

RMRP 2026

REGIONAL REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN (RMRP)



Inter-Agency Coordination
Platform for Refugees and
Migrants from Venezuela





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REFUGEE AND MIGRANT
RESPONSE PLAN



Inter-Agency Coordination
Platform for Refugees and
Migrants from Venezuela

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REGIONAL SECTORS

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REGION AT A GLANCE

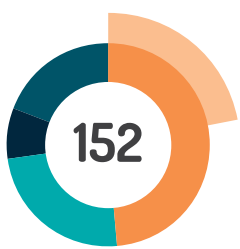
	REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS	AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES
POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	7.14 M	—
PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)	4.21 M 58.9%	1.48 M
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.19 M 28.4%	143.6 K 9.7%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$763.09 M

TIER 1: \$450.74 M

TIER 2: \$312.35 M

RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

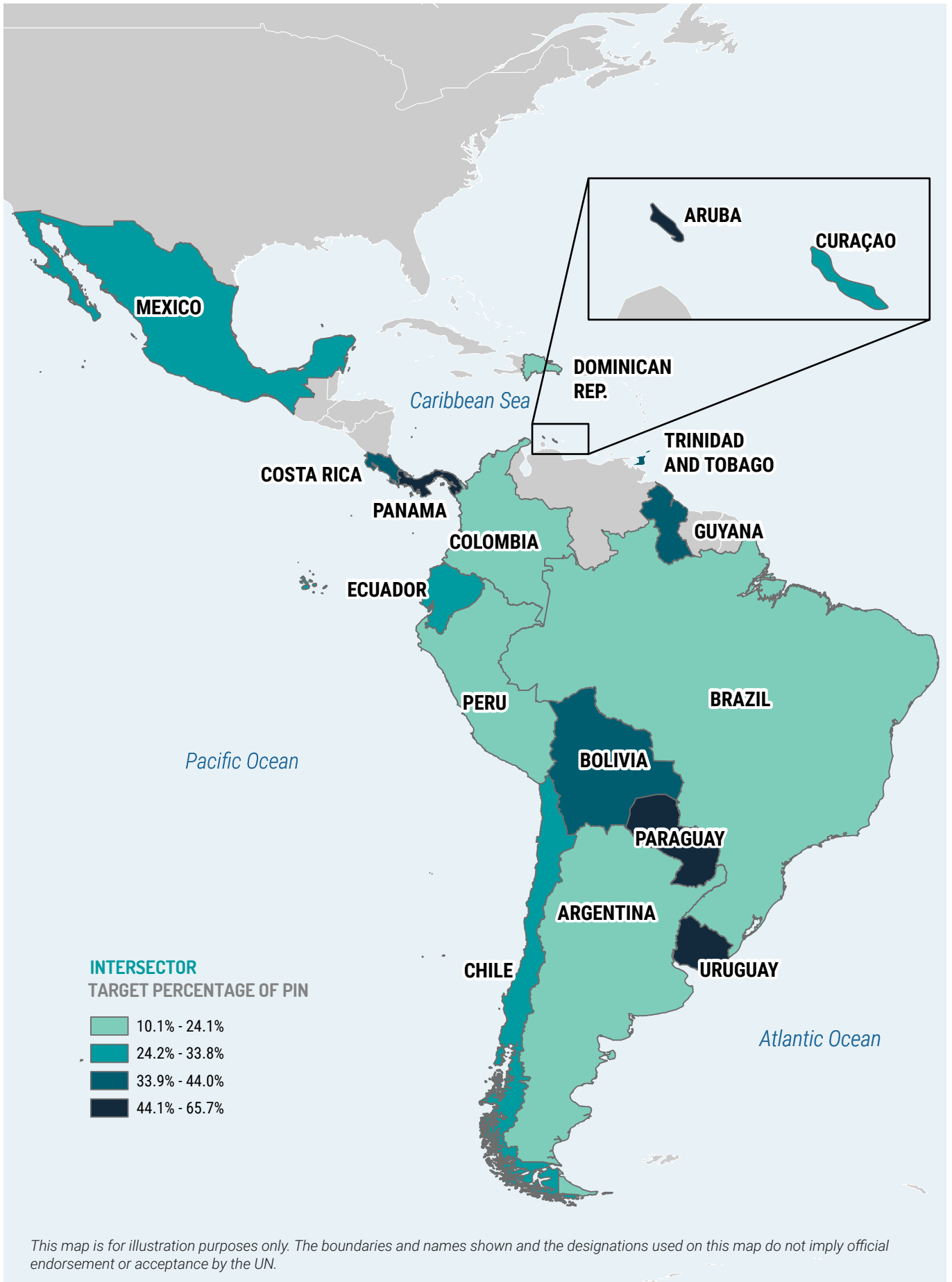
CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	74	48.7%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	34	22.4%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	37	24.3%
UN AGENCIES	12	7.9%
OTHERS	29	19.1%

Each population group in the figures above corresponds to persons covered by the R4V response.

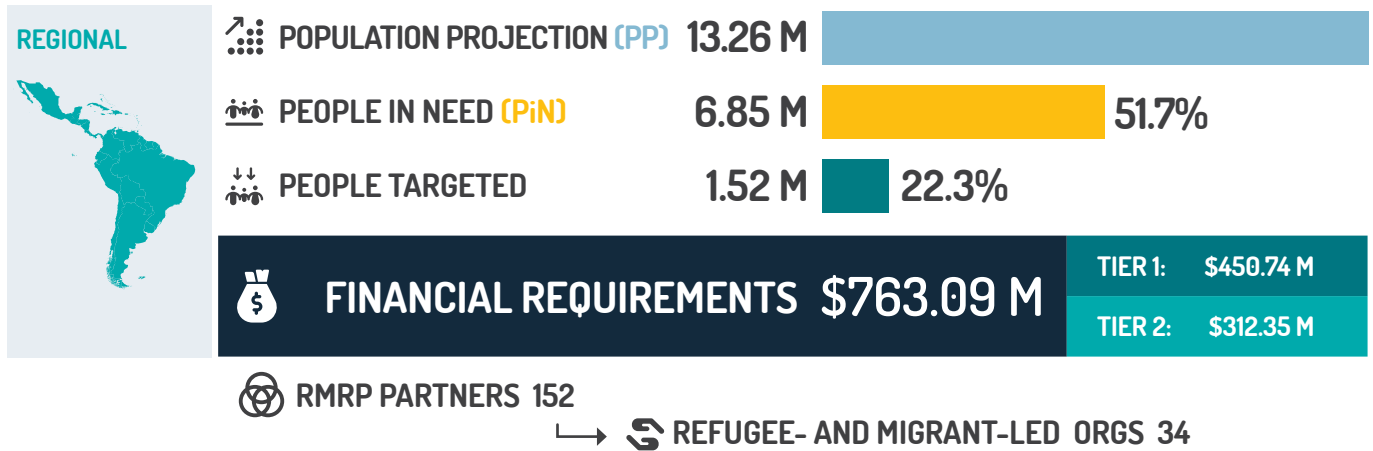
It is recommended to quote each population group separately and avoid summing them, referencing the names and definitions provided in the RMRP 2026.







For this year's analysis, the in-transit and in-destination groups have been combined into a single category labeled 'refugees and migrants'. The regional total uses the maximum value of migrants and refugees in-transit from other nationalities to avoid double counting across countries.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE IN-NEED TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE IN 2026



KEY FIGURES BY NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL PLATFORMS



	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners	
PLATFORM			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2		
BRAZIL	1.29 M	659.4 K	51.3%	158.7 K	24.1%	\$84.21 M	\$50.29 M \$33.92 M	32	2
CHILE	1.42 M	613.0 K	43.1%	164.8 K	26.9%	\$45.69 M	\$27.56 M \$18.13 M	8	1
COLOMBIA	6.44 M	3.46 M	53.8%	550.7 K	15.9%	\$235.25 M	\$138.87 M \$96.38 M	41	2
ECUADOR	949.2 K	657.1 K	69.2%	175.4 K	26.7%	\$141.24 M	\$83.40 M \$57.84 M	53	8
PERU	3.64 M	2.18 M	60.0%	495.8 K	22.7%	\$153.46 M	\$86.66 M \$66.80 M	53	13
CARIBBEAN	204.8 K	130.8 K	63.9%	31.5 K	24.0%	\$14.67 M	\$8.39 M \$6.28 M	6	-
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO	252.0 K	140.1 K	55.6%	57.3 K	40.9%	\$32.25 M	\$19.37 M \$12.88 M	5	-
SOUTHERN CONE	485.8 K	189.6 K	39.0%	77.3 K	40.8%	\$30.72 M	\$19.74 M \$10.98 M	25	8

Regional figures include all population groups covered by the RMRP response: Venezuelan refugees and migrants (in-destination, and pendular), Colombian returnees, affected host communities, and other nationalities in transit. Transit figures are included for all Platforms except the Caribbean. To avoid double counting, Venezuelans in-transit are excluded from regional and sub-regional totals, while for other nationalities in-transit only the highest value observed in the region/sub-region is counted. At the national level, we sum all population groups, including Venezuelans in-destination, Venezuelans in-transit, and other nationalities.

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE







	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$763.09 M	\$89.47 M (11.7%)	\$28.97 M (3.8%)	\$626.05 M (82.0%)	\$18.60 M (2.50%)
ORGANIZATIONS	152	37 (24.3%)	74 (48.7%)	12 (7.9%)	29 (19.1%)























I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR*

 Population Projection
  People in Need
  People Targeted
 Financial Requirements
  RMRP Partners
  Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
 EDUCATION**	909.4 K	23.6%		230.8 K	25.4%	\$47.73 M	\$29.06 M \$18.67 M	47	15
 FOOD SECURITY	4.36 M	32.9%		340.8 K	7.8%	\$70.41 M	\$47.29 M \$23.12 M	30	4
 HEALTH	4.53 M	34.2%		495.7 K	10.9%	\$71.26 M	\$42.58 M \$28.68 M	60	18
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	2.82 M	21.3%		51.9 K	1.8%	\$4.76 M	\$3.05 M \$1.71 M	6	-
 INTEGRATION	5.52 M	41.6%		338.1 K	6.1%	\$176.39 M	\$97.34 M \$79.05 M	88	24
 NUTRITION**	667.2 K	51.5%		63.1 K	9.5%	\$7.73 M	\$4.35 M \$3.38 M	15	1
 PROTECTION***	5.01 M	37.8%		885.7 K	17.7%	\$116.64 M	\$78.89 M \$37.75 M	87	23
 CHILD PROTECTION**	777.2 K	20.2%		173.7 K	22.3%	\$50.76 M	\$33.7 M \$17.06 M	36	5
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	3.35 M	25.3%		85.2 K	2.5%	\$24.54 M	\$7.83 M \$16.71 M	49	12
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	1.90 M	14.3%		8.5 K	0.4%	\$16.54 M	\$5.45 M \$11.09 M	13	1
 SHELTER	4.71 M	35.6%		210.9 K	4.5%	\$62.78 M	\$43.77 M \$19.01 M	33	3
 WASH	4.63 M	34.9%		293.3 K	6.3%	\$29.79 M	\$17.77 M \$12.02 M	32	4
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-		149.0 K	-	\$35.86 M	\$22.82 M \$13.04 M	25	2
 COMMON SERVICES****	-	-		-	-	\$47.89 M	\$16.85 M \$31.04 M	36	5

* These figures do not include data from countries where no corresponding activities are planned by partners, or where no PiN data was available. For details, please see the respective Sector chapters in the RMRP. Additionally, while not being Sectors, data for Financial Support and for Common Services is included to inform on the overall targets and distribution of financial requirements in the RMRP 2026.

** To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (3.85M for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (1.30M for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 13.26M.

*** This includes Support Spaces.

**** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY AGE AND GENDER GROUP

REGIONAL



MEN



WOMEN

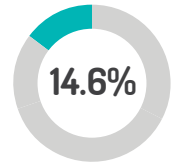
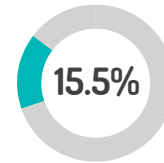
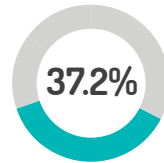
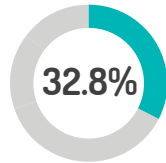


BOYS

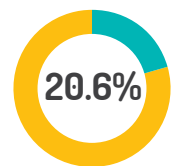
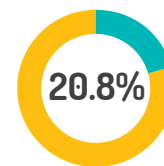
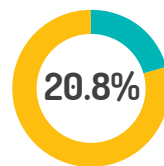
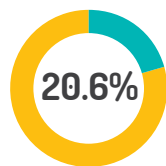


GIRLS

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TARGETED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER



TARGETED POPULATION OUT OF THE **PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)** BY AGE AND GENDER



MEN



WOMEN

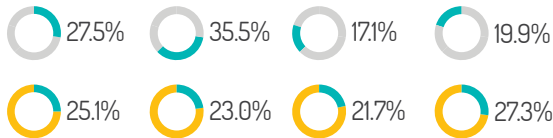


BOYS

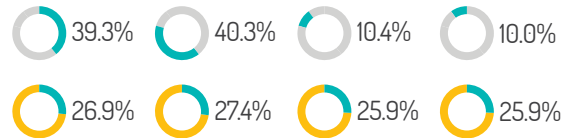


GIRLS

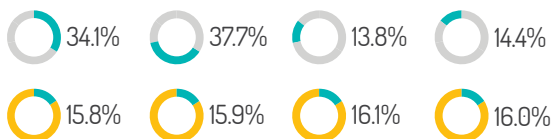
BRAZIL



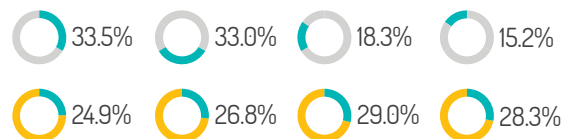
CHILE



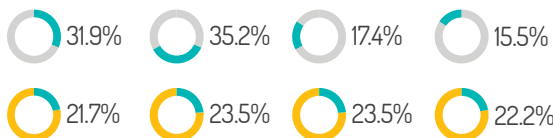
COLOMBIA



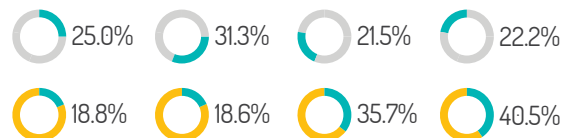
ECUADOR



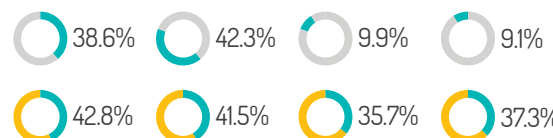
PERU



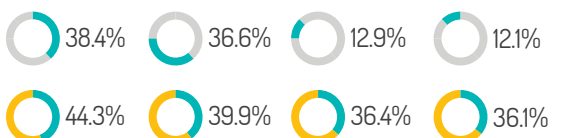
CARIBBEAN



CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO



SOUTHERN CONE



REGIONAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), co-led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), brings together more than 150 partners across 17 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Since its establishment in 2018, the platform has worked to coordinate a harmonized, multi-sectoral response to the needs of refugees and migrants from Venezuela and other nationalities within mixed movement flows. As of late 2025, over 6.9 million migrants and refugees from Venezuela are estimated to be living across the LAC region, along with significant numbers of refugees and migrants from Haiti, Colombia, Cuba, and various African and Asian countries moving through the same transit routes. Throughout the region, host countries have continued to demonstrate significant efforts to provide access to asylum, regularization, health, education, and social protection services. National integration plans, documentation initiatives, municipal inclusion programmes, and access to employment have provided meaningful and sustainable opportunities for integration. However, gaps persist, particularly for those in vulnerable situations, those in transit, and those facing prolonged waiting periods for documentation or regular status. As a result, a large number of people remain in irregular situations, which limits access to essential services, increases protection risks, and heightens exposure to exploitation, discrimination, and economic precarity.

Economic challenges have also shaped the regional context. High inflation, rising living costs, and fluctuations in labour markets continue to affect both host communities and migrant and refugee populations. These pressures have contributed to growing social tensions and polarized public narratives around migration, particularly in urban centres and border regions. Despite these challenges, many governments have upheld commitments to regularization and inclusion as part of broader national social policy agendas.

The R4V platform includes national and sub-regional coordination mechanisms that closely engage with host governments, civil society organizations, refugee- and migrant-led organizations, United Nations (UN) agencies, faith-based actors, international financial institutions, academia, and local authorities. This diverse partnership enables context-specific, community-based, and cross-border responses that are grounded in national systems and local realities.

For 2026, the response is undergoing a simplification process aimed at strengthening coordination efficiency, reducing reporting burdens, and improving coherence between sectors and platforms at national and regional levels. This is an ongoing effort that includes streamlining sector structures, clarifying roles between regional and national platforms, and advancing more integrated, multi-sector response approaches aligned with humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDPN) linkages.

The mixed movement landscape across Latin America and the Caribbean continues to shift, requiring adaptable response approaches. During the first half of 2025, northbound movement through Central America sharply decreased, including drops in U.S.–Mexico border encounters and record-low irregular entries into Panama via the Darien jungle, while southbound movement increased. However, reliance on irregular routes persists, exposing people to violence, exploitation, and life-threatening conditions, particularly in remote border areas. These dynamics underscore the ongoing need for protection, documentation pathways, and socio-economic inclusion, alongside support to local services and host communities.

Against this backdrop, the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) 2026 strengthens collaboration among humanitarian and development actors, government institutions, and civil society to support protection, integration, and resilience. The regional approach recognizes that integration is both immediate and long-term, requiring coordinated actions across sectors, civil society, and levels of government.

REGIONAL PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND SCOPE OF THE RESPONSE

The year 2025 has been marked by profound funding and operational challenges across Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), driven in part by significant shifts in migration policies within the region and in the United States. These developments have shaped mobility patterns, with a clear decline in northbound movement through Central America and a growing shift toward north–south transit or onward mobility within South America. This shift is linked to stricter entry and asylum policies, reduced options for regular stay and stabilization in traditional destination countries, as well as evolving migration dynamics, protection risks, and changing intentions among refugees and migrants. Simultaneously, funding reductions have had wide-ranging effects on operational capacities, limiting R4V partners' ability to maintain essential protection services, respond to emergencies, and sustain long-term integration programmes. These constraints have increased vulnerabilities among refugees, migrants, and host communities at a moment when needs continue to grow.

Given the current environment, the RMRP for 2026 introduces an adaptive and prioritized framework tailored to the evolving realities of migrants and refugees outside Venezuela, as well as to the needs of host communities and people in transit. Reflecting the clear trend of increased intention to stay across several countries in the region, the RMRP 2026 places a stronger emphasis on access to asylum systems and regular pathways, enabling documentation and sustainable integration, with a reduced focus on short-term humanitarian assistance. The 2026 plan thereby advances medium- and longer-term approaches that promote self-reliance, inclusion, and effective access to rights and services.

The R4V sectoral structure remains a flexible and context-sensitive coordination mechanism capable of adapting to evolving operational environments and channeling differentiated responses in emergency situations, including through strengthened contingency planning. It is designed to avoid duplication, leverage existing national structures, and align with government capacities and priorities. Increasingly, R4V platforms are working closely with national authorities, mechanisms on internal

displacement, development planning fora, and UN Country Teams to streamline approaches and promote integrated planning and reporting.

Reflecting broader institutional shifts, R4V is actively adjusting, harmonizing, and aligning its model with global and regional reform processes, including the Humanitarian Reset and the UN80 initiative. These processes have influenced coordination models in several countries. In Colombia, for example, humanitarian clusters and R4V sectors are being merged at field level to strengthen territorial coordination and advance area-based approaches that bridge humanitarian, development, and peace actions. This alignment is promoting greater coherence, localization, and government engagement across the region.

The RMRP 2026 will further strengthen linkages with the UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO), Resident Coordinators, and national coordination structures to enhance planning, accountability, and ownership. Stronger collaboration with these mechanisms will reinforce the sustainability of regularization procedures, documentation efforts, and asylum systems—areas that emerged as top priorities across the region.

To inform this planning process and ensure an inclusive approach, R4V conducted its fifth Regional Planning and Assumptions Survey in 2025. The survey drew 114 responses from across the region, with 72 per cent submitted by NGOs, civil society, faith-based organizations, and academic institutions, and 28 per cent by UN entities. These insights were complemented by the Regional Planning Assumptions Workshop held in June 2025, where partners, donors, and governments assessed emerging trends, strategic risks, and operational priorities.

