOTAL

USD 2,274,974



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

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