Survey results and workshop discussions revealed an expected stability in overall refugee and migrant flows throughout 2026, though with nuanced shifts. Respondents anticipated moderate increases in departures from Venezuela in some areas, a slight rise in returns in others, and an overall continuation of irregular routes as the dominant means of movement. Many highlighted concerns related to shrinking humanitarian

space, rising protection risks, and persistent challenges in accessing regular status across several countries.

At the same time, respondents underscored that opportunities for integration and long-term inclusion will depend heavily on the continuation and expansion of regularization programmes carried out by host governments, many of which have already demonstrated positive impact. Examples include Brazil's long-standing regularization pathways and Uruguay's inclusive residency policies, both cited as encouraging models that have improved access to rights, employment, and social protection for Venezuelan migrants and refugees.

The outlook for 2026 also points to continued mobility within the region, with some countries serving as primary destinations and others as transit points. However, despite varied political and economic contexts, planning assumptions converge around a need for sustained regular pathways, improved documentation, strengthened asylum systems, and integrated medium-term solutions linked to social protection, employment, education, and housing.

Taken together, these elements form the foundation of the 2026 RMRP, which seeks to maintain agility in responding to shifting mobility trends while prioritizing durable, long-term inclusion outcomes. The plan's simplified architecture strengthened alignment with global and regional reforms, and renewed focus on regularization and integration reflect both the changing operational landscape and the strategic direction needed to support refugees, migrants, and host communities across Latin America and the Caribbean.







SIMPLIFIED APPROACH IN THE RMRP 2026

THE NEED FOR SIMPLIFICATION



In 2025, the R4V platform embarked on a transformation of the RMRP, prioritizing the simplification of processes without compromising quality or coordination standards. This transformation is aimed at ensuring that both humanitarian and integration efforts remain strategic, targeted, and responsive to the most pressing needs across the region.

With this in mind, the RMRP 2026 has been streamlined to lighten reporting and monitoring requirements on national and sectoral teams, while introducing a more strategic, tiered approach to planning. This simplification not only enhances coordination across countries but also supports donors in making more informed decisions by clearly outlining prioritized budgets allocations — enhancing transparency, efficiency, and collective impact across the regional response.

KEY CHANGES IN RMRP 2026 COMPARED TO PREVIOUS VERSIONS

	PREVIOUS RMRPS (2019 - 2025)	RMRP 2026 
 TARGETS & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	Reported as a single layer , without prioritization.	Introduces Tier 1 and Tier 2 planning , where Tier 1 accounts for up to 60% of the budget and Tier 2 for approximately 40%.
 QUANTITY OF ACTIVITIES	A broad, inclusive range of activities based primarily on assessed humanitarian needs.	Focus on fewer, high-impact actions that enhance the delivery of humanitarian assistance and foster long-term socio-economic integration, aligned with country capacities.
 POPULATION GROUPS	Disaggregated into 5 distinct population categories at the regional level.	Focus on two population groups "refugees and migrants" and "affected host communities" at the regional level.

MEANING AND IMPLICATIONS

 TWO-LEVEL PLANNING (TIER 1 AND TIER 2)	Enables strategic prioritization of activities and resources , providing clarity where key priorities lie.
 REGIONAL GUIDANCE FOR EACH LEVEL	<p>Tier 1: Core activities that are life-saving, protection-focused, drive integration, localization, and strengthen national ownership, with high operational impact.</p> <p>Tier 2: Complementary activities that address additional needs, to be implemented if funding allows, by partners.</p>



BUDGET ALLOCATION INSIGHTS

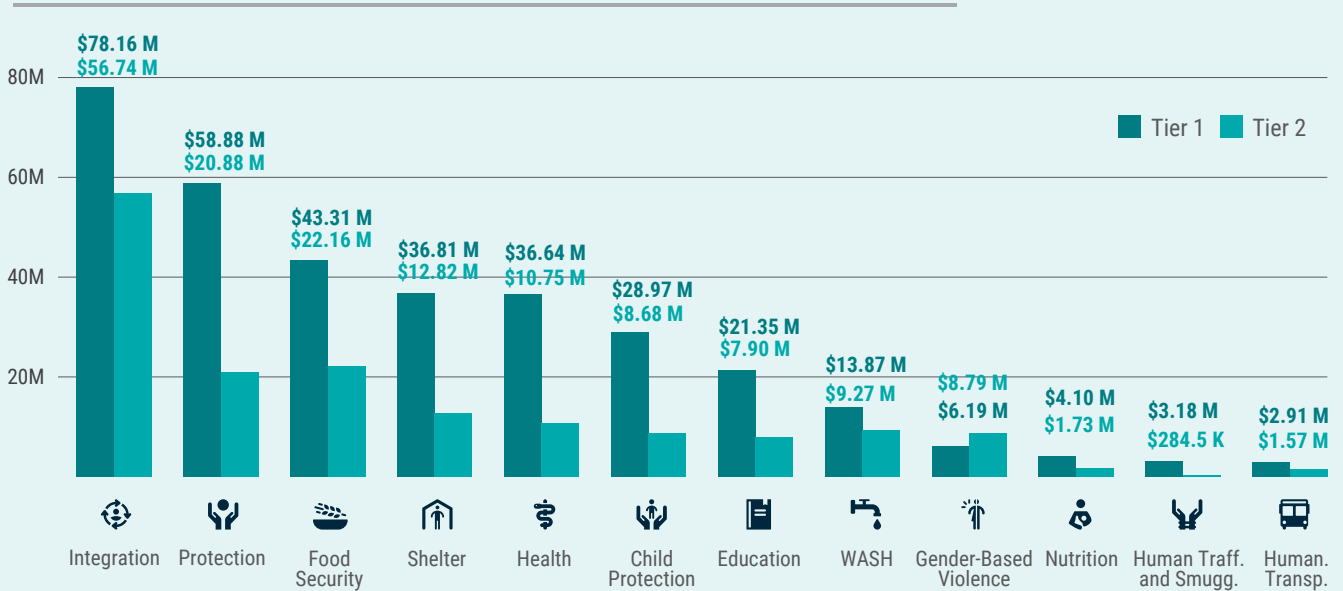
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TIER 1 - The majority of the budget (approximately 60%) is allocated to Tier 1, focusing on direct assistance and capacity-building for national and governmental actors. This reflects a strong emphasis on country-level implementation and institutional strengthening.

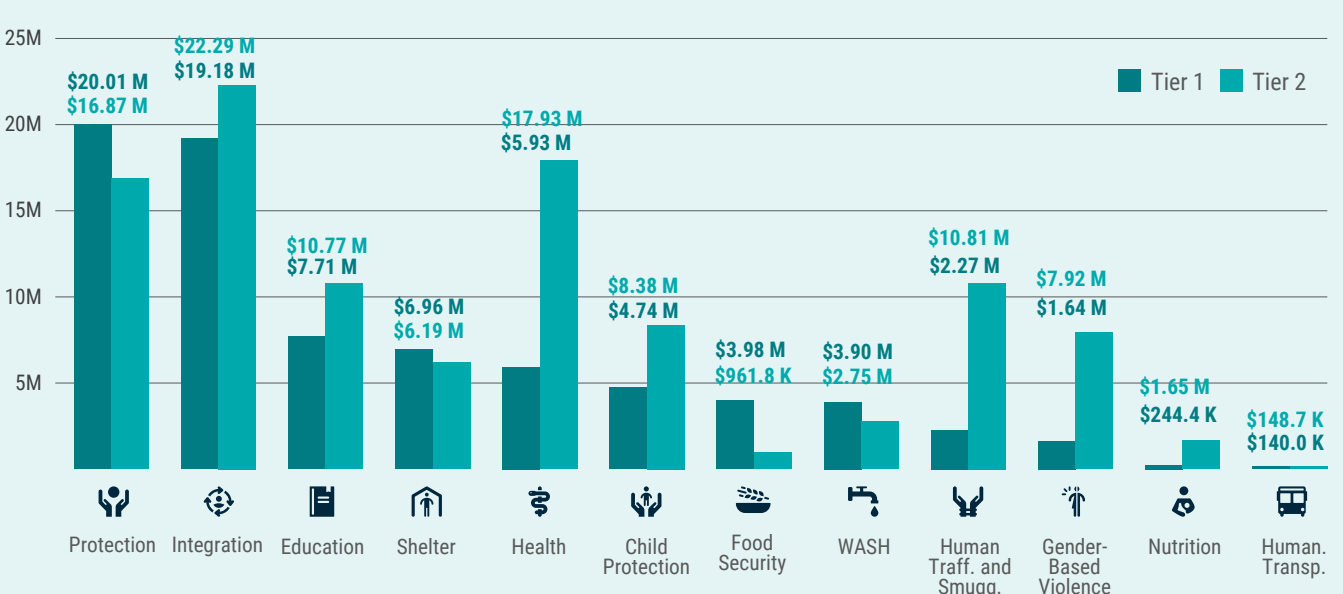
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TIER 2 - Some sectors, like Gender-Based Violence (GBV), allocate a smaller share of their budget to Tier 1, with a larger portion directed towards Tier 2 activities. Common services —such as coordination, reporting, information management, and communications interventions— also have a larger share of their budgets allocated to Tier 2 due to their cross-sectoral support functions.

TIERED FUNDING FOR DIRECT ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR



TIERED FUNDING FOR SUPPORT ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR*



*Refers to all other types of activities classified under indicators, such as infrastructure, capacity building, campaigns, mechanisms/advocacy, and others.



SIMPLIFIED DATA MANAGEMENT

In previous RMRPs, planned activities were presented at the regional level with sub-national (department or province) disaggregation for each country, generating targets at those sub-national levels. For the RMRP 2026, this sub-national disaggregation will no longer be displayed at the regional level. Countries may still include sub-national details optionally in their national submissions, reducing partner workload while preserving direct coordination with national platforms for more efficient planning.



CONSISTENCY AND COHERENCE

The response maintains the harmonized needs and response indicators introduced last year, ensuring comparability, coherence, and continuity across countries and sectors.



STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION & FOCUSED RESOURCE PLANNING

Partners were encouraged to prioritize strategically, focusing on interventions with the greatest impact and developing more precise and realistic financial requirements.



SUSTAINED TRANSPARENCY IN REPORTING AND MONITORING

Full datasets, methodological notes, and interactive dashboards will continue to be publicly available on www.R4V.info and HDX, ensuring transparency and accessibility for all stakeholders.

RMRP – STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Reflective of the ongoing needs and priorities identified by the 152 appealing partners, as elaborated by the relevant Sectors and Platforms of the R4V response, the overarching Strategic Objectives of this RMRP remain as valid in 2026 as they were in when the regional Platform was established. The objectives aim to:

- Provide and improve safe and dignified access to essential goods and critical services in synergy with sustainable development assistance.
- Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks and respond to corresponding needs through supporting the protection environment in affected countries.
- Increase resilience, socio-economic integration opportunities, social cohesion, and inclusive participatory processes to improve living standards of affected populations.

By advancing these overarching Strategic Objectives, RMRP partners strive to give meaningful effect to the principles underpinning key global commitments, including the UN Secretary-General's Agenda for Humanity, the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

THE RMRP AND THE SUSTAINABILITY GOALS (SDGs)

In a context of significant funding and operation challenges, R4V recognizes the need for flexibility and responsiveness to evolving challenges, the RMRP 2026 covers a one-year timeframe. This approach enables continuity while ensuring adaptability to emerging priorities and alignment with the SDGs. The RMRP contributes directly to global development priorities by addressing poverty, hunger, health, education, economic inclusion, and inequality under its nine thematic sectoral areas – core areas of focus under SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 10. By advancing these objectives, the RMRP ensures that migrants, refugees and host communities receive immediate assistance and opportunities that foster resilience and self-reliance.

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) remains central to the RMRP, emphasizing the integration of humanitarian relief, development initiatives, and peace-building efforts. This approach addresses urgent needs while simultaneously strengthening host communities' reception capacities, fostering social cohesion, and promoting stability for millions of refugees and migrants across the region. Through investments in livelihood programmes, education access, and health services, while supporting government and institutional capacities, the RMRP creates vital linkages between emergency responses and sustainable development pathways. These efforts uphold the principle of "Leave No One Behind", prioritizing groups in vulnerable situations, fostering inclusion and reducing inequalities.

To uphold accountability for the implementation of the RMRP 2026, the Plan disposes of a monitoring and accountability framework¹ that links outputs to outcome-level indicators aligned with the SDG results framework. This alignment ensures that measurable progress can be tracked in terms of reducing vulnerabilities, fostering equality, and enabling sustainable development. By addressing critical human development gaps and promoting multi-stakeholder collaboration, the RMRP contributes to strengthening the region's ability to recover, grow, host, and build resilience while remaining anchored in the global agenda set by the SDGs.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Since its creation in 2018, the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform (R4V) has served as an inclusive, accountable and neutral forum guiding and monitoring the operational response for migrants, refugees, and affected host communities under the RMRP. Drawing from experiences from other mixed refugee-migrant situations around the world, and following the directives of the UN Secretary-General, the Platform is convened by IOM and UNHCR. Over time, it has evolved to being the largest coordinated response globally, currently bringing together 152 appealing organizations to implement this Response Plan and complement efforts led by host governments with the support of the international community.

Over the years, the Regional Platform upheld the RMRP's dual focus: addressing immediate humanitarian needs, while promoting longer-term resilience and integration focus, with protection remaining a core guiding principle. Despite considerable funding and operational challenges in 2025, while significant progress has been made in meeting primary and life-saving needs, partners have also continued placing an important emphasis on prioritizing initiatives that foster sustainable integration of refugees and migrants, including their inclusion in national social protection, health and education systems, as well as longer-term development efforts. This is continuously reflected in various thematic sectors' response strategies, aiming to support self-reliance and integration of migrants and refugees, building on their regular stay arrangements in host countries – under migratory residence arrangements or refugee recognition. Efforts also include facilitating access to formal labour markets by recognizing academic degrees and professional titles, enabling refugees and migrants to contribute their skills and expertise to host communities, creating mutual benefits for all.

Since 2019, the international community has provided approximately **USD 2.9 billion** to support R4V actors in advancing the objectives of the RMRP and enabling R4V partners to provide multisectoral assistance to millions of Venezuelan refugees, migrants and other nationalities, and host communities across 17 countries.² This tremendous and unprecedented solidarity and support to humanitarian and integration efforts have been coupled with sustained support provided directly to host governments.

¹ As of end-2025, R4V is also undergoing an exercise to update its contingency plans, underscoring the multi-functional utility of the coordination architecture, particularly at field level.

² Since the initial RMRP, a total of 1.6M people were reached in 2019, 3.18M in 2020, 3.09M in 2021, 2.44M in 2022, 2.18M in 2023, and 1.49M in 2024. As of September 2025, 493.4K people were reached.

The Regional Platform has also established mutually beneficial relationships with international financial and development institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank (being an appealing partner of the RMRP), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Benefitting from updated, comprehensive and otherwise unavailable information and data on the multiple population types involved in the region's mixed movement dynamics, including on affected host communities, has enabled these institutions to incorporate sector-specific considerations, as well as the evolution of migrants' and refugees' needs in their own policy considerations and recommendations.



The RMRP 2026 includes some 6,900 activities, from some 152 appealing partners in the 17 countries of the R4V response, including 44 national NGOs, 37 international NGOs, 23 faith-based organizations, 30 civil society organizations, 12 UN agencies, three organizations from the Red Cross Movement, two academic actors, and the World Bank. This notably includes 34 refugee-and migrant-led organizations. Reflective of the Regional Platform's continuous efforts to enhance the local ownership of the response, honouring the commitments to the Grand Bargain, and supporting the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) efforts to operationalize localization, refugee-and-migrant-led actors represent around one in five of all RMRP appealing organizations. This commitment to localization was further strengthened through an analysis of the engagement of such actors, leading to

concrete follow-up actions and operational support at regional and country-levels to enhance their access to the donor community, their visibility and operational support.

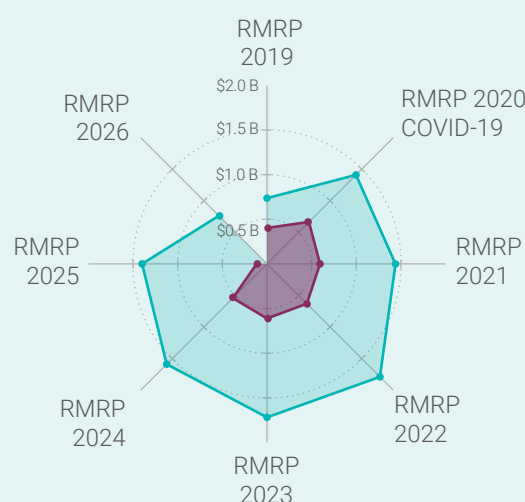
Building on the past six years of successful collaboration and partnership among RMRP actors, as well as global best practices, the Regional Platform continues to promote and support NGO co-leadership of thematic regional and national R4V Sectors, ensuring that leadership is not only based within the UN, but that NGOs and civil society actors have a leading role in strategy, planning and decision-making within the R4V Platform. As such, in the RMRP 2026, at the regional level, 8 UN agencies, 6 NGOs, and the IFRC hold Sector, Sub-sector, Working Group and other thematic leadership roles. This leadership model is replicated across the various National and Sub-regional Platforms.

At national and sub-regional levels, five National Platforms and three Sub-regional Platforms work closely with host governments and operational partners in coordinating the implementation of the RMRP. At national level, these structures operate in **Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru**, while sub-regional structures cover the **Caribbean** (Aruba, Curaçao, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago), **Central America and Mexico** (Costa Rica, Mexico, and Panama), and the **Southern Cone** (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay). Their configuration reflects the specific context and operational capacities of governments and RMRP partners, leveraging existing coordination structures to avoid duplication and improve

BUDGET AND FUNDING

	Required 	Funded* 
RMRP 2019	737.61 M	403.75 M (55%)
RMRP 2020 COVID-19	1.41 B	665.94 M (47%)
RMRP 2021	1.44 B	594.99 M (41%)
RMRP 2022	1.79 B	631.98 M (35%)
RMRP 2023	1.72 B	612.52 M (36%)
RMRP 2024 UPDATE	1.59 B	542.67 M (34%)
RMRP 2025	1.40 B	116.99 M (8%)
RMRP 2026	763.09 M	- (-)
TIER 1	450.74 M	
TIER 2	312.35 M	

*Funding recorded by UN-OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as of 20 November 2025.



efficiencies. Significant progress has been achieved in fostering synergies between National R4V Platforms and national mechanisms dealing with internal displacement, as well as with national development fora and UN Country Teams – working through integrated thematic sectors and implementing integrated reporting mechanisms for the RMRP and other plans. In line with the Humanitarian Reset, several countries – notably Colombia – have advanced the merging of clusters and sectors at field level, promoting more coherent, area-based coordination. These adjustments aim to streamline implementation responsibilities, strengthen government leadership, and ensure closer alignment between humanitarian, development, and peace efforts.

To ensure that the breadth of experience and technical expertise as well as regional presence of RMRP actors is reflected in regional planning, the development of response priorities, as well as in the creation of regionally harmonized frameworks (for the identification of needs, and for the RMRP’s monitoring and evaluation efforts), the R4V Platform operates through a range of thematic sectors. These include Education, Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Transportation, Integration, Nutrition, Protection (including Sub-Sectors focused on Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Human Trafficking and Smuggling), Shelter and WASH –

established at regional and national/ sub-regional levels.

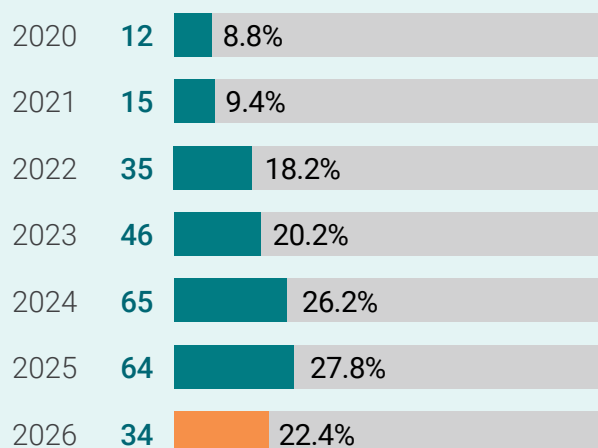
The Regional Coordination Team also includes thematic focal points for Gender, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)-Communication with Communities (CwC), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Centrality of Protection and Environment, as well as R4V Working Groups for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), Communications, Information Management, Reporting and Support Spaces.

Details on country-specific coordination arrangements, operational updates and responses, analysis on movements and other related matters are available on the R4V website (<https://r4v.info>), which also features sectoral and country-level pages.

With a view to giving meaning to the R4V Platform’s commitments to the principles of partnership, accountability, localization and transparency, RMRP partners commit to engaging in the existing regional, sub-regional and national R4V coordination mechanisms, adhering to agreed standards specified in the RMRP and complementary sectoral strategies, and to reporting on their achievements (disaggregated by age and gender) and on funds received through the RMRP’s regionally coherent monitoring and reporting framework. Monitoring and reporting procedures are agreed in consultation with partners, and all corresponding data is regularly published on the data pages of the R4V website (<https://www.r4v.info/en/data>).

To remain relevant and responsive to the evolving dynamics across Latin America and the Caribbean, the R4V response will continue to adapt its approach. In 2026, consultations with key stakeholders are expected to guide adjustments to the mechanism, ensuring it can effectively address a wider range of countries and affected nationalities through a genuinely regional strategy. These efforts aim to minimize inefficiencies and duplication, capitalize on lessons learned over the past six years, and strengthen synergies with development initiatives led by the UN system. By doing so, R4V will better support host governments in managing the ongoing challenges posed by mixed movements of refugees and migrants.

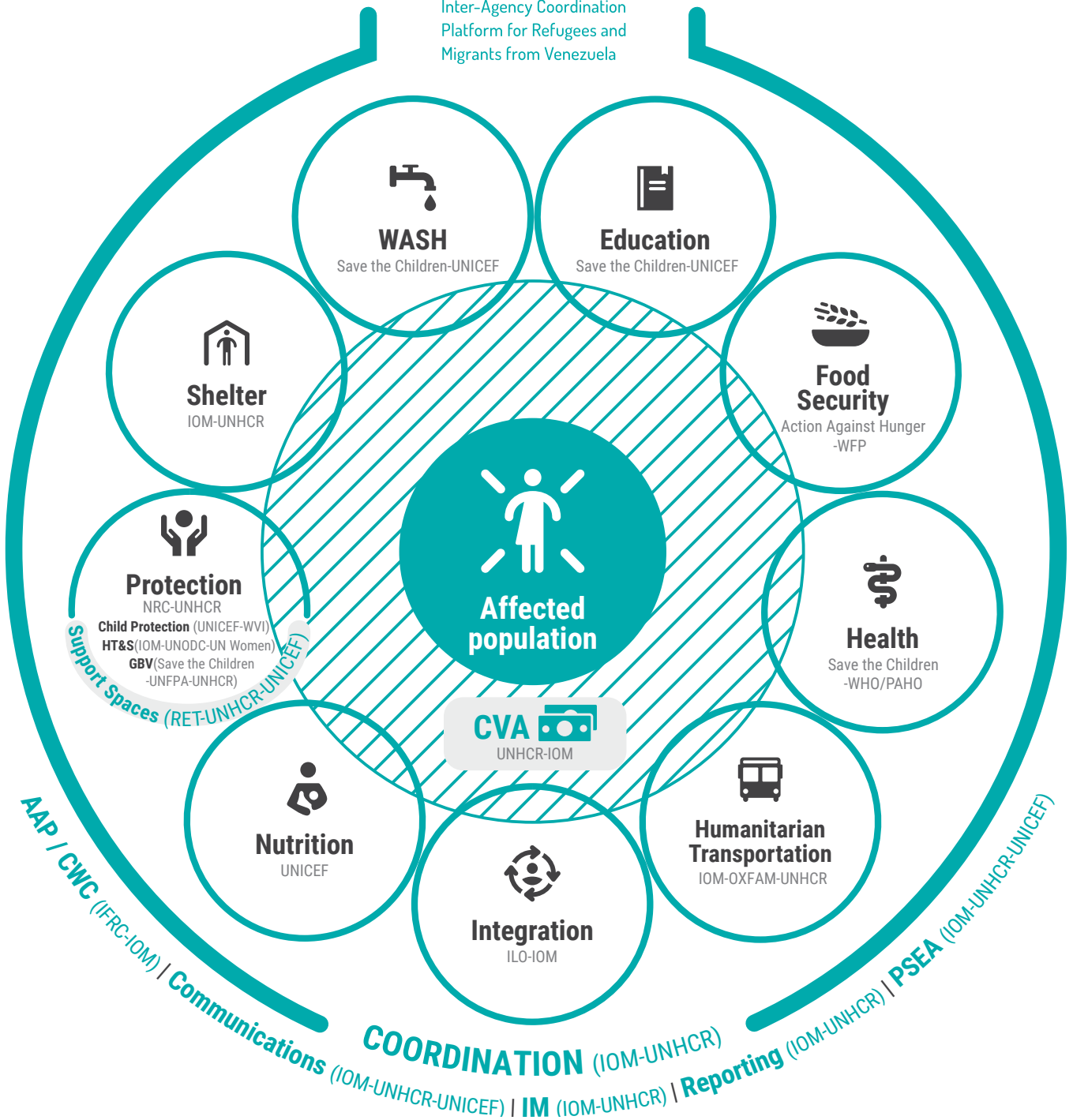
PARTICIPATION OF REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED ORGANIZATIONS IN THE RMRPS



REGIONAL R4V STRUCTURE

R4V

Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela



RMRP SCOPE: POPULATION GROUPS, PROJECTIONS, NEEDS AND TARGETS

KEY DEFINITIONS

Since the RMRP was first issued in late 2018, R4V has aimed to comprehensively monitor and respond to the situation of migrants and refugees from Venezuela, as well as the affected host communities and later also to other nationalities in transit. In this context, the Regional Platform has tracked evolving movement dynamics over the years, including multiple directions of flows: primarily outflows from Venezuela and onward movements, but also limited return movements.³ Although returns appear to be gaining visibility, outbound movements from Venezuela remain present, underscoring the continued complexity and fluidity of mobility dynamics in the region. These movements often overlap and occur simultaneously in various geographic areas, alongside movements of refugees and migrants of other nationalities following similar routes.

Building on this framework, and consistent with previous iterations of the RMRP, this update considers the following population categories:

- **In destination:** Individuals who have left their usual place of residence with the intention of remaining in a host country.

NOTE: This category includes newly arrived individuals who intend to stay in the medium to long term, including those seeking asylum or regularizing their status.

- **Pendular movements:** Temporary and often repeated population movements, typically occurring between Venezuela and a neighbouring country.

NOTE: This category applies only to countries with land borders with Venezuela.

- **People in transit** (Venezuelans and other nationalities):

Refugees and migrants who cross international borders as part of transit or onward movements. This category includes three scenarios:

- **Initial departure:** Movements from the country of origin to a first host country (e.g. from Venezuela to Brazil).
- **Transit movements:** Movement through one or more host countries before reaching the destination (e.g. from Brazil, through Argentina, to Chile).
- **Onward movements:** Movement from one host country to another host country (e.g. from Chile to Peru).
- **Colombian Returnees:** individuals who were migrants and refugees in Venezuela and have returned to their country of origin (a country other than Venezuela).

NOTE: This does not include Venezuelan refugees and migrants returning to Venezuela.

- **Affected Host Community:** Members of the local population whose living conditions and access to services are affected by the by the arrival and presence of migrants and refugees.

Although R4V continues to monitor all of the aforementioned population groups, in 2026, the in-transit individuals of other nationalities and in-destination Venezuelans have been combined into a single category labelled refugees and migrants, both at the aggregated regional and country levels. As highlighted in the previous section on planning assumptions, the rate of migrants and refugees from Venezuela in irregular situations, remains a priority concern for R4V actors. For the purposes of the R4V platform, people in irregular situations fall into two broad categories:

- Individuals who have crossed international borders without meeting the legal and administrative requirements for entry. This includes those who lack the necessary documentation or resources to comply with entry requirements.
- Individuals who entered a country through regular means but whose status subsequently became irregular, for example due to expired visas or residence permits.

3 R4V, *Regional Movements and Patterns, LAC, Q2, October 2025*, <https://www.r4v.info/en/movements-report-q2-2025>.

To support more accurate response planning and better targeting of this highly vulnerable population group, estimates of people in irregular situations are primarily informed by joint needs assessments and analyses conducted by the National and Sub-regional Platforms. Individuals in irregular situations face heightened protection risks, including refoulement, human trafficking, and exploitation, and are generally more exposed to abuse by criminal networks seeking to capitalize on their vulnerabilities. They also encounter significant barriers in accessing essential services and exercising basic rights, while facing serious protection and health risks - particularly during transit through the region.

PROJECTIONS AND PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN) FIGURES

In 2026, the RMRP estimates that 6.85 million people across Latin America and the Caribbean will face needs spanning humanitarian assistance, protection, and socio-economic integration. This regional total includes refugees and migrants from Venezuela and other nationalities, people in pendular situations, Colombian returnees, and members of host communities. Although presented as a consolidated figure, these needs reflect diverse population profiles and dynamics across the region.

Among refugees and migrants from Venezuela in destination countries, as well as other nationalities in transit, needs remain significant. By the end of 2026, this population is projected to reach 7.0 million, of whom an estimated 4.08 million will require assistance under the RMRP—representing a 6.7 per cent decrease compared to 2025.

The plan also anticipates 1.94 million people in pendular situations by the end of 2026, with 1.16 million (60 per cent) expected to be in need—a 12.5 per cent decrease from 2025. The number of **Colombian returnees** is projected to decline to 17,100, of whom 3,800 (22 per cent) will require support, marking a substantial 62 per cent decrease compared to the previous year.

Meanwhile, needs among host communities are expected to reach 1.48 million people, reflecting a modest 1.9 per cent increase from 2025.

Since early 2025, mixed movements across Latin America and the Caribbean have undergone significant shifts in both volume and direction, involving people from Venezuela as well as other nationalities. While more individuals continue

to leave Venezuela than enter, this outflow has shown a steady decline in recent years.⁴

In 2025, countries across the region faced challenges in updating PiN figures, both for those in destination and those in transit. As a result, each country applied methodologies aligned with its context and available data. For populations in destination:

- Colombia used its 2025 Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) to calculate PiN based on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
- Brazil, Ecuador, Central America and Mexico, as well as the Caribbean, maintained the same proportions from the previous year due to the absence of new data sources.
- Chile, the Southern Cone, and Peru updated their estimates using more recent indicators.

Overall, needs remained stable across the region, with a slight decrease observed in Colombia. The principles challenges continue to relate to integration, shelter, and protection – particularly limited access to formal employment, financial services, adequate housing conditions and documentation.

For refugees and migrants in-transit – both Venezuelans and other nationalities, countries adopted different strategies to more accurately reflect their needs.

- Colombia and Ecuador applied the MPI.
- Peru relied on border movement data.
- Chile, Brazil, and the Southern Cone, estimated figures using regional modelling based on Ecuador's and Colombia's calculations, assuming comparable needs patterns across these contexts.
- Costa Rica, Panama, and Mexico incorporated complementary information from R4V partner data collection exercises.

At the regional level, an overall increase in needs was observed, particularly among people of non-Venezuelan nationalities. The most significant gaps remain in Food Security, Protection, and Humanitarian Transportation. For detailed information on the data sources, estimation methodologies, and data limitations used for the PiN calculation, please refer to the Planning Instructions for RMRP 2026.⁵

4 CEPAL, Portal de Datos y Publicaciones Estadísticas, Dashboard, <https://statistics.cepal.org/portalcepalstat/dashboard.html?lang=e>.

5 R4V, RMRP 2026 Planning Instructions, <https://www.r4v.info/en/document/rmrp-2026-planning-instructions>.

TARGETS

To enhance strategic planning and help partners prioritize their most critical activities, R4V partners participating in the 2026 RMRP were requested to define their targets – understood as the number of people each partner aims to assist - at two levels (Tier 1 and Tier 2). This prioritization process is driven by ongoing funding constraints and the resulting limitations on response capacities, which have led to a significant reduction in overall targets compared to the previous plan. Consequently, the total number of partners and planned activities across all population groups and participating countries has also decreased notably. Under this Plan, 152 R4V partners will implement around 6,900 sectoral or multisectoral activities, representing a 71 per cent decrease in submissions compared to the 2025 plan. In 2026, partners aim to assist 1.19 million migrants and refugees, including 1.11 million people in destination and 83,900 in transit⁶ – a reduction of 38 per cent and 93 per cent, respectively. In addition, partners

will target 187,200 refugees and migrants engaging in pendular movements (a 40 per cent decrease from 2025), 567 Colombian returnees (an 81 per cent decrease), and 143,600 members of affected host communities (a 96 per cent decrease compared to 2025).

As in previous years, all population projections, PiN estimates and targets were developed by National and Sub-regional Platforms and Sectors in close collaboration with R4V partners and host governments. These figures draw on a wide range of assessments, reports, statistics, and joint analyses generated by the humanitarian sector, academia, development actors, as well as government-led statistical and information-gathering exercises. In terms of data breakdown, all key figures in the RMRP 2026, including partner activity data, are disaggregated by age and gender. All activities and related figures were reviewed and validated during dedicated workshops with R4V partners and, for population projections, the relevant host government authorities.



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⁶ Given that the in-transit population by nature passes through multiple countries, individuals engaged in onward or transit movements may receive assistance in more than one country. Therefore, the total regional target for in-transit assistance can best be understood as the number of times people are assisted by R4V partners rather than the number of unique individuals assisted.

DATA AND INFORMATION IN THE RMRP

R4V ensures transparency of available data and accountability to affected populations, host authorities, and the donor community. The data, sourced from host authorities (official population statistics⁷), R4V actors (activities, people reached, funds received), donors (funds committed) and the R4V Coordination Teams (population projections, PiN figures, and the monitoring framework), is used to inform decision-making, support accurate communication, guide efficient implementation of response efforts, and address existing gaps swiftly and effectively.

Access to quality data is essential for organizations participating in the RMRP, as well as for external stakeholders. To promote transparency, the R4V Platform shares the raw data used in its products through internal platforms such as Activity Info and external platforms such as the Humanitarian Data Exchange⁸ (HDX). In addition to raw data on population projections, PiN and target estimates, the full dataset of planned activities and the complete list of PiN indicators are also published

on the R4V HDX page. This dataset is aligned with the Planning Instructions for RMRP 2026⁹, available on the RMRP key resources site, enabling stakeholders to trace the methodology behind the figures presented in the RMRP and reinforcing transparency.

The R4V website¹⁰ and the dedicated RMRP microsites¹¹ complement these efforts by serving as central repositories for all analytical documents produced by R4V platforms, sectors, and partners across the region, as well as for key data relevant to the R4V response.

Population data. Including population projections, PiN, target and people reached, along with information on planned and implemented RMRP activities (including planned data collection exercises) and their associated financial requirements, are available on the data page of the R4V website.¹² This page is widely used by humanitarian actors, academia and journalists. The dashboards available on this page include:

ACTIVITY EXPLORER

The Activity Explorer is a public dashboard that allows users to browse all activities proposed under the RMRP. Information can be filtered by country, partner, sector, and other criteria to obtain detailed insights into financial requirements and the partners involved in the response. This tool shows which R4V activities have been proposed, where they are planned, and their expected results and targets. However, it does not indicate whether activities are currently being implemented.



7 R4V, *Official Population Statistics, Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela*, <https://www.r4v.info/en/refugeeandmigrants>.

8 Humanitarian Data Exchange, <https://data.humdata.org/organization/r4v>.

9 R4V, *RMRP 2026 Planning Instructions*, <https://www.r4v.info/en/document/rmrp-2026-planning-instructions>.

10 <https://www.r4v.info/>

11 <https://rmrp.r4v.info>

12 <https://www.r4v.info/en/data>

RMRP INSIGHT

The RMRP Insight dashboard focuses on population figures - projections, PiN, and targets - and present estimates for the selected geographic area, which this year will be available only at the country level. It also provides national-level information on budget, partners, and number of activities.



RMRP MONITORING

During the implementation phase, the R4V Regional IM Team, together with National and Sub-regional Platforms, produces dashboards and infographics that track response progress across the 17 RMRP countries.



RMRP FUNDING

The R4V funding dashboard displays information on funds received by partner organizations for their RMRP activities, as reported to OCHA'S Financial Tracking Service (FTS).¹³



DATA COLLECTION EXERCISES MAPPING

This dashboard contains information derived from the mapping of primary data collection exercises carried out by R4V partners and allied organizations between 2022 and 2025, as well as those planned for 2026. It is updated on a regular basis.



13 OCHA, FTS, Venezuela Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP), <https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1219/flows>.

STRENGTHENING GENDER AND INTERSECTIONAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE R4V RESPONSE (GAM)

The R4V continues to strengthen the systematic integration of gender and intersectional perspectives across its response to the needs of refugees and migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean. A key component of this effort is the incorporation of the **Gender with Age Marker (GAM)** throughout RMRP planning and monitoring.

The GAM serves as a practical tool to ensure that gender, age, and disability considerations are embedded in humanitarian and triple nexus programming. It assesses four key areas of project design:

- **GEM A:** quality of gender analysis
- **GEM D:** tailoring of activities to meet specific needs
- **GEM G:** integration of gender considerations throughout the activities
- **GEM J:** equitable distribution of benefits and attention to barriers faced by diverse groups.

The marker evaluates the extent to which RMRP activities include a comprehensive gender analysis and aim to transform gender-based inequalities and discrimination. It also includes indicators related to sexual orientation and gender identity, further reinforcing an intersectional approach across R4V's planning and implementation.

Over recent years, R4V partners have demonstrated an increasing commitment to integrating gender, age, and disability perspectives into their interventions, recognizing the equal rights and distinct needs of all individuals — women, men, girls, boys, and people of diverse gender identities. These efforts are essential to upholding the principles of “Leave No One Behind” and “Do No Harm”. By 2022, 92 per cent of R4V partners reported incorporating gender equality measures into their planning for the RMRP 2023-2024. The RMRP 2026 cycle reaffirms this commitment: among the **162 organizations¹⁴ completing the GAM assessment, over 90 per cent mainstreamed gender, age, and disability considerations into their activities to varying degrees.¹⁵**

GEM A – GENDER ANALYSIS

Key findings indicate that 66 per cent of partners conducted gender analyses studying the specific needs, barriers, and priorities of different groups within affected populations. However, 18 per cent did not include such analysis, underscoring the need to further strengthen the integration of gender-based considerations into assessment and planning processes.

Additionally, **78 per cent of partners incorporated the situation of LGBTQI+ individuals into their analyses**— an eight-percentage-point increase compared with 2024. Progress was more moderate in age and disability inclusion: 36 per cent of partners explicitly addressed the needs of all age groups, while 37 per cent considered the situation of women and men with disabilities in their assessments.

These findings reflect steady advancement in intersectional analysis across the R4V response, while also highlighting the continued need for systematic, disaggregated data collection and targeted capacity-building to ensure that gender and diversity perspectives inform all stages of program design.

GEM D – TAILORING ACTIVITIES

In terms of tailoring activities, 66 per cent of partners reported adapting their interventions to the specific needs, challenges, and barriers faced by different population groups, while only 8 per cent provided standardized assistance not adjusted to different profiles.

Overall, **58 per cent tailored assistance to all gender groups, 43 per cent to all age groups, and 39 per cent to all gender groups with disabilities.** However, 17 per cent of respondents did not consider disability-related needs during activity design, indicating a continued gap in inclusive programming.

¹⁴ As various R4V partners submitted activities for more than one country, the overall number of RMRP submissions, including corresponding GAM submissions, is higher than the number of R4V partners involved in the RMRP 2026.

¹⁵ IASC Gender with Age Marker Dashboard: <https://bit.ly/49EqG3K>.

Encouragingly, **more than half of R4V partners designed activities with the explicit aim of transforming unequal gender roles and relations, representing a ten-percentage-point** increase compared with the 2024 GAM results. This upward trend reflects growing awareness and commitment to advancing gender-transformative approaches within the R4V response.

GEM G – INFLUENCE AND PARTICIPATION

The GEM G dimension, which measures the influence and participation of affected populations in project design and implementation, shows that **52 per cent of partners engaged communities during the needs assessment phase**, while nearly half reported doing so during the design, monitoring, and delivery phases. This remains an area requiring continued improvement, given its central role in ensuring accountability, ownership and relevance across the R4V response. While **58 per cent of organizations engaged women, men, and people of diverse gender identities** to inform their activities, only 40 percent included people with disabilities in participatory processes. These findings highlight the need to strengthen intersectional approaches, improve systematic data disaggregation by gender, age, and diversity, and expand inclusive participation mechanisms to better capture - and address - the specific priorities of women, men, LGBTQI+ individuals, persons with disabilities, and people across all age groups.

GEM J – BENEFITS

Under the benefits dimension, nearly **60 per cent of organizations** reported designing activities intended to **benefit women and men differently, reflecting growing attention to equitable outcomes**. Additionally, **44 per cent of partners disaggregate indicators by gender, 38 per cent by age, and 18 per cent by disability**, an essential practice for monitoring and evaluating the inclusiveness and impact of interventions across diverse population groups.

WAY FORWARD

While significant progress has been made, the results highlight the need for continued efforts to fully embed gender equality and intersectionality as cross-cutting principles across the R4V response. Sustained investment remains essential to ensure that programming effectively addresses intersecting inequalities and barriers faced by diverse groups. In 2026, R4V and the RMRP will continue advancing the systematic application of an intersectional gender lens across all stages of coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. Technical assistance will be provided to partners to strengthen the integration of gender perspectives in workplans, needs assessments, information management, and communication strategies.

Close collaboration with sectors and sub-sectors will be prioritized to reinforce capacities, mainstream gender and intersectionality within annual workplans, and strengthen the Centrality of Protection through an Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach. The R4V gender focal point will conduct tailored training sessions for sectors, sub-sectors, working groups, and partners to enhance technical expertise and ensure coherence across the response.

Furthermore, coordination with the AAP/CwC Working Group and the PSEA Community of Practice will be strengthened to ensure that complaint and feedback mechanisms are gender-responsive, inclusive, and accessible. These efforts will reinforce accountability to affected populations and ensure that gender equality and protection principles remain at the core of the R4V regional response.

REGIONAL WORKING GROUPS AND CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

1. PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)

PRIORITY NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES

Building on progress and lessons learned in 2025, the 2026 priorities will focus on consolidating and strengthening the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) architecture across the region. The year will serve as a strategic phase for comprehensively mapping the PSEA structure across all 17 RMRP countries and identifying national needs using standardized PSEA indicators, with technical support from the Regional UN Development Coordination Office (DCO).

Findings from the 2024–2025 period highlight persistent challenges in risk assessment, safe reporting and survivor assistance mechanisms, and the implementation of national PSEA workplans. Addressing these gaps will be central to the 2026 objectives, which aim to:

- **Support country teams** in conducting robust interagency PSEA risk assessments.
- **Strengthen the design and operationalization** of survivor assistance mechanisms.
- **Ensure that country-level PSEA workplans** are actionable, regularly monitored, and aligned with inter-agency commitments.

Ultimately, the overarching objective is to ensure that migrants and refugees can access assistance safely, confidently, and with dignity, within environments free from sexual exploitation and abuse.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2026, the PSEA response will focus on deepening coordination, strengthening national systems, and embedding accountability mechanisms across all levels of the regional response.

Key actions will include:

- **Mapping and resource sharing:** A comprehensive regional mapping of existing PSEA structures, networks, and focal points will be completed to visualize capacities, identify critical gaps, and promote cross-border learning. An online collaborative platform will facilitate the continuous exchange of tools, training

materials, and good practices among PSEA focal points and partners.

- **Capacity strengthening:** Targeted technical assistance will be provided to national and sub-regional platforms and UN country teams to support SEA risk assessments, strengthen complaint and feedback mechanisms, and improve the quality, accessibility, and confidentiality of survivor support services.
- **Survivor assistance:** In close coordination with the GBV, Child Protection, and Human Trafficking and Smuggling sub-sectors, partners will continue strengthening referral pathways and ensuring that SEA survivors are effectively included in national protection and assistance systems. Service mapping and validation exercises will help guarantee the availability of survivor-centred, confidential, and safe services.
- **Inter-agency coordination and SOP development:** Building on existing tools, the PSEA Community of Practice will support partners to develop or update Inter-Agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) at both national and cross-border levels, ensuring alignment with global standards and regional good practices.
- **Community awareness and accountability:** In collaboration with the AAP/CwC Working Group, partners will co-develop and disseminate harmonized community messages on PSEA, emphasizing that humanitarian assistance is free of charge and that reporting mechanisms are safe, confidential and accessible to all.
- **Leadership engagement:** The CoP will continue engaging senior leadership and decision-makers through regional dialogues and high-level advocacy, promoting sustained institutional commitment and the full integration of PSEA within organizational policies and operational frameworks.

Through these combined efforts, the 2026 response aims to strengthen a coordinated and collective PSEA system, one in which prevention, risk mitigation, and survivor assistance remain central pillars of accountability to affected populations across the RMRP region.

2. ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS AND COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES (AAP/CWC)

PRIORITY NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES

Across the region, refugees and migrants continue to face barriers to accessing timely, reliable, and inclusive information on assistance, protection pathways, and available services.¹⁶ Meaningful participation also remains limited, particularly among groups at heightened risk of exclusion, such as women, children, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ individuals.

While community feedback and communication channels exist in most countries, they often lack adequate coverage, coordination, and integration into decision-making processes. Strengthening AAP and CwC is therefore essential to fostering trust, improving programme quality, and ensuring that humanitarian responses remain grounded in the realities, priorities, and voices of affected populations across Latin America and the Caribbean.

Information needs vary significantly between migrants and refugees in transit and those settled in host communities. Refugees and migrants in transit require real-time updates on border procedures, documentation, and immediate assistance, whereas those in destination contexts need sustained access to information on livelihoods, regularization, and social inclusion. In light of evolving migration and protection policies across the region, the Working Group will support partners in adapting and tailoring information to these distinct audiences, ensuring that communication remains relevant, accessible, and responsive to changing contexts.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2026, the AAP/CwC Working Group will strengthen regional and national capacities to engage communities through coordinated, evidence-based, and participatory approaches. The Working Group will provide technical support to partners and national platforms, focusing on improving feedback loops, participatory communication, and information-sharing practices that enable communities to meaningfully influence assistance and protection outcomes. Regional efforts will prioritize the adaptation of harmonized AAP/CwC regional tools, regular peer-to-peer exchanges, and the development of practical guidance that reflects the evolving operational context across the region. Building on existing experiences, such as localized feedback systems in Ecuador and Brazil and community-led outreach mechanisms in Central America and the Southern Cone,¹⁷ the Working Group will promote collective analysis of community insights to strengthen coordination, advocacy, and evidence-based decision making.

By reinforcing inclusive engagement approaches and two-way communication, the Working Group will ensure that community perspectives actively shape the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the regional response under the RMRP 2026, enhancing accountability, trust, and ownership across all sectors.

¹⁶ Based on R4V national and sub-regional planning RMRP 2026 inputs.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

3. SUPPORT SPACES

The inter-agency and inter-sectoral Support Spaces initiative provides migrants and refugees with information, orientation, identification, safe referrals and access to basic services through a coordinated regional network. Strategically located at key entry points, transit hubs, and destinations areas, these spaces facilitate comprehensive care, timely referrals, and life-saving assistance for refugees and migrants of different nationalities, whether in transit or residing in host communities.

Despite their essential role in protection, humanitarian assistance, and integration, significant funding reductions in 2025 led to the closure of more than half of the Support Spaces across the R4V response, declining from over 150 in 2024 to fewer than 50 in 2025. This drastic reduction has substantially limited access to safe spaces for information, case identification, and referrals, constraining the response at a time of growing needs. At the same time, the Support Spaces model has been progressively adopted by local authorities in several countries, and its strategic importance was formally recognized in the Quito Process, laying the foundation for strengthened sustainability and national ownership. Looking ahead to 2026, it will be essential to adapt and strengthen the Support Spaces model in line with evolving contexts and local capacities. Strengthening operational, coordination, and sustainability mechanisms will help ensure continued access to protection, information, and essential services for refugees and migrants, while advancing national and local ownership and supporting the long-term institutionalization of the model.

Support spaces remain a key component of the response, providing safe environments where cases of gender-based violence, child protection concerns, legal protection needs, and other risks are identified, addressed, and referred. They also facilitate two-way communication, ensuring that affected populations receive timely information and support. In 2025, two key documents were developed under the Support Spaces framework: the Guide for the Application of the Community Approach in Support Spaces and the Review of the Implementation of the Support Spaces Initiative in Latin America.

Building on these findings, the 2026 strategy will focus on four main priorities:

- **Strengthen capacities of Support Spaces actors.** Enhance the skills and capacities of Support Space staff, community-based organizations, and migrant- and refugee-led organizations that provide information, services, and referrals, recognizing their essential front-line role in protection and assistance.
- **Advance integration and sustainability at the community level.** Reinforce collaboration with local actors and embed Support Spaces functions within existing social and protection systems. This will include establishing safe referral pathways to public institutions and services, and developing collective working agreements to ensure coordinated and sustainable service provision.
- **Establish clear transition processes for local ownership.** Develop and implement structured transition plans to progressively transfer the management of Support Spaces to local government entities, ensuring long-term institutional ownership, continuity, and alignment with national protection systems.
- **Replicate and scale successful management models.** Promote and adapt proven Support Spaces management models documented across the region to guide consolidation and expansion efforts, ensuring that good practices inform context-specific implementation.

Additionally, the relevance of Support Spaces within the Quito Process will continue to be emphasized as a core element of national responses to migrants and refugees. In this context, the establishment of a platform for the exchange of best practices and coordinated monitoring among states is envisaged, alongside the ongoing implementation and strengthening of Support Spaces.

BRAZIL

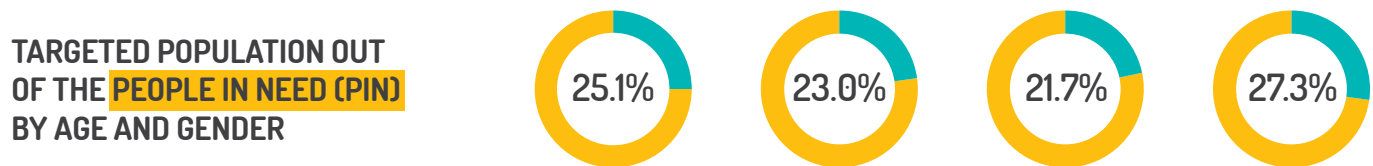
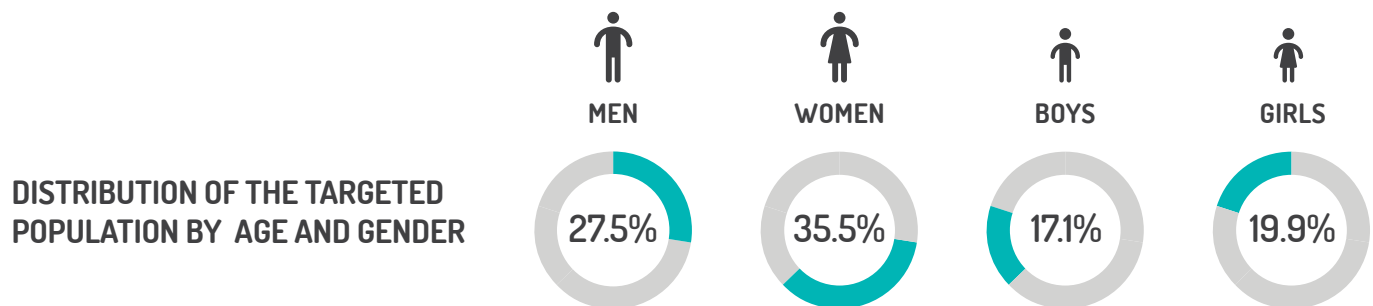


BRAZIL

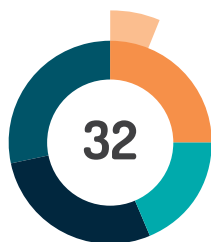
AT A GLANCE

	REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS	AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES
POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	1.07 M	—
PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)	564.2 K 52.8%	95.3 K
PEOPLE TARGETED	140.4 K 24.9%	18.3 K 19.2%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$84.21 M	TIER 1: \$50.29 M
	TIER 2: \$33.92 M



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	8	25.0%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	2	6.3%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	6	18.8%
UN AGENCIES	9	28.1%
OTHERS	9	28.1%

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE







	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$84.21 M	\$14.79 M (17.6%)	\$969.4 K (1.2%)	\$59.13 M (70.1%)	\$9.33 M (11.1%)
ORGANIZATIONS	32	6 (18.8%)	8 (25.0%)	9 (28.1%)	9 (28.1%)





































I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR*

 Population Projection
  People in Need
  People Targeted
 Financial Requirements
  RMRP Partners
  Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
 EDUCATION**	141.2 K	29.6%		24.6 K	17.4%	\$4.90 M	\$3.44 M \$1.46 M	7	1
 FOOD SECURITY	414.4 K	32.2%		44.7 K	10.8%	\$7.33 M	\$5.55 M \$1.78 M	9	1
 HEALTH	150.9 K	11.7%		36.0 K	23.9%	\$4.99 M	\$2.57 M \$2.42 M	10	1
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	361.3 K	28.1%		10.9 K	3.0%	\$2.32 M	\$2.32 M -	1	-
 INTEGRATION	541.7 K	42.1%		75.5 K	13.9%	\$19.64 M	\$11.49 M \$8.15 M	18	2
 NUTRITION**	91.7 K	68.3%		18.4 K	20.1%	\$809.5 K	\$308.0 K \$501.5 K	3	-
 PROTECTION***	422.7 K	32.9%		118.7 K	28.1%	\$11.04 M	\$7.75 M \$3.29 M	16	1
 CHILD PROTECTION**	79.8 K	16.8%		32.9 K	41.3%	\$6.21 M	\$5.32 M \$889.5 K	8	-
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	335.3 K	26.1%		3.6 K	1.1%	\$802.9 K	\$796.2 K \$6.7 K	6	1
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	126.1 K	9.8%		125	0.1%	\$1.22 M	\$796.3 K \$428.7 K	3	-
 SHELTER	645.8 K	50.2%		82.4 K	12.8%	\$12.00 M	\$7.30 M \$4.70 M	8	-
 WASH	616.0 K	47.9%		138.5 K	22.5%	\$6.61 M	\$3.34 M \$3.27 M	11	-
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-		12.3 K	-	\$1.84 M	\$32.2 K \$1.81 M	3	1
 COMMON SERVICES****	-	-		-	-	\$4.50 M	\$1.88 M \$2.62 M	8	-

* These figures do not include data from countries where no corresponding activities are planned by partners, or where no PiN data was available. For details, please see the respective Sector chapters in the RMRP. Additionally, while not being Sectors, data for Financial Support and for Common Services is included to inform on the overall targets and distribution of financial requirements in the RMRP 2026.

** To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (476.2K for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (134.3K for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 1.29M.

*** This includes Support Spaces.

**** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

BRAZIL

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Brazil remains the primary destination for refugees and migrants from Venezuela in the region who intend to remain in the country. It also serves as both a destination and transit corridor for people of other nationalities, including those from Haiti, the Caribbean, and increasingly Africa and Asia.

As of June 2025, Brazil hosts an estimated 701,995 migrants and refugees from Venezuela, based on the balance of entries and exits.¹⁸ Nearly 600,000 residence permits have been issued, alongside almost 150,000 individuals recognized as refugees and more than 26,000 pending asylum claims.¹⁹

With the support of federal and state authorities, the open-door policy remains in effect, and is further reinforced by the recently published National Policy for Migration, Refuge and Statelessness (PNMR).²⁰ Stakeholders will need to ensure that relevant actions are incorporated into its forthcoming work plan.²¹ However, uneven institutional capacities among national and local actors continue to generate gaps in reception management, regular status processing, and protection service delivery.

Economically, inflation, rising housing and food costs, and tight municipal budgets have deepened existing vulnerabilities, with many host communities experiencing

service strain. Ensuring the continuity and expansion of national and local response systems will require predictable, multi-year financing, and strong partnerships between authorities and humanitarian partners, donors, development actors and the private sector to preserve and scale achievements made in recent years.

Large and fluctuating influxes into the border state of Roraima continue to exert pressure on infrastructure, housing, health, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems, as new arrivals increasingly present heightened vulnerability profiles. The operational environment for humanitarian actors remains complex, characterized by wide geographic dispersion, from border areas and remote Amazonian communities to rural towns and major urban centres, coupled with diverse local economies, uneven institutional capacities, and flows highly sensitive to policy and economic shifts in the neighbouring countries.

Amid operational challenges faced by humanitarian partners throughout 2025 due to funding constraints, a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA)²² was carried out through 700 household interviews representing more than 2,600 individuals.²³ The assessment revealed persistent and multidimensional vulnerabilities among refugees and migrants in Brazil, underscoring the continued need for humanitarian assistance, protection, and integration support.

18 R4V, Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants as of May 2024, <https://www.r4v.info/en/population-update-june2025>.

19 IOM, Federal Subcommittee for the Reception, Identification and Screening of Immigrants, Venezuelan Migration, January 2017 / June 2025, <https://brazil.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1496/files/documents/2025-08/31-07-25-informe-migracao-venezuelana-jan2017-jun2025.pdf>.

20 Government of Brazil, DECRETO N° 12.657, 7 October 2025, <https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/decreto-n-12.657-de-7-de-outubro-de-2025-66103791>

21 Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública, Política Nacional de Migrações, Refúgio e Apatridia, <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/seus-direitos/migracoes/politica-nacional-de-migracoes-refugio-e-apatridia-1>.

22 R4V Brazil, JNA 2025, publication forthcoming.

23 The Joint Needs Analysis (JNA) was conducted from July 9 to August 6, 2025, with telephone interviews with migrants and refugees from Venezuela lasting approximately 20 minutes, using a stratified sampling design across the states of Acre, Amazonas, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Roraima, Santa Catarina and São Paulo, based on the official population distribution.

Reaffirming their intention to stabilize in Brazil, 93 per cent of migrant and refugee households indicated plans to remain in the country over the next 12 months. Nearly 40 per cent of households have been relocated through the interiorization strategy, while 57 per cent of those outside Roraima and Amazonas moved independently, reflecting diverse mobility patterns and levels of self-reliance.

In terms of shelter and housing, 12 per cent of households reported not knowing where they would reside in the following month, illustrating a high level of housing insecurity. While the majority live outside of shelters (58 per cent), around 40 per cent reported previous stays in temporary accommodation. Affordability continues to be a major obstacle to achieving durable and stable housing solutions, leaving many families at risk of precarious living conditions or homelessness. Regarding food security and nutrition, 48 per cent of households reported difficulties in acquiring food, primarily due to insufficient financial resources, with the prevalence rising to 62 per cent in Roraima. Children and pregnant or lactating women remain at particularly high nutritional risk, underscoring the need for sustained food assistance and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

In education, 10 per cent of refugee and migrant children aged 6–17 are currently out of school nationwide, with rates increasing to 17 per cent in Roraima and 21 per cent in Amazonas. Children who benefited from the interiorization strategy demonstrate better outcomes – only 5 per cent out of school – compared to 15 per cent among those who relocated independently, highlighting the positive impact of structured relocation and support mechanisms on access to education.

In health and WASH, 60 per cent of households reported needing healthcare in the past month, with 20 per cent facing access barriers, most commonly due to delays or lack of specialists. Diarrhoea or dysentery affected 18 per cent of households, while gaps in water, sewage, and waste

management services remain significant, particularly in Roraima, where up to 18 per cent of households lack sewage connections.

Discrimination and xenophobia continue to affect 23 per cent of households, with rates increasing to 42 per cent among Indigenous families. Informality dominates livelihoods (87 per cent), while unemployment rates are particularly acute in Roraima (48 per cent), compared to a national average of 32 per cent, reflecting limited access to stable income opportunities. Additionally, reports of unpaid labour and debt bondage point to heightened risks of exploitation and human trafficking.

These findings underscore that most severe needs are concentrated in the border states of Roraima and Amazonas, among Indigenous communities, and within specific vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).

The 2026 response – a collective and coordinated effort of 32 humanitarian partners, co-led by IOM and UNHCR, in close coordination with federal, state, and municipal authorities – will focus on the most acute needs in border states and urban centres hosting the largest numbers of migrants and refugees.

Programmatically, activities will prioritize life-saving assistance and protection-sensitive interventions in Roraima and Amazonas, which remain the main entry points, and in key interiorization destinations such as São Paulo and Paraná, where integration challenges continue to affect refugees and migrants.

The response will complement and reinforce the Government of Brazil's Operation Welcome (*Operação Acolhida*),²⁴ ensuring synergy, complementarity, and efficiency across humanitarian and governmental efforts, while avoiding duplication and maximizing comparative advantages among partners.

24 Government of Brazil, *Operação Acolhida*, <https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/operacao-acolhida>.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

The RMRP 2026 response will be guided by four overarching priorities:

- **Support to the three pillars of Operation Welcome:** reinforce border management, shelter, humanitarian assistance, and voluntary relocation (Interiorization²⁵) and integration through dignified reception at border points, improved collective shelter standards, and relocation processes linked to socio-economic opportunities and access to services.
- **Facilitation of access to essential services:** strengthen state and municipal capacities to deliver health, education, WASH, food, and social assistance to migrants, refugees, and affected members of host communities, reducing service overload and territorial disparities.
- **Prevention and response to protection risks:** expand access to documentation, legal aid, and case management, while improving risk mitigation, preventing and responding to GBV, human trafficking, and discrimination. Special attention will be given to children, Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and LGBTQI+ individuals through inclusive and rights-based approaches.
- **Promotion of socio-economic inclusion and social cohesion:** advance pathways to formal employment, entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion, while fostering social cohesion through anti-xenophobia campaigns and community-based initiatives that foster peaceful coexistence.

Operationally, the multi-sectoral response will target geographic areas of highest severity, as identified in the 2025 JNA. Priority will be given to Indigenous communities, female-headed households, and families residing in shelters or informal housing, who face compounded vulnerabilities and barriers to accessing services.

The strategy will also seek to bridge humanitarian action with development outcomes, aligning interventions with national and local public policies, fostering local ownership, and strengthening the resilience of both refugees and host communities. This approach is fully consistent with the Brazil-UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027) and aims to ensure sustainability, inclusion, and longer-term impact beyond immediate humanitarian assistance.

All response actions will uphold the centrality of protection, gender equality, AAP, and PSEA as core principles guiding the Brazil response. Environmental sustainability will inform infrastructure development and WASH planning, while climate action will drive community-based interventions aimed at mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Programming will remain inclusive, participatory, and culturally appropriate, recognizing Indigenous customary practices, language diversity, and the importance of community ownership. Sectors and working groups will jointly implement cross-cutting initiatives, including shared cash and voucher delivery platforms, harmonized referral pathways for protection, GBV, and child protection, pooled logistics (e.g. transport to health facilities, schools, and shelters), and joint monitoring and evaluation to enhance efficiency and reduce duplication.

AAP mechanisms will ensure that community feedback informs programmatic adjustments in real time, while PSEA will be mainstreamed across all sectors through clear reporting channels and survivor-centred approaches, reinforcing accountability and trust across the response.

To further complement the Government of Brazil's Operation Welcome (*Operação Acolhida*) and mitigate the effects of volatile funding to humanitarian agencies, the 2026 response will anchor its sustainability in diversified, multi-year partnerships spanning government institutions, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), civil society, academia, development banks, and the private sector.

25 The Interiorization programme is an integration strategy of Operation Welcome that enables Venezuelan refugees and migrants living in Roraima state to safely move to other parts of Brazil, so to ease pressure on the northern region and facilitate integration. The process is voluntary, free, and accessible to those refugees and migrants who obtained a temporary residence or were registered as asylum seekers. After completion of medical checks, beneficiaries are transferred via military or commercial flights to their destination municipality where they are received by local authorities, civil society entities, family members already residing in those locations, private companies or individuals interested in receiving and supporting Venezuelans to settle and work in other Brazilian states.

Partners will focus on public systems at federal, state, and municipal levels, particularly in reception, documentation, and case management, while mobilizing medium- and long-term investments in housing, WASH, health, and livelihoods to facilitate the shift from emergency support to area-based durable solutions. Efforts will aim to catalyze private-sector pathways to decent work, through initiatives on skills recognition, vocational training, responsible recruitment, and the promotion of and sustainable employment opportunities.

To safeguard the continuity of essential services, the response will promote flexible, pooled financing mechanisms, particularly in border and high-pressure municipalities. The R4V coordination architecture will continue to be leveraged to ensure coherent planning, collective outcomes, and accountable delivery across the multi-partner response.



EDUCATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 476.2 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

141.2 K 29.6%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

24.6 K 17.4%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$4.90 M

TIER 1: \$3.44 M

TIER 2: \$1.46 M



RMRP PARTNERS 7

SECTOR LEADS: UNESCO, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Education Sector will promote equitable access to quality learning for refugee, migrant, and Indigenous children, addressing linguistic, cultural, and systemic barriers. Adolescents with interrupted education are particularly vulnerable to exclusion, while overcrowded schools, limited infrastructure, and a shortage of trained teachers continue to constrain educational provision in high-demand areas. Ensuring inclusive, flexible, and context-sensitive education strategies remains essential so that all learners enrol, remain in school, and succeed.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Priorities for 2026 are:

- Ensure enrolment and school permanence through tailored multilingual approaches and intercultural approaches, including for Indigenous groups and other culturally diverse groups.
- Improve educational infrastructure, train teachers, and ensure access to school materials, meals, and transportation, to reduce barriers to attendance and learning continuity.
- Expand educational opportunities for youth and adults through *Educação de Jovens e Adultos* (EJA)²⁶ and diploma recognition programmes, supporting pathways to further education and employment.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Response modalities will combine the direct provision of learning materials with non-formal education activities in shelters and community centres. Support for documentation and placement tests will help reduce age-grade disparities and facilitate school enrolment for children and adolescents with interrupted education.

Schools will function as integrated hubs for psychosocial support, nutrition, and WASH services, strengthening cross-sector collaboration. Advocacy efforts at municipal, state and national levels will aim to expand school capacity and promote inclusive educational policies.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Strategic partnerships with civil society, Indigenous organizations, and community leaders will reinforce local ownership and institutional capacity, ensuring that initiatives are sustainable and fully integrated into the Brazilian education system.

26 Government of Brazil, Ministry of Education, "Pacto Nacional pela Superação do Analfabetismo e Qualificação na Educação de Jovens e Adultos", <https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/pacto-eja>.

FOOD SECURITY

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.29 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

414.4 K

32.2%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

44.7 K

10.8%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$7.33 M

TIER 1: \$5.55 M

TIER 2: \$1.78 M



RMRP PARTNERS 9

SECTOR LEADS: AVSI, IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Food Security Sector will work to ensure that migrants and refugees have reliable access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. While progress has been made in connecting families to national social and food assistance programmes, many—particularly new arrivals, households in transit, and Indigenous communities—remain food insecure. Limited income opportunities further exacerbate this situation, forcing families to reduce food consumption, skip meals, or adopt negative coping strategies to meet daily needs.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The priorities for 2026 are:

- **Provide immediate access to food** through baskets, hot meals, and CVA for the most vulnerable households, including those in shelter and border areas.
- **Strengthen access to government food programmes** by supporting enrolment procedures and developing multilingual informational and guidance materials to improve outreach and participation.
- **Promote community-based food production initiatives**, such as agroforestry and urban agriculture, to enhance self-reliance, nutrition diversity, and long-term resilience among refugee, migrant, and host communities.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The sector will deliver assistance through a combination of in-kind food distributions, CVA, and technical capacity building for local actors and communities. Interventions will prioritize Roraima, Amazonas, and major urban centres hosting high concentrations of migrants and refugees.


INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Close collaboration with the Nutrition Sector will ensure targeted support for children under five and pregnant or lactating women while linkages with the Education Sector will reinforce school meal programmes as a key driver for attendance and retention. Protection-sensitive programming will be applied throughout to mitigate risks of child labour, exploitation, and gender-based vulnerabilities associated with linked food insecurity.

Through joint work with Integration Sector, efforts will also promote sustainable access to food by linking beneficiaries to income-generation opportunities, vocational training, and formal labour markets, contributing to longer-term resilience and self-reliance.

HEALTH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.29 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 150.9 K 11.7%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 36.0 K 23.9%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$4.99 M

TIER 1: \$2.57 M

TIER 2: \$2.42 M

 RMRP PARTNERS 10

SECTOR LEADS: UNFPA, WHO/PAHO

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Health Sector will prioritize equitable access to quality health services for refugees and migrants, particularly in northern Brazil where demand remains acute and resources are stretched. Local health facilities continue to face strain due to increased caseloads and limited capacity, creating barriers to timely and adequate care. Among the most pressing needs are mental health, maternal health, and sexual and reproductive health, which remain under-resourced and unevenly available across the country.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The priorities for 2026 are:

- **Strengthen primary healthcare capacity** in areas hosting large numbers of migrants and refugees through technical support, training, and resource provision.
- **Expand access to mental health and psychosocial support**, by deploying trained professionals, mobile teams, and community-based services offering specialized and culturally sensitive services.
- **Improve maternal, sexual and reproductive health services**, ensuring access to contraception, prenatal care for women and girls, as well as postnatal care and emergency obstetric services.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Health Sector response will combine direct service provision, in-kind and CVA, and technical capacity building to strengthen Brazil's Unified Health System (SUS). Psychosocial services will be integrated into schools and shelters to reach vulnerable groups.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

A gender-sensitive approach will be applied across all activities to ensure that women and girls have safe access, dignified, and confidential health services. Close collaboration with the Nutrition Sector will reinforce child and maternal health, while WASH improvements will contribute to the prevention of waterborne diseases. Joint work with the Protection Sector and GBV Sub-sector will ensure comprehensive survivor support, addressing both physical and psychosocial needs through a coordinated, multi-sectoral approach.

HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.29 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

361.3 K 28.1%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

10.9 K | 3.0%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$2.32 M

TIER 1: \$2.32 M

TIER 2: -



RMRP PARTNERS 1

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR, WVI

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Humanitarian Transportation Sector will facilitate safe, dignified, and organized transportation for refugees and migrants, supporting both access to essential services and participation in the Voluntary Relocation strategy (Interiorization). Mobility remains a crucial enabler of protection, integration, and resilience, thus allowing individuals and families to relocate from high-pressure border areas to municipalities offering greater stability and opportunities for inclusion.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Strengthen the Voluntary Relocation strategy (Interiorization) and its four modalities** through pre-departure health screenings, information and orientation sessions, and logistical support to ensure safe and coordinated relocation.
- **Provide transportation assistance to facilitate access to health care, education, documentation, and other essential services**, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Response modalities will combine in-kind logistical support, the provision of financial assistance, including CVA for transportation tickets, and partnerships with public and private transport providers.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

A protection-sensitive approach will be applied throughout to mitigate risks of trafficking, exploitation, and GBV during travel. Coordination with the Health Sector will ensure medical preparedness for journeys, while coordination with the Shelter Sector will guarantee reception capacity in destination municipalities. School transport for Indigenous refugee and migrant children will also be prioritized to secure continuity of education and reduce barriers to school attendance.

The Humanitarian Transportation Sector will thus remain a vital link between humanitarian assistance and long-term integration, facilitating safe mobility and promoting inclusion across Brazil.

INTEGRATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.29 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 541.7 K 42.1%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 75.5 K 13.9%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$19.64 M

TIER 1: \$11.49 M

TIER 2: \$8.15 M



RMRP PARTNERS 18

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR, WVI

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Integration Sector will promote the socio-economic inclusion of migrants and refugees while fostering peaceful coexistence with host communities. Many families continue to face barriers to employment, entrepreneurship, access to social protection services, and the recognition of qualifications. Women, Indigenous peoples, and persons with specific needs experience disproportionate challenges in entering the formal labour market and achieving self-reliance.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Expand access to formal employment, entrepreneurship opportunities, and social protection services**, supporting pathways toward self-reliance and economic stability.
- **Strengthen the Voluntary Relocation strategy** (Interiorization) to promote durable and sustainable relocation, linked to livelihoods and community integration.
- **Foster social cohesion** through inter-cultural and community-based activities as well as anti-xenophobia campaigns that promote inclusion and mutual understanding between refugees, migrants, and host populations.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will promote Portuguese language learning, vocational training, and diploma validation to improve employability and skills recognition. Microcredit schemes and financial inclusion initiatives will support entrepreneurship and self-employment, while job placement services will connect candidates with employers and facilitate integration into the labour market.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Advocacy and training with private companies and public authorities will encourage the hiring of refugees and migrants and the adoption of inclusive employment policies. The Integration Sector will coordinate closely with the Education Sector to facilitate diploma recognition, with Protection and GBV to prevent work-place exploitation and ensure access to public social protection services, and with Humanitarian Transportation to ensure that relocation processes are safe, inclusive, and linked to socio-economic opportunities.

Finally, social and cultural initiatives, including community events, cultural fairs, and intercultural dialogues, will strengthen ties between migrants, refugees, and host communities, promoting tolerance, inclusion and social cohesion across Brazil.

NUTRITION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 134.3 K 

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 91.7 K  68.3%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 18.4 K  20.1%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$809.5 K

TIER 1: \$308.0 K

TIER 2: \$501.5 K

 RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEAD: UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Nutrition Sector will address malnutrition risks among refugees and migrants, with a particular focus on children under five and pregnant or lactating women. Persistent food insecurity limited dietary diversity, and restricted access to health and nutrition services have contributed to widespread nutritional vulnerabilities, especially in shelters, border areas, and remote communities hosting migrants and refugees.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The priorities for 2026 are:

- **Ensure screening, treatment, and referral of acute malnutrition** cases through systematic assessments and integration with primary healthcare services
- **Promote breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices** among mothers and caregivers, including awareness sessions and peer-support networks
- **Provide micronutrient supplementation to prevent anaemia and other deficiencies**, ensuring coverage for children under five and women who are pregnant or lactating.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Partners will deliver nutrition services in Roraima, Amazonas, and other areas with a high concentration of refugees and migrants. Culturally sensitive strategies will be adopted to address the specific needs of Indigenous communities.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Technical assistance will strengthen the capacity of health workers to identify, treat, and monitor malnutrition, while coordinated efforts with the Health Sector will integrate nutrition into maternal and child health services. Collaboration with the Food Security Sector will ensure dietary adequacy and diversity, and joint work with the WASH Sector will help prevent waterborne diseases that exacerbate undernutrition.

Community-based initiatives will emphasize prevention, resilience, and the promotion of healthy practices, empowering families to adopt sustainable nutrition habits and contributing to the long-term reduction of malnutrition among refugees, migrants, and host communities.

PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.29 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

422.7 K

32.9%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

118.7 K

28.1%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$11.04 M

TIER 1: \$7.75 M

TIER 2: \$3.29 M



RMRP PARTNERS 16

SECTOR LEADS: JSRM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Protection Sector will ensure that the rights, safety and dignity of migrants and refugees are upheld, addressing persistent risks such as exploitation, statelessness, and limited access to essential services. Particular attention will be given to women, children, Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI+ individuals and other groups facing heightened protection risks.

Access to documentation remains one of the most pressing challenges, limiting integration opportunities and exposing families to protection risks.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Facilitate access to asylum, residency, and documentation procedures**, including renewals and registration to ensure regular stay and access to services.
- **Expand specialized protection services and case management** for vulnerable groups, including survivors of violence, unaccompanied and separated children, and victims of trafficking.
- **Strengthen technical support and capacity building for federal, state, and municipal authorities engaged in protection**, enhancing coordination and institutional response mechanisms.

The Protection Sector will adopt a combination of direct service delivery, legal assistance, community outreach, and technical training to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive protection response. CVA will be used where appropriate to mitigate exploitation risks, support safe mobility, and reinforce autonomy among refugees and migrants.

Protection will remain a cross-cutting priority, integrated across all sectors of the response. Collaboration with the Education and Integration sectors will facilitate access to schooling, vocational opportunities and employment, while collaboration with Shelter and Humanitarian Transportation will ensure protection-sensitive accommodation and mobility.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Partnerships with federal, state and municipal authorities will reinforce the sustainability of interventions and strengthen national protection systems, ensuring that humanitarian action complements and supports public institutions in upholding rights and delivering inclusive services.

CHILD PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 476.2 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

79.8 K 16.8%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

32.9 K 41.3%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$6.21 M

TIER 1: \$5.32 M

TIER 2: \$889.5 K



RMRP PARTNERS 8

SECTOR LEADS: SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Child Protection Sub-sector will focus on safeguarding refugee and migrant children, who face heightened risks of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect. UASC, and those lacking civil or migratory documentation require tailored responses, while many families need additional support to provide safe, nurturing and stable environments. Access to documentation and psychosocial support remains a critical gap, particularly in border areas.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Ensure access for UASC to civil and migratory documentation**, family reunification, appropriate alternative care, and specialized services.
- **Strengthen national and local child protection systems**, including referral pathways, case management, and training for frontline workers and authorities.
- **Provide mental health and psychosocial support for children and adolescents** in shelters, screening centres, and host communities, fostering resilience and emotional well-being.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Child Protection sub-sector will combine direct case management with technical assistance to government institutions and community-based initiatives. Coordination with the Education, Health and WASH sectors will ensure the creation of child-friendly environments and reduce exposure to risks in shelters, schools, and host communities.

Engagement with families and caregivers will be prioritized to strengthen resilience, prevent separation, and ensure that children's voices are heard and inform programmatic decisions. Partnerships with civil society will expand community protection networks, supporting early identification, prevention, and timely response to child protection concerns.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Advocacy and capacity-building efforts will reinforce a coordinated, integrated, and cross-sectoral response within Brazil's System of Guarantee of the Rights of Children and Adolescents, ensuring institutional sustainability and alignment with national protection frameworks.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.29 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

335.3 K

26.1%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

3.6 K | 1.1%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$802.9 K

TIER 1: \$796.2 K

TIER 2: \$6.7 K



RMRP PARTNERS 6

SECTOR LEADS: UNFPA, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

In 2026, the GBV Sub-sector will strengthen community-based protection to prevent, mitigate risks and respond to gender-based violence affecting migrant and refugee women, girls, LGBTQI+ individuals, and Indigenous communities. Efforts will focus on promoting positive masculinities, expanding access to survivor-centred services, and enhancing institutional capacities through training and technical cooperation with national and local authorities, including in Brazil.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Strengthen national and local systems to ensure access to rights and services for survivors of GBV**, including health care, legal assistance, and psychosocial support.
- **Promote community-based GBV prevention**, including community leadership development, women's empowerment, and engagement with men and boys on positive masculinities.
- **Awareness raising among refugees and migrants on GBV risks**, available services, and referral pathways, ensuring inclusive, culturally appropriate outreach.

The GBV response will emphasize survivor-centred, rights-based approaches across all sectors. Community leaders, women's networks, and grassroots organizations will be engaged to promote prevention, and referral of GBV cases within refugee, migrant, and host communities.


Coordination with the Health Sector will ensure the clinical management of rape (CMR) and access to comprehensive health services, while collaboration with the Shelter and Protection sectors will provide safe housing, mobility support and protection-sensitive case management for survivors. Linkages with Child Protection will expand specialized services for adolescent girls, addressing their unique needs and risks.

Partnerships with AAP/CwC mechanisms and the R4V Brazil Indigenous Working Group will strengthen community outreach, inclusivity, and accountability, ensuring that all affected populations receive clear, accessible and reliable information about available support and complaint mechanisms.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.29 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 126.1 K 9.8%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 125 0.1%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.22 M

TIER 1: \$796.3 K

TIER 2: \$428.7 K



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNODC

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Human Trafficking and Smuggling Sub-sector will address the persistent risk of exploitation, forced labour, and irregular movement affecting refugees and migrants—particularly women, children, and Indigenous communities. Vulnerability is heightened by precarious livelihoods, limited regular status, and unequal access to protection and employment, leaving many exposed to traffickers and smugglers along key migration routes and within informal labour markets.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Expand prevention and awareness initiatives on human trafficking and smuggling** targeting at-risk groups in shelters, transit points, and workplaces, promoting safe migration and rights awareness.
- **Strengthen mechanisms for identification, referral, and assistance** of victims of trafficking and smuggling through inter-agency coordination and protection pathways.
- **Support national and local authorities with SOPs, technical tools, and training** to enhance institutional capacity for prevention, protection, and prosecution.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

All interventions will be guided by a victim-centred, rights-based and non-criminalization approach, ensuring protection, dignity, and access to justice for survivors. The sub-sector will collaborate closely with the Integration Sector to expand access to safe and decent livelihoods, thereby reducing reliance on exploitative labour arrangements and irregular pathways.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Joint efforts with the GBV and Child Protection sub-sectors as well as Health and Shelter sectors will ensure comprehensive survivor services, including legal aid, psychosocial support, and safe accommodation. Collaboration with the AAP/CwC Working Group will enhance community outreach and ensure that affected populations are informed of their rights, entitlements, and available protection mechanisms.

Technical assistance to national and local authorities will strengthen institutional responses and embed anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling practices within broader migration management frameworks, promoting sustainability and alignment with Brazil's human rights obligations.

SHELTER

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.29 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

645.8 K

50.2%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

82.4 K

12.8%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$12.00 M

TIER 1: \$7.30 M

TIER 2: \$4.70 M



RMRP PARTNERS 8

SECTOR LEADS: AVSI, IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Shelter Sector will address the pressing housing needs of migrants and refugees residing in collective shelters, makeshift settlements, or precarious housing conditions. In Roraima and Amazonas, where reception pressure remains highest, families require adequate, safe, and culturally appropriate shelter that protects dignity and respects cultural practices, particularly for Indigenous communities. Persistent challenges include fluctuating occupancy rates, limited privacy, and infrastructure gaps that undermine living conditions and hinder integration.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Maintain and improve collective shelters**, ensuring safety, privacy, and dignity while developing individual and transitional housing solutions that promote durable settlement and integration.
- **Expand the use of CVA and distribute essential household items (EHIs)** to support households to transition out of shelters, enhance self-reliance, and improve living conditions for vulnerable families.
- **Strengthen technical support to federal, state, and municipal authorities to link shelter interventions with public housing policies**, urban policies, and disaster risk management.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Shelter Sector will combine in-kind support, CVA modalities, and technical collaboration to promote sustainable, inclusive housing solutions. Coordination with the Protection and Integration sectors will ensure that the specific needs of older persons, single-parent households, and persons with disabilities are met, enabling safe and dignified transitions to longer-term accommodation.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

To strengthen interiorization, engagement with the Humanitarian Transportation Sector will ensure that reception conditions in relocation sites are safe, adequate, and inclusive, aligned with protection and integration objectives. Community-based approaches, including AAP/CwC, will ensure that shelter planning and management are participatory, culturally appropriate, and protection-focused. These approaches will strengthen community ownership and contribute to sustainable pathways for inclusion.

WASH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.29 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

616.0 K

47.9%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

138.5 K

22.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$6.61 M

TIER 1: \$3.34 M

TIER 2: \$3.27 M



RMRP PARTNERS 11

SECTOR LEADS: ADRA, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The WASH Sector will ensure that refugees and migrants, alongside vulnerable host communities, can access safe, equitable, and sustainable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services. Inadequate WASH infrastructure continues to pose a significant public health risk, particularly in shelters, informal settlements and remote border areas where overcrowding, insufficient facilities, and limited-service continuity remain persistent challenges.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Expand access to safe water and sanitation facilities** in shelters, schools, and healthcare facilities serving migrants and refugees as well as members of host communities.
- **Support hygiene promotion activities and distribute hygiene kits**, including menstrual health and hygiene items, with tailored approaches for women, girls, and people with disabilities.
- **Strengthen the capacity of local WASH authorities and service providers** to ensure safe, inclusive, and sustainable WASH services for refugees and migrants as well as host communities.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Interventions will combine in-kind support, promotion of access to hygiene supplies, and technical assistance to municipalities to strengthen service delivery.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Collaboration with the Health and Nutrition sectors will aim to prevent diseases linked to poor hygiene and malnutrition, while joint work with the Protection and Shelter will ensure that WASH infrastructure in shelters is safe, accessible, and gender-sensitive, reducing risks of GBV and promoting dignity.

Partnerships with national initiatives, including menstrual health programmes, will expand outreach to vulnerable and underserved groups. Community engagement will be integral to the design and maintenance of facilities to ensure inclusivity, dignity, and sustainability. Overall, WASH interventions will remain central to protecting public health, fostering resilience, and bridging humanitarian and development outcomes across Brazil.

CHILE

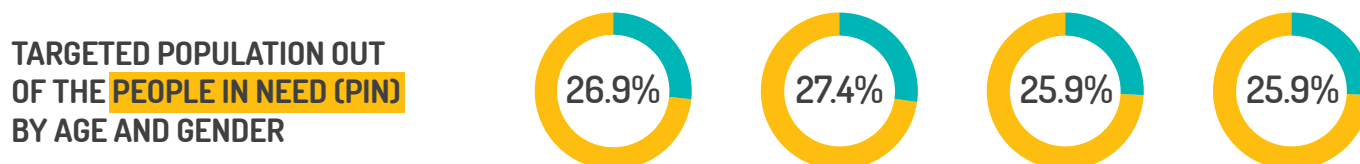
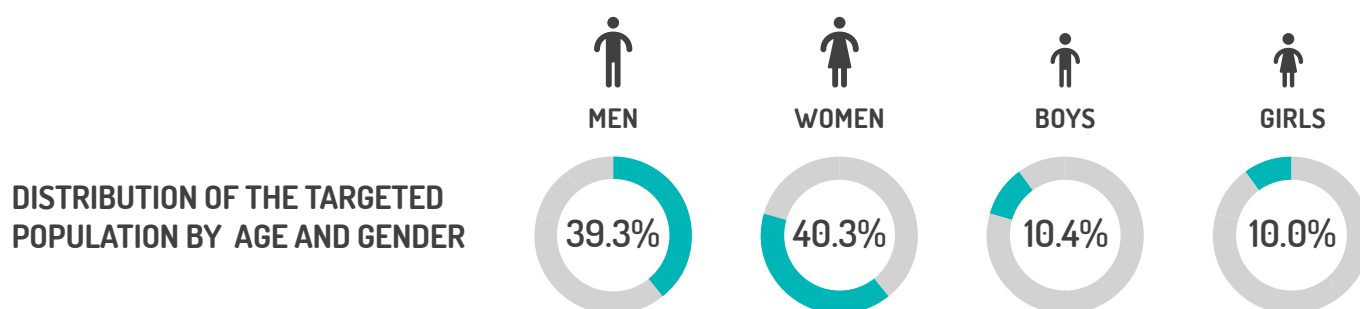


CHILE

AT A GLANCE

	REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS		AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES	
POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	771.9 K	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	—	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)	474.6 K	<div style="width: 61.5%;"></div> 61.5%	138.4 K	<div style="width: 29.2%;"></div>
PEOPLE TARGETED	152.1 K	<div style="width: 32.0%;"></div> 32.0%	12.8 K	<div style="width: 9.2%;"></div> 9.2%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$45.69 M	TIER 1: \$27.56 M
	TIER 2: \$18.13 M



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	1	12.5%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	1	12.5%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	-	-
UN AGENCIES	6	75.0%
OTHERS	1	12.5%

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE







	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$45.69 M	-	-	\$45.28 M (99.1%)	\$314.2 K (0.7%)
ORGANIZATIONS	8	-	-	6 (75.0%)	1 (12.5%)





































I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR*

 Population Projection
  People in Need
  People Targeted
 Financial Requirements
  RMRP Partners
  Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
 EDUCATION**	63.2 K	20.6%		1.2 K	1.9%	\$354.9 K	\$223.9 K \$131.0 K	3	-
 FOOD SECURITY	327.8 K	23.0%		4.5 K	1.4%	\$4.12 M	\$4.12 M -	2	-
 HEALTH	383.0 K	26.9%		1.3 K	0.3%	\$1.40 M	\$20.0 K \$1.38 M	3	1
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	246.8 K	17.3%		270	0.1%	\$478.5 K	- \$478.5 K	1	-
 INTEGRATION	565.1 K	39.7%		8.2 K	1.5%	\$11.33 M	\$7.92 M \$3.41 M	6	1
 NUTRITION**	35.3 K	38.9%		-	-	-	- -	-	-
 PROTECTION***	587.1 K	41.2%		77.2 K	13.2%	\$8.19 M	\$5.29 M \$2.90 M	6	1
 CHILD PROTECTION**	103.5 K	33.7%		7.8 K	7.5%	\$709.0 K	\$270.0 K \$439.0 K	3	-
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	343.0 K	24.1%		7.0 K	2.0%	\$605.0 K	\$485.0 K \$120.0 K	2	-
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING****	255.7 K	18.0%		-	-	\$598.3 K	- \$598.3 K	2	-
 SHELTER	534.3 K	37.5%		23.0 K	4.3%	\$6.22 M	\$3.32 M \$2.90 M	2	-
 WASH	333.1 K	23.4%		11.7 K	3.5%	\$3.78 M	\$1.64 M \$2.14 M	2	-
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-		22.6 K	-	\$2.20 M	\$1.75 M \$450.0 K	1	-
 COMMON SERVICES*****	-	-		-	-	\$5.71 M	\$2.52 M \$3.19 M	5	-

* These figures do not include data from countries where no corresponding activities are planned by partners, or where no PiN data was available. For details, please see the respective Sector chapters in the RMRP. Additionally, while not being Sectors, data for Financial Support and for Common Services is included to inform on the overall targets and distribution of financial requirements in the RMRP 2026.

** To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (307.4K for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (90.8K for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 1.42M.

*** This includes Support Spaces.

**** Although no targeted individuals are reported, financial requirements are included as partners have submitted and requested funding to implement key interventions—including capacity-building, infrastructure, campaigns, and other activities essential to enable and sustain an effective response.

*****This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

CHILE

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Chile currently hosts around 650,000 Venezuelans, positioning the country as one of the main destinations in the region for migrants and refugees. However, according to the National Statistics Institute (INE by its Spanish acronym) and the National Migration Service (SERMIG by its Spanish acronym), an estimated 252,591 Venezuelan nationals remain in an irregular situation.²⁷

Over recent years, the political and regulatory environment has grown increasingly restrictive, with new legislation and tightened visa requirements limiting pathways to regularization and long-term stability. While internal political dynamics shape border management and humanitarian reception efforts, diplomatic tensions with Venezuela have impacted access to essential documentation such as identity documents (IDs) and birth certificates.

Social tensions in Chile have escalated in recent years, with refugees and migrants facing increasing levels of xenophobia, discrimination, and negative public discourse. According to the *Bicentenario Survey*,²⁸ migrants and refugees are frequently portrayed as contributors to insecurity and challenging the capacity of public services; narratives that foster a hostile environment and hinder integration efforts.

This context is further shaped by the upcoming 2025 presidential elections, in which some candidates have adopted restrictive positions on human mobility and regularization initiatives, accompanied by increasingly anti-foreigner rhetoric during their campaigns.

Congress has repeatedly extended the special authorization established under Law No. 21.418, which allows the President of the Republic to deploy the Armed Forces in support of Public Security Forces for border control tasks in the northern regions of Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, and Antofagasta. In parallel, the government has rolled out the Integrated Border System (SIFRON by its Spanish acronym), a technology-based surveillance initiative with an investment of approximately USD 13 million.²⁹

Host communities where people entering irregularly tend to settle often experience high levels of multidimensional poverty, precarious housing conditions, and persistent gaps in access to basic services. These factors disproportionately affect the most vulnerable groups, especially women and children, hindering social and economic integration while heightening exposure to risks such as violence, exploitation, and social exclusion. As a result, these conditions reinforce and perpetuate cycles of vulnerability for women and children within these communities. According to the Multidimensional Poverty Index,³⁰ 30 per cent of Venezuelan refugees and migrants live below the poverty line, and 27 per cent work in the informal sector.³¹ Although national legislation formally guarantees access to essential services such as education and health care, in practice, the gap between legal entitlements and effective access creates systemic barriers to protection and long-term integration, reinforcing cycles of poverty, informality and social exclusion.

27 National Statistics Institute of Chile (INE), *Estimation of the Foreign Population in Chile, 2024 Results Report*. Available at: <https://www.ine.gob.cl/docs/default-source/demografia-y-migracion/publicaciones-y-anuarios/migración-internacional/estimación-población-extranjera-en-chile-2018/informe-resultados-epe2023.pdf>.

28 Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, *Bicentenario Survey, 2024*. Available at: <https://encuestabicentenario.uc.cl/>.

29 As reported by *La Tercera* (19 September 2025), *SIFRON integrates radars, cameras, sensors, and drones, allowing the armed forces to detect and track irregular crossings in real time, and forms part of the government's broader securitized border policy*. Available at: <https://www.latercera.com/nacional/noticia/que-es-sifron-el-sistema-de-resguardo-de-fronteras-que-le-costo-al-gobierno-13-millones-de-dolares/>.

30 UNHCR, *Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Evidence Brief #2: Chile, 2025*. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/chile/multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi-evidence-brief-2-chile>.

31 National Statistics Institute of Chile (INE), *Foreign Population Bulletin, July 2025*. Available at: <https://www.ine.gob.cl/docs/default-source/ocupacion-y-desocupacion/boletines/2025/poblacion-extranjera/ene-extranjeros-44.pdf>.

NEEDS OVERVIEW

The main challenges faced by migrants and refugees in Chile relate to protection, socio-economic integration, and access to adequate housing. According to the 2024–2025 National Informal Settlements Survey conducted by TECHO,³² there has been an almost six per cent increase in the number of informal settlements and a 11 per cent rise in the number of families residing in them compared to the previous survey. Of the total number of households living in informal settlements, 39 per cent are refugees and migrants.³³

Socio-economic integration remains a persistent challenge for the migrant and refugee population due to limited access to quality and formal employment. Data from the INE shows that the unemployment rate among refugees and migrants during the first quarter of 2025 reached almost eight per cent, while 28 per cent were engaged in informal work.³⁴ Migrants and refugees are employed in sectors generally avoided by Chilean workers, such as domestic work or seasonal agricultural labour, as well as in hospitality, food and recreation services. These jobs are typically marked by precarious, low-paid, and flexible conditions, often under subcontracting arrangements within the informal economy.³⁵

Chile continues to face obstacles in regularizing refugees and migrants. Although the former Undersecretary of the Interior announced a review of the regularization process in December 2024,³⁶ no concrete progress has been reported since. As a result, significant gaps in access to protection and regularization mechanisms persist. In Chile, refugee recognition for Venezuelan applicants was limited to only 25 cases in 2024 and 16 in 2025, as of November.³⁷ Persistent challenges continue to affect social cohesion, particularly regarding the inclusion of migrant and refugee children within school environments. According to Chile's Superintendence of Education, nearly seven out of ten

complaints in the school system are related to issues of school coexistence, with discrimination emerging as a growing concern. In 2024 alone, there were 7,967 cases of student mistreatment and 2,039 formal complaints of discrimination, representing a 67 per cent increase in complaints over the past two years.³⁸ This upward trend coincides with the rise in the enrolment of foreign children in public schools, highlighting the impact of Chile's evolving migration dynamics on social cohesion and educational spaces.

SCOPE OF THE RESPONSE AND PRIORITIES

The response plan for 2026 in Chile provides a comprehensive and coordinated response to be implemented by R4V partners, in close collaboration with national and local authorities. Northern regions such as Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, and Antofagasta—where movement of migrants and refugees are concentrated and border dynamics heighten protection risks—will remain a key focus. At the same time, the Metropolitan Region, home to the largest number of refugees and migrants in destination, will continue to be a central hub for multi-sectoral interventions.

In line with the needs identified, the RMRP will complement and support the Government of Chile's response, prioritizing protection, socio-economic integration, and access to basic services, including adequate housing. Protection efforts will focus on expanding access to information on rights and available services, providing legal assistance for regularization and asylum procedures, and specialized case management for individuals at heightened risk, including children, GBV survivors, and victims of trafficking. At the same time, partners will work to strengthen institutional capacities at national and local levels and support host communities through awareness-raising, community engagement, and initiatives aimed at reducing xenophobia and discrimination.

32 TECHO-Chile, *Informal Settlement Survey 2024–2025*. Available at: https://cdn.techochile.org/catastro/CN24-25-informecompleto_c.pdf.

33 *Ibid.*

34 National Statistics Institute of Chile (INE), *Foreign Population Bulletin*, July 2025. Available at: <https://www.ine.gob.cl/docs/default-source/ocupacion-y-desocupacion/boletines/2025/poblacion-extranjera/ene-extranjeros-44.pdf>.

35 UNICEF Chile, "Migrant Children and Adolescents in Chile", 2024. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/chile/informes/ninez-y-adolescencia-migrante-en-chile>.

36 Radio Cooperativa, "Government considers limited regularization of up to 182,000 migrants", 12 December 2024. Available at: <https://cooperativa.cl/noticias/pais/poblacion/inmigrantes/gobierno-evalua-regularizacion-acotada-de-hasta-182-mil-inmigrantes/2024-12-12/150507.html>.

37 UNHCR, *Refugee Data Finder – Population Statistics for Chile (2023–2024)*. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download?v2url=bd1059>.

38 La Tercera, "Complaints of discrimination in the school system increase by 67% in just two years", 23 September 2025. Available at: <https://www.latercera.com/nacional/noticia/denuncias-por-discriminacion-en-el-ambito-escolar-aumentan-un-67-en- apenas-dos-anos/>.

Socio-economic integration will be promoted through vocational training, job placement, recognition of skills, entrepreneurship support, and financial inclusion initiatives aimed at reducing informality and facilitating access to decent and sustainable work. In parallel, CVA and integration programmes will support vulnerable households in building more stable livelihoods.

For those facing housing challenges, the response will combine rental subsidies, support in informal settlements, and measure to improve access to basic services. Food security interventions will include food kits for migrants and refugees recently arrived in Chile and those in situations of homelessness, provision of regular meals in shelters, humanitarian assistance cards for food and essential goods, and the reinforcement of community kitchens. In the Health Sector, partners will provide mental health and psychosocial support, provision of information on sexual and reproductive health, and the promotion of inclusive care within public health centres. The WASH response will focus on improving access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities, while education programmes will maintain and expand learning opportunities and safe spaces for children and adolescents.

Through this comprehensive, multisectoral approach, the 2026 response in Chile will seek to balance urgent humanitarian assistance with long-term solutions that foster resilience, strengthen institutional capacities, and promote social cohesion between refugees, migrants, and host communities.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

The RMRP integrates key cross-cutting principles, including gender equality, environmental sustainability, the Centrality of Protection, PSEA, and AAP. Target populations are disaggregated by age and gender using the GAM to ensure that sectoral responses effectively address diverse needs and vulnerabilities. Each sector incorporates knowledge management to facilitate continuous learning, the exchange of best practices, and evidence-based decision-making.

At the core of the 2026 response lies the principle of centrality of protection, which ensures that safety, dignity, and affected populations remain paramount. The approach seeks to safeguard individuals from violence, coercion, and abuse, minimizing harm, reducing risks, and strengthening people's capacity to cope. This principle will guide prioritization, design, and implementation across all sectors, ensuring a coherent and people-centred response throughout the RMRP.



EDUCATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 307.4 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

63.2 K 20.6%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

1.2 K | 1.9%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$354.9 K

TIER 1: \$223.9 K

TIER 2: \$131.0 K



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: UNESCO, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Chile has made significant progress in recent years in strengthening the right to education and promoting the inclusion of refugees and migrants, supported by the country's new education policy.³⁹ However, the education system continues to undergo rapid change. The proportion of foreign students has steadily increased since 2017, reaching a little over eight per cent total enrolment in 2025.⁴⁰ Despite these advances, persistent challenges remain, not only regarding access and retention, but also in ensuring the adaptation, integration, and inclusion of migrant and refugee children and adolescents within schools.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

In 2026, the RMRP will prioritize actions to ensure the right to education by supporting the educational journey of refugee and migrant students through temporary learning spaces and facilitating their integration into the formal education system. The approach will promote continuity across all education levels – from early childhood to higher education – emphasizing lifelong learning opportunities.

The response will also focus on fostering an inclusive and safe educational environment that promotes the socio-emotional well-being of migrant and refugee students, ensuring long-term integration and reducing school dropout rates. These objectives will require coordinated efforts with national education authorities to strengthen intercultural integration.

To support these goals, R4V partners will implement awareness and communication campaigns to disseminate key messages promote dialogue around educational pathways and encourage the development of resilient education systems that responds to the needs of refugee and migrant children.

Additionally, training sessions will be organized for the Ministry of Education, Local Education Services, non-governmental organizations and key educational institutions on the Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, applying a rights-based and inclusive approach that reinforces protection, participation, and equal access for all learners.

39 Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) Chile, "Update of the Policy for Foreign Students", 30 July 2025. Available at: <https://www.mineduc.cl/actualizacion-mineduc-politica-estudiantes-extranjeros/>.

40 Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) Chile, "Biannual Report on the Policy for Foreign Children and Students", 29 July 2025. Available at: <https://estudiantesextranjeros.mineduc.cl/2025/07/29/mineduc-presenta-reporte-bianual-de-politica-de-ninos-ninas-y-estudiantes-extranjeros/>.

FOOD SECURITY

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.42 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 327.8 K 23.0%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 4.5 K | 1.4%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$4.12 M

TIER 1: \$4.12 M

TIER 2: -

 RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Migrants and refugees continue to face significant levels of food insecurity. An R4V partner report found that access to food is the main need among children and adolescents interviewed in border areas in Northern Chile (62 per cent).⁴¹ For those in destination, limited income opportunities, high levels of informality in the labour market, and administrative barriers to accessing social assistance make it difficult to meet basic nutritional needs.

Community-based kitchens and other solidarity-based initiatives play a crucial role in filling these gaps but often operate with strained capacity, leaving coverage gaps for people on the move and those living in vulnerable conditions or homelessness.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The 2026 response will focus on strengthening food assistance initiatives through a combination of direct aid and capacity-building interventions. Key actions include:

- Improving infrastructure and operations of community kitchens to enhance their ability to meet nutritional needs.
- Distributing individual food kits for people in transit and those in situations of homelessness.
- Providing regular meal services in shelters across the country.
- Delivering humanitarian assistance cards linked to food and essential goods, allowing families to meet immediate needs with flexibility and dignity.

R4V partners will work closely with community- and faith-based organizations to strengthen local food assistance networks. These initiatives will include the recovery and redistribution of safe, organic products to social centres and community kitchens serving vulnerable populations, including migrants and refugees. Through these efforts, the Food Security Sector aims that refugees, migrants, and host community members have reliable access to adequate, safe, and dignified food assistance, while promoting sustainability and community resilience.

41 UNHCR, UNICEF, Chile – Mixed Movements Monitoring Report, November–December 2024. Available at: <https://data.unhcr.org/es/working-group/480>.

HEALTH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.42 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

383.0 K 26.9%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

1.3 K | 0.3%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.40 M

TIER 1: \$20.0 K

TIER 2: \$1.38 M



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEAD: WHO/PAHO

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

In Chile, health care is guaranteed to all individuals regardless of their migration status.⁴² However, effective access remains a critical challenge for many refugees and migrants due to limited information, administrative barriers, and instances of discrimination within the public health system. These obstacles are particularly evident in the areas of mental health, where conditions such as depression, anxiety, and migratory grief are common, and in sexual and reproductive health, where many individuals remain unaware of their rights and how to access available services.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

For 2026, the response will prioritize expanded access to information and awareness on mental, sexual, and reproductive health through targeted campaigns directed at both migrants and refugees as well as at health personnel and authorities. These campaigns aim to foster inclusive, rights-based, and culturally sensitive care.

The response will also include the provision of individual psychosocial support through an integrated approach that offers emotional containment and first-line psychological assistance to individuals experiencing stress crisis, or trauma. Additionally, partners will promote community well-being through psycho-emotional support sessions combining awareness-raising, motivation, and reflective spaces, led by trained facilitators under the supervision of mental health professionals.

Through these actions, the Health Sector aims to reduce barriers to access, improve mental health and overall well-being, and strengthen the capacity of the public health system to deliver inclusive and non-discriminatory care for refugees, migrants, and host community members.

42 Government of Chile, Law No. 21.655 on Migration and Foreigners, 2024. Available at: <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1158549>.

HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.42 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 246.8 K 17.3%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 270 | 0.1%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$478.5 K

TIER 1: -

TIER 2: \$478.5 K

 RMRP PARTNERS 1

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The principal needs of migrants and refugees in Chile within the Humanitarian Transportation Sector are closely linked to family reunification. Separation from family members often places individuals in highly vulnerable situations, increasing protection risks and limiting their ability to integrate into host communities.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

To address these challenges, the sector will focus on providing humanitarian transportation services from border areas to the Metropolitan Area, prioritizing cases of family reunification. This support is essential to ensure that families already present in Chile can remain together, thereby reducing exposure to risks such as exploitation and violence and strengthening resilience.

Beyond facilitating family unity, transportation assistance will also play a critical role in promoting socioeconomic integration. By enabling migrants and refugees to safely reach their intended destinations, particularly in cities where they already have established support networks, individuals will be better positioned to access essential services such as health care, education, housing and employment opportunities. In this sense, the sector will work to facilitate smoother transitions for individuals connect with essential services more effectively.

INTEGRATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.42 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

565.1 K 39.7%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

8.2 K | 1.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$11.33 M

TIER 1: \$7.92 M

TIER 2: \$3.41 M



RMRP PARTNERS 6

SECTOR LEADS: COMPROMISO MIGRANTE, IOM, ILO

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

In Chile, unemployment rates among refugees and migrants remains around eight per cent while informality affects nearly 27 per cent, limiting access to stable income and social mobility.⁴³ Access to regular status continues to be a key enabler of integration, as irregularity restricts formal employment and access to public services. Meanwhile, discrimination in hiring practices and a polarized public discourse further complicate efforts towards sustainable integration.

In response, the National Migration Service (SERMIG) has advanced initiatives to strengthen employability, including partnerships with international organizations to improve labour market data and develop inclusive employment policies.⁴⁴

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

One of the RMRP's key priorities is to promote social integration and cohesion between migrants, refugees, and host communities through intercultural dialogue, community events, and anti-discrimination initiatives. This includes cultural fairs, and entrepreneurship showcases led by diverse foreign communities residing in Chile.

At the same time, the plan will promote, socio-economic integration and sustainable livelihoods through:

- Vocational training and skills certification, and employability development to strengthen employability.
- Entrepreneurship support, including seed capital, and financial education.
- Private sector partnerships to promote ethical and inclusive recruitment, facilitate through job fairs and other networking spaces. This also includes recognition of businesses demonstrating good practices.
- Counter xenophobic narratives and promote safe environments for refugees and migrants, especially women and girls, through awareness and communication campaigns.

⁴³ National Statistics Institute of Chile (INE), Foreign Population Bulletin, July 2025. Available at: <https://www.ine.gob.cl/docs/default-source/ocupacion-y-desocupacion/boletines/2025/poblacion-extranjera/ene-extranjeros-44.pdf>.

⁴⁴ See National Migration Service of Chile (SERMIG), "Director highlighted Chile-Uruguay partnership to strengthen employability", 12 September 2024. Available at: <https://serviciomigraciones.cl/director-sermig-destaco-alianza-fortalecer-empleabilidad-chile-uruguay/>.

PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.42 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

587.1 K 41.2%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

77.2 K 13.2%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$8.19 M

TIER 1: \$5.29 M

TIER 2: \$2.90 M



RMRP PARTNERS 6

SECTOR LEADS: UNHCR, SJM

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Migrants and refugees in Chile continue to face significant protection barriers stemming from irregular status, limitations within the asylum system, and widespread discrimination and xenophobia. Despite ongoing regional and global crises, only 2,443 individuals are officially recognized as refugees in Chile, including just 93 Venezuelans.⁴⁵ More than 8,800 asylum applications from Venezuelan nationals remain pending, while the political and administrative context has furthered constrained regularization pathways for those without regular status.

In 2024, approximately 1,000 deportations were carried out,⁴⁶ and in 2025 authorities reported nearly 6,000 summary returns (*reconducciones*) to Bolivia, mostly affecting Venezuelan families, including women and children.⁴⁷

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

In this context, the Protection Sector in Chile will prioritize expanding access to legal assistance and support in asylum and regularization procedures, reinforcing community-based protection mechanisms, and strengthening institutional capacities to uphold international protection standards. Planned interventions include legal counselling and representation in critical cases, case management and referrals to specialized services, awareness-raising on rights and protection pathways, and training for public officials and local actors on refugee law, statelessness, and protection risks.

The Protection Sector will work with the Shelter and Integration sectors to link documentation processes with access to services, ensuring protection-sensitive support for refugees and migrants in transit and those in vulnerable situations. Coordination will also be strengthened with the Child Protection, GBV, and Human Trafficking and Smuggling sub-sectors to ensure tailored, survivor-centred responses for individuals and groups at heightened risk.

45 UNHCR, Refugee Data Finder – Population Statistics for Chile (2023–2024). Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download?v2url=bd1059>.

46 National Migration Service of Chile (SERMIG), post on X (formerly Twitter), 23 January 2025. Available at: <https://x.com/MigracionesCL/status/1882812857009803511>.

47 Radio Universidad de Chile, “Migration: Carabineros have returned almost 6,000 people, including 41 minors”, 5 August 2025. Available at: <https://radio.uchile.cl/2025/08/05/migracion-carabineros-ha-reconducido-casi-6-mil-personas-41-menores-de-edad/>.

CHILD PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 307.4 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

103.5 K 33.7%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

7.8 K 7.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$709.0 K

TIER 1: \$270.0 K

TIER 2: \$439.0 K



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: UNICEF, WVI

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugee and migrant children and adolescents in Chile face multiple protection risks, including violence, child labour, and barriers to accessing and remaining in school. The population of migrant and refugee children and adolescents in Chile reached 302,306 in 2023, representing 16 per cent of the total foreign population. Of these, 70,195 are living with irregular status.⁴⁸ While Chile granted over 50,000 humanitarian visas for children and adolescents and more than 37,000 family reunification visas in 2024,⁴⁹ these measures have not fully mitigated persistent vulnerabilities. In 2025, 41 per cent of all summary returns (*reconducciones*) to Bolivia involved children, underscoring the urgent need for early identification, stronger protection mechanisms, and safe spaces at border areas to prevent family separation, exploitation, and further harm.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The Child Protection Sub-sector will focus on:

- Strengthening the national child protection system, including coordination mechanisms between public institutions and humanitarian actors.
- Expanding early detection, case management, and referral pathways for children at risk of violence, exploitation, neglect, or separation.

- Establishing and maintaining safe spaces for children that provide psychosocial support and specialized services, particularly for UASC.
- Enhancing community-based protection, through awareness raising initiatives and peer engagement activities that bring together refugee, migrant and host community children.

The strategy will combine training for public officials and service providers, legal assistance for parents and caregivers to support regularization, and the establishment of child-friendly spaces offering psychosocial and educational activities. Partnerships with the Undersecretary for Children, Local Child Offices, the judiciary, municipalities, and the National Migration Service will reinforce both national and international child protection frameworks.

This sub-sector will coordinate closely with the Education Sector to facilitate school continuity and with the Health Sector to strengthen mental health support. An AGD approach will guide all interventions, ensuring that assessments, activities and educational pathways reflect the specific needs and capacities of refugee and migrant children and adolescents.

⁴⁸ National Migration Service of Chile (SERMIG), Statistical Report No. 4, July 2025. Available at: <https://serviciomigraciones.cl/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Reporte-4-Estadisticas-SERMIG-010725.pdf>.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.42 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 343.0 K 24.1%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 7.0 K | 2.0%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$605.0 K

TIER 1: \$485.0 K

TIER 2: \$120.0 K

 RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNFPA

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugee and migrant women, girls, and LGBTQI+ individuals in Chile continue to face significant risks of GBV. Although Complementary Protection⁵⁰ mechanisms are available for asylum seekers at serious risk due to domestic violence, GBV, or sexual orientation⁵¹ – as well as humanitarian visas for survivors of domestic violence and pregnant individuals – access remains extremely limited. In 2024, only 33 complementary protection mechanisms and 974 humanitarian visas were issued⁵². Key barriers include low awareness of available support services and a lack of specialized, gender- and culturally sensitive assistance, particularly for migrants and refugees living in precarious or irregular conditions.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

In 2026, the GBV Sub-sector will prioritize the establishment of safe spaces and survivor-centred services for refugee and migrant women and girls. Planned actions include:

- Creating safe spaces in shelters and reception centres that offer protection, privacy and psychosocial support, including for the prevention and response to GBV.

- Empowerment activities and opportunities to rebuild social networks for survivors.
- Referral pathways and access to national protection systems, such as National Service for Women and Gender Equality (SernamEG) and other specialized services.

A core component of the GBV Sub-Sector strategy will be capacity-building for public officials, humanitarian actors, and local networks to strengthen the referral, and response to GBV. This will include targeted training and technical support for government representatives, law enforcement and border authorities, and community-based organizations, ensuring alignment with international protection standards and survivor-centred approaches.

Finally, the sub-sector will promote evidence-based advocacy and inter-agency coordination, engaging actively in national and local platforms to enhance policy frameworks and improve quality, accessibility, and sustainability of services for GBV survivors.


50 Article 10 of Law No. 21.325 establishes the possibility for the State to grant complementary protection to foreign nationals who have applied for refugee status but were not recognized as refugees, provided they sufficiently justify that returning to their country of origin would pose a serious risk to their life, physical integrity, and/or personal freedom—particularly in cases where they have been victims of domestic violence, gender-based violence, or violence related to sexual orientation.

51 National Migration Service of Chile (SERMIG), Statistical Report No. 4, July 2025. Available at: <https://serviciomigraciones.cl/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Reporte-4-Estadisticas-SERMIG-010725.pdf>.

52 Ibid.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.42 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 255.7 K 18.0%

 PEOPLE TARGETED - -

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS* \$598.3 K

TIER 1: -

TIER 2: \$598.3 K

**Although no targeted individuals are reported, financial requirements are included as partners have submitted and requested funding to implement key interventions—including capacity-building, infrastructure, campaigns, and other activities essential to enable and sustain an effective response.*

 RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEAD: IOM

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling remain serious protection risks for migrants and refugees in Chile, particularly along the northern border regions. Irregular stay, debt, and lack of support networks heighten exposure to labour and sexual exploitation, as well as transnational smuggling. Furthermore, organized crime dynamics continue to pose critical risks along entry routes and in arrival areas in the north of the country.

Although recent years have seen progress—including the dismantling of criminal groups and the activation of the National Intersectoral Working Group on Human Trafficking—the true scale of the phenomenon remains largely underreported and hidden. Official data only capture part of the problem: 152 victims were identified in 2023, 216 in 2024, and 89 by June 2025, suggesting a downward trend partially attributed to ongoing police operations. The majority of victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation identified are Venezuelan women. Over the past three years, there have been 83 cases: 32 in 2023, 47 in 2024, and two victims rescued as of June this year.⁵³

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

In response, the sub-sector will prioritize improving access to social protection services through strengthening of institutional capacity and enhancing prevention efforts through awareness campaigns and community engagement. Capacity-building initiatives will focus on training frontline workers and humanitarian personnel, and public officials to improve the identification, referral, and assistance of survivors of trafficking and smuggling.

The sub-sector will coordinate closely with the Protection Sector to ensure effective identification, legal assistance, and case referrals. Collaboration with national authorities, law enforcement agencies, and civil society organizations will be key to aligning national efforts with international protection standards and ensuring a comprehensive, survivor-centred response to human trafficking and smuggling in Chile.

⁵³ El País, "Victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling have tripled in Chile since 2023, most are Venezuelan women", 19 July 2025. Available at: <https://elpais.com/chile/2025-07-19/las-victimas-de-trata-de-personas-y-de-trafico-ilicito-de-migrantes-se-triplican-en-chile-desde-2023-la-mayoria-son-mujeres-venezolanas.html>.

SHELTER

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.42 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

534.3 K

37.5%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

23.0 K

4.3%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$6.22 M

TIER 1: \$3.32 M

TIER 2: \$2.90 M



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants in Chile continue to face acute housing challenges, often living in overcrowded, substandard or precarious rentals accommodations, or resorting to informal settlements (*campamentos*). Although public housing programmes exist, access is generally restricted to individuals holding a Chilean identity card or regular residency, thereby excluding many migrants and refugees who remain in an irregular situation.⁵⁴ As a result, safe, adequate, and affordable housing remains out of reach for a large portion of this population. High rental costs, discrimination, and administrative barriers further exacerbate vulnerability, pushing many households into informal, unsafe or unstable living conditions.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

To address these needs, the Shelter Sector will adopt a comprehensive approach that combines immediate emergency solutions with medium-term support to facilitate access to safe and dignified housing. Planned interventions include the strengthening of reception centres through infrastructure upgrades, technical assistance, and material donations to ensure compliance

with minimum humanitarian standards. For individuals and families in urgent need, partners will provide short-term emergency accommodation in hostels or hotels, prioritizing households with children and other vulnerable groups. To reduce exposure to homelessness and exploitation, rental subsidy programmes will support families for up to three months as they transition toward more stable and sustainable housing solutions.

Additionally, partners will distribute non-food items (NFIs), including household essentials, and support community infrastructure improvements through quick-impact projects, such as the renovation of public spaces, driven by community engagement and empowerment.

Close coordination with the Protection and Integration sectors, as well as local authorities, will ensure shelter assistance is effectively linked to documentation processes, livelihood opportunities, and long-term stability. These efforts will contribute to strengthening community resilience and promoting inclusive, sustainable housing solutions across Chile.

⁵⁴ Ministry of Housing of Chile, *Housing Subsidies for Chileans Abroad (PDF)*, 2024. Available at: https://www.consulado.gob.cl/consulados/site/docs/20180814/20180814174405/subsidios_vivienda_chilenos_en_el_exterior.pdf.

WASH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.42 M 

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 333.1 K  23.4%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 11.7 K | 3.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$3.78 M

TIER 1: \$1.64 M

TIER 2: \$2.14 M



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

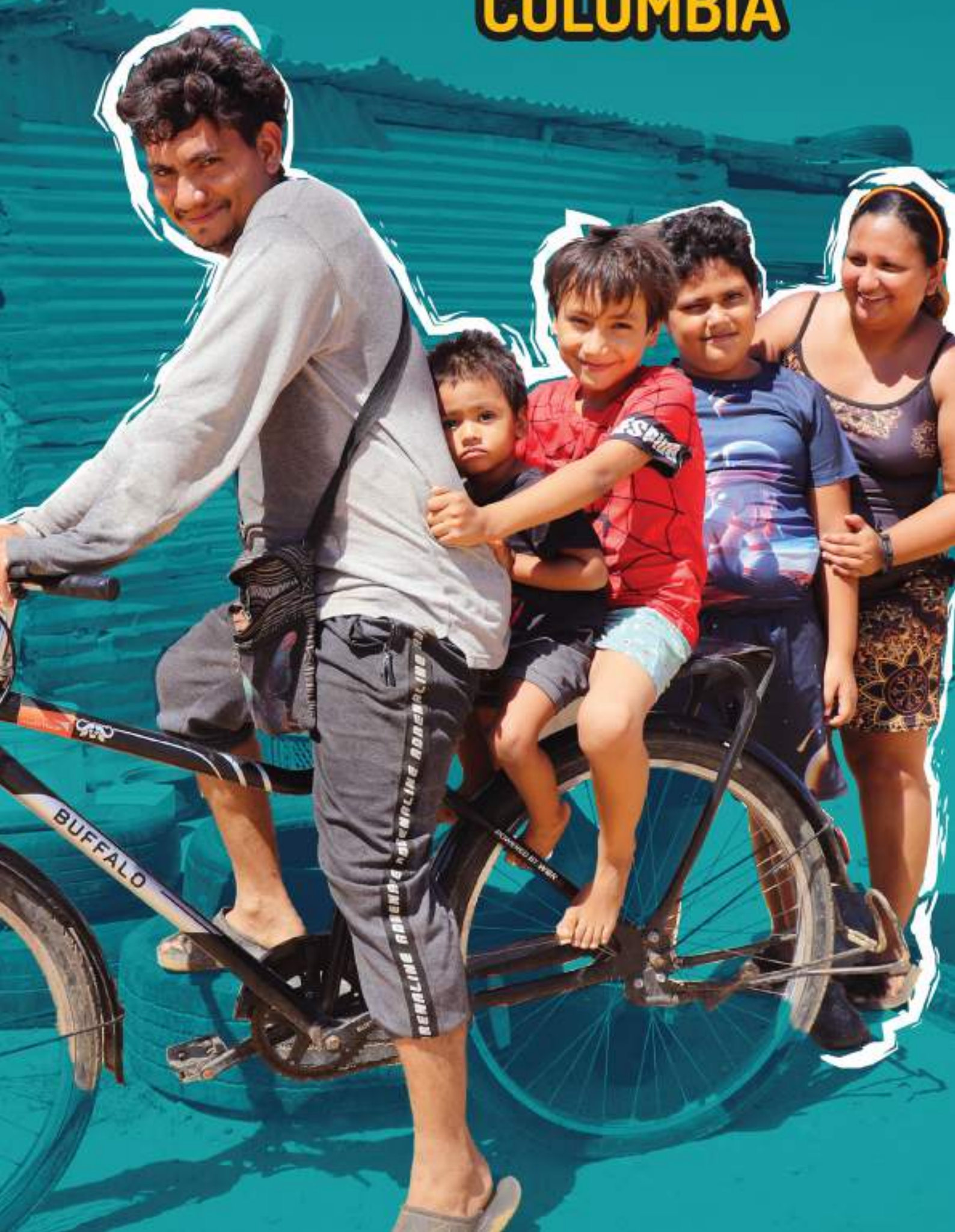
Migrants and refugees in Chile, particularly those in transit or staying in temporary reception sites, face limited access to safe water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene supplies. Temporary shelters and collective spaces often lack adequate infrastructure to ensure consistent and dignified service delivery.

Women, children, and adolescents face heightened challenges, including limited privacy, insufficient access to menstrual hygiene management, and the absence of tailored hygiene supplies to meet their specific needs. These conditions undermine health, safety, and dignity, increasing exposure to protection and public health risks.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

In response, the WASH Sector will prioritize the provision of essential services and infrastructure to improve access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for refugees, migrants, and host communities. Key actions include the installation of water supply points for refugees and migrants in transit and those residing in temporary shelters. Partners will also distribute hygiene kits and essential supplies, with tailored approaches to ensure that items are gender and age appropriate to support personal hygiene, health, and dignity.

COLOMBIA



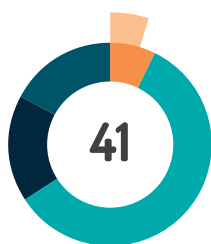
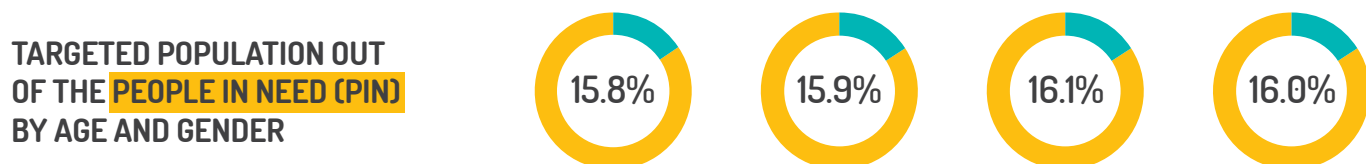
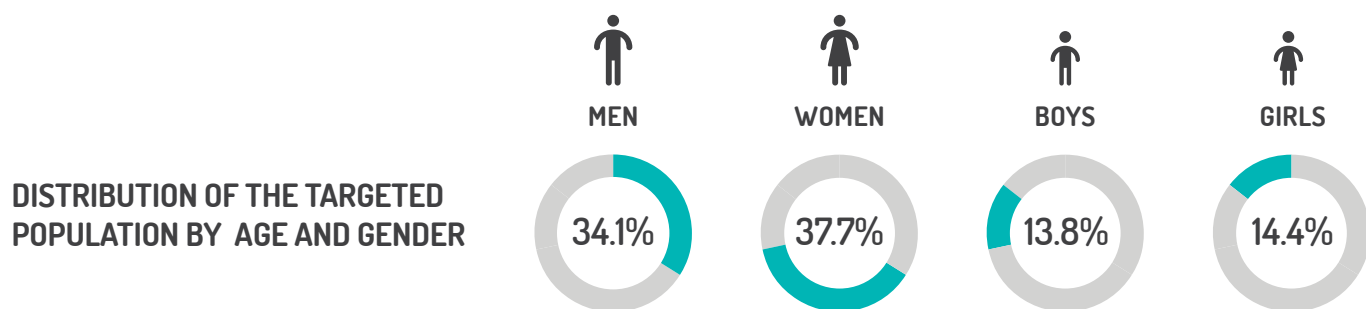
COLOMBIA AT A GLANCE

	REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS	PENDULAR	COLOMBIAN RETURNEES	AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES
POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	3.38 M	1.94 M	17.1K	—
PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)	2.13 M 63.1%	1.16 M / 59.9%	3.8 K / 22.0%	165.4 K
PEOPLE TARGETED	334.6 K 15.7%	187.2 K / 16.1%	567 / 15.1%	28.4 K / 17.1%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$235.25 M

TIER 1: \$138.87 M

TIER 2: \$96.38 M



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	3	7.3%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	2	4.9%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	24	58.5%
UN AGENCIES	7	17.1%
OTHERS	7	17.1%

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE







	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$235.25 M	\$42.23 M (18.0%)	\$2.27 M (1.0%)	\$184.94 M (78.6%)	\$5.81 M (2.4%)
ORGANIZATIONS	41	24 (58.5%)	3 (7.3%)	7 (17.1%)	7 (17.1%)










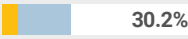











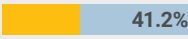


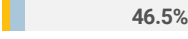














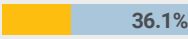






I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR*

-  Population Projection
-  People in Need
-  People Targeted
-  Financial Requirements
-  RMRP Partners
-  Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
 EDUCATION**	541.7 K	 30.2%		153.3 K	 28.3%	\$12.91 M	\$10.86 M \$2.05 M	10	-
 FOOD SECURITY	1.92 M	 29.7%		107.6 K	 5.6%	\$14.56 M	\$9.55 M \$5.01 M	5	-
 HEALTH	2.47 M	 38.4%		321.3 K	 13.0%	\$33.12 M	\$23.88 M \$9.24 M	19	1
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	1.82 M	 28.3%		36.8 K	 2.0%	\$693.6 K	\$50.0 K \$643.6 K	3	-
 INTEGRATION	2.65 M	 41.2%		105.3 K	 4.0%	\$72.93 M	\$35.44 M \$37.49 M	26	2
 NUTRITION**	248.7 K	 46.5%		31.1 K	 12.5%	\$3.88 M	\$2.87 M \$1.01 M	7	1
 PROTECTION***	2.65 M	 41.1%		281.5 K	 10.6%	\$31.69 M	\$16.68 M \$15.01 M	23	1
 CHILD PROTECTION**	297.4 K	 16.6%		75.3 K	 25.3%	\$17.40 M	\$14.89 M \$2.51 M	13	-
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	2.00 M	 31.1%		45.3 K	 2.3%	\$9.26 M	\$1.59 M \$7.67 M	14	-
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	1.05 M	 16.4%		1.0 K	 0.1%	\$7.37 M	\$752.1 K \$6.62 M	2	-
 SHELTER	2.33 M	 36.1%		66.7 K	 2.9%	\$11.44 M	\$11.37 M \$70.1 K	8	-
 WASH	2.81 M	 43.7%		62.1 K	 2.2%	\$5.24 M	\$4.37 M \$868.5 K	11	-
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-		44.0 K	-	\$8.37 M	\$6.05 M \$2.32 M	8	-
 COMMON SERVICES****	-	-		-	-	\$6.39 M	\$511.8 K \$5.88 M	12	1

* These figures do not include data from countries where no corresponding activities are planned by partners, or where no PiN data was available. For details, please see the respective Sector chapters in the RMRP. Additionally, while not being Sectors, data for Financial Support and for Common Services is included to inform on the overall targets and distribution of financial requirements in the RMRP 2026.

** To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (1.79M for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (534.5 for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 6.44M.

*** This includes Support Spaces.

**** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

COLOMBIA

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

In 2025, Colombia remains the main host country for Venezuelans, with over 2.8 million people. Of this population, 69 per cent currently hold regular migratory status, while approximately 459,000 remain in an irregular situation.⁵⁵ Additionally, the country has experienced irregular transit of more than 113,000 people (97 per cent of whom were Venezuelans⁵⁶) in 2025, including approximately 16,000⁵⁷ in transit from Central and North America to other destinations in South America.⁵⁸

The government expanded regularization pathways for migrants and refugees, introducing several key measures, such as the Special Stay Permit for guardians of children and adolescents,⁵⁹ and the V-Special Visitor Visa.⁶⁰ Both mechanisms allow holders to work and access health

and education. The “*Primero la Niñez*” initiative was also extended for two years, aiming to prevent statelessness among children born in Colombia to Venezuelan parents.⁶¹ Furthermore, Decree 0089 established the Refugee Status Determination process, allowing applicants the right to work once their claims are admitted.⁶²

Although national economic indicators show a positive trend,⁶³ more than 70 per cent of new jobs remain within the informal sector, disproportionately affecting refugees and migrants.⁶⁴ According to the 2025 JNA conducted by the National R4V Platform in Colombia (GIFMM),⁶⁵ the unemployment rate among Venezuelan refugees and migrants is four per cent above the national average.⁶⁶

During the first half of 2025, the humanitarian situation in Colombia deteriorated significantly,⁶⁷ surpassing

55 *Migración Colombia, Dashboard of Venezuelan Migrants in Colombia*. Accessed 24 September 2025. <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/migraci.n.colombia/viz/MigrantesvenezolanosenColombia-Junio2024/MigrantesvenezolanosenColombia>.

56 *From January to August of 2025. Migración Colombia, Report on Irregular Transit Migration, August 2025*. <https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/publicaciones-migracion-colombia/migracion-en-transito-irregular-agosto-de-2025>.

57 *Ibid.*

58 *Although many people exiting from Panama to Colombia still use the Caribbean Sea route (98%), a growing number take the Pacific Ocean route, which is considerably more dangerous, exposing refugees and migrants to security risks and movement restrictions by non-state armed groups. GIFMM, North–South Mixed Movements Report, August 2025*. <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gifmm-colombia-reporte-de-movimientos-mixtos-norte-sur>.

59 *Migración Colombia, Resolution 2451 of August 15, 2025*. <https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/normatividad/resolucion-2451-del-15-de-agosto-de-2025>.

60 *Effective since December 2024, the cost of the V visa is around USD 37. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Resolution 12509 of December 2024*. <https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/sites/default/files/FOTOS2024/RESOLUCION%2012509-2024%20VISA%20V%20VISITANTE%20ESPECIAL.pdf>.

61 *Since its establishment in 2021, under this initiative the National Civil Registry has granted Colombian nationality to more than 139,000 children born in Colombia to Venezuelan parents. The extension will be in effect until 2027*.

62 *Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Decree 0089 of 2025*. <https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/newsroom/news/expidid-decreto-0089-2025-cual-modifica-marco-reglamentario-materia-refugio-colombia>.

63 *Presidency of Colombia, “Economy of Colombia Grew 2.1 Percent by the Close of the First Half of 2025, Reveals DANE”, 15 August 2025*. <https://www.presidencia.gov.co/prensa/Paginas/Economia-colombiana-crecio-2-1-al-cierre-del-primer-semestre-de-2025-revelo-250815.aspx>.

64 *ANIF, Quarterly Report: Labour Market in Colombia*, <https://www.anif.com.co/informe-trimestral-mercado-laboral-en-colombia/>.

65 *GIFMM, Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) for Populations In-Destination, 2025 Colombia, November 2025*, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gifmm-colombia-jna-evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-para-poblacion-con-vocacion-de>; *GIFMM, JNA for Populations In-Transit, 2025 Colombia, November 2025*, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gifmm-colombia-jna-evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-para-poblacion-en-movimientos-mixtos>.

66 *Ibid.*

67 *Between January and July 2025, there was an increase in attacks on civilians (+25%) and in confinement and mobility restrictions (+52%) compared to the same period in 2024. At least 74,400 people were displaced in mass events (+85%) and 57,400 in individual cases. In addition, 694,000 people were impacted by natural disasters, especially rural and indigenous communities. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Report 2025: Data Accumulated between January and July 2025. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). 28 August 2025*. <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/colombia/informe-de-situacion-humanitaria-2025-datos-acumulados-entre-enero-y-julio-de-2025-fecha-de-publicacion-28-de-agosto-de-2025>.

levels observed during the same period in 2024.⁶⁸ This was particularly evident in the region of Catatumbo,⁶⁹ where unprecedented levels of forced displacement occurred amid clashes between non-state armed groups and security forces, affecting more than 91,000 people, including approximately 4,700 migrants and refugees.⁷⁰

In this context, the Humanitarian and Resident Coordinator, together with the Humanitarian Country Team and the GIFMM in Colombia, are adapting their structures to strengthen territorial coordination and better align peace, development, and humanitarian actions. This process, framed within the Humanitarian Reset, aims to enhance coherence, promote localization, apply area-based approaches, and improve planning, government engagement, and information management in priority territories. In this regard, processes have been streamlined through the integration of territorial coordination structures into a unified articulation platform. This platform enables comprehensive coordination of territorial analysis and response actions, ensuring an approach that addresses the needs of refugees, migrants, victims of armed conflict, and communities affected by climate-related impacts. In parallel, efforts are underway to design and implement community territorial plans, fostering closer and more direct engagement with local populations.

As highlighted throughout the Colombia chapter, increasing needs are placing additional pressure on refugees, migrants, and host communities. As the

humanitarian crisis deepens and funding declines, challenges in meeting basic needs rise. Without sustained support, millions risk losing access to basic services and long-term solutions, threatening the significant progress achieved in recent years.

JOINT NEEDS ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Findings from the 2025 JNA and the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) territorial workshops indicate that socioeconomic and cultural integration is the top need for migrants and refugees in Colombia. Protection concerns persist for **refugees and migrants in-destination**, with 32 per cent of households reporting security issues⁷¹ and fear of GBV, and 11 per cent facing risks of child abuse, alongside exposure to exploitation and trafficking.⁷² Approximately 25 per cent of the migrant and refugee population remain in an irregular situation, severely limiting access to essential services and rights.

Access to education and healthcare is limited,⁷³ while emotional distress and gaps in WASH further heighten vulnerability. Housing conditions are often precarious, with 64 per cent⁷⁴ of households living in inadequate housing⁷⁵ and 17 per cent at risk of eviction. Economic insecurity persists, driven by informality⁷⁶ and compounded by social stigmas such as xenophobia.⁷⁷ As a result of limited income and livelihoods, households often resort to adopt negative coping mechanisms.⁷⁸

68 International Committee of the Red Cross, *Colombia: 2025 on Track to Become the Worst Year of the Last Decade in Terms of Humanitarian Consequences*, 30 July 2025. <https://www.icrc.org/es/articulo/colombia-2025-camino-ser-el-peor-ano-de-la-ultima-decada-en-cuanto-consecuencias>.

69 Located in northeastern Colombia, the Catatumbo region—covering several municipalities in Norte de Santander and southern Cesar—has long been affected by armed conflict and illicit economies. In 2025, conditions have deteriorated into a severe humanitarian crisis with significant impacts on civilians.

70 UNHCR, *The Crisis Continues in Catatumbo – Humanitarian Emergency*, March 2025. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/115447>.

71 GIFMM, *Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) for Populations In-Destination, 2025 Colombia*, November 2025, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gifmm-colombia-jna-evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-para-poblacion-con-vocacion-de>; GIFMM, *JNA for Populations In-Transit, 2025 Colombia*, November 2025, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gifmm-colombia-jna-evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-para-poblacion-en-movimientos-mixtos>.

72 According to the RMRP/HNRP 2026 territorial workshops conducted in coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), risks of child recruitment were reported in Cauca, Putumayo, and Urabá; barriers to protection and regularization for children in Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, and Norte de Santander; and high vulnerability to GBV and trafficking in border areas of Nariño, Chocó, and Antioquia.

73 23% of children were out of formal schooling.

74 With 27% of households having intermittent or insufficient access to safe water.

75 Including: deteriorated roofs, unfinished floors, overcrowding, leaks, or lack of basic services.

76 According to the JNA, unemployment among Venezuelan migrants and refugees stands at 13%. Additionally, 95% of workers are employed informally.

77 According to the JNA, more than 40% of households reported having experienced discrimination due to their nationality, mainly when looking for a job (20%), at work (17%), or within their communities (16%).

78 According to the JNA, limited resources force families to reduce meal portions. One in three did so by buying food on credit, depending on charity, or contracting debts to continue their journey.

Meanwhile, **migrants and refugees in-transit**⁷⁹ face multiple deprivations. Food insecurity is widespread,⁸⁰ with 56 per cent of households consuming only one or two meals per day.⁸¹ Limited access to WASH services further compounds these challenges: 34 per cent of respondents reported insufficient access to safe drinking water, and 29 per cent had to pay to shower during their journey. Health and education needs remain largely unmet, 15 per cent required medical attention, yet over one-third were unable to access services, and 68 per cent reporting no access to educational services during the journey.⁸²

Protection risks during transit are acute: 16 per cent experienced robberies, seven per cent threats, and five per cent scams, while 63 per cent felt unsafe and more than half expressed fear of GBV. Shelter conditions were also precarious, with 20 per cent of households forced to stay on the streets.

SCOPE OF THE RESPONSE AND PRIORITIES

To address identified needs, the RMRP 2026 will coordinate the efforts of 41 organizations operating across 32 departments and Bogotá D.C. The response will prioritize key border regions and major urban centres, focusing on socioeconomic and cultural integration for people in-destination, through a cross-sectoral approach. At the same time, life-saving assistance will be delivered to highly vulnerable populations, such as women, children and those in an irregular situation, through Shelter, WASH, Food Security and Nutrition sectors. The response will also reinforce institutional capacities at national and local levels to promote sustainability, advance the humanitarian-development nexus, and foster the inclusion of refugees and migrants in national systems, with CVA, including financial literacy, promoting autonomy and dignity.

In line with the JNA 2025 findings, protection remains a central priority, with actions to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and trafficking, while also promoting regularization, legal assistance, and psychosocial support. Child protection efforts will focus on preventing family separation and supporting documentation and regularization processes for children at risk of

statelessness. Health interventions will expand access to primary care, reproductive and mental health services, and treatment for communicable and chronic diseases, while also strengthening epidemiological surveillance and community capacities. Education partners will work to improve access, retention, and continuity of learning, with a focus on children and adolescents who are out of school or at risk of dropout.

The Food Security Sector will combine in-kind and CVA with livelihood and environmental sustainability initiatives. Integration efforts will promote socioeconomic inclusion through formal employment, financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, and anti-xenophobia campaigns. The Shelter Sector will expand temporary and medium-term housing options, provide rental subsidies and housing kits, enhance community infrastructure, and promote minimum standards across collective centres. Short-distance humanitarian transportation services will ensure safe mobility for people seeking access to protection, documentation, health, food, and shelter services within the country. WASH interventions will focus on the provision of safe water for food systems and health services, while inter-sectoral efforts will address the structural causes of vulnerability.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES AND COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

R4V partners in Colombia recognize the pivotal role of national and local governments in providing cross-sector leadership for response coordination, as well as their responsibility for collecting and managing data to support robust, evidence-based analysis. All interventions will uphold the centrality of protection through a do-no-harm approach. Cross-sectoral efforts will strengthen capacities to deliver safe, dignified, and non-discriminatory assistance, while community-based protection will be reinforced through enhanced coordination mechanisms. Aligned with R4V's efforts, the AAP/CwC Working Group will promote feedback mechanisms for refugees and migrants,⁸³ as well as access to vital information. Priority will be given to particularly vulnerable individuals including

79 GIFMM, *JNA for Populations In-Transit, 2025 Colombia, November 2025*, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gifmm-colombia-jna-evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-para-poblacion-en-movimientos-mixtos>.

80 Limited resources force families to reduce meal portions. One in three did so by buying food on credit, depending on charity, or contracting debts to continue their journey.

81 Children under 5 years old are particularly affected, with 42% not meeting minimum dietary diversity.

82 Virtual learning, skills assessment (literacy and numeracy competencies), among others.

83 According to the JNA, 70% of households were not aware of any mechanism to provide feedback or submit complaints regarding assistance or humanitarian workers.

ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI+ individuals, and children. The RMRP also recognizes PSEA as a cross-cutting priority. The PSEA Community of Practice will provide tools to strengthen territorial capacities to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, support the implementation of the PSEA policy among partners, promote coordinated risk identification, and raise community awareness of their rights and the protection mechanisms available.

All activities will be implemented in close coordination with national and local governments. The Local Coordination Teams prioritize strengthening inter-institutional coordination mechanisms to enhance stability and promote long-term sustainability through institutional programmes and strategic cooperation initiatives.



EDUCATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.79 M 

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 541.7 K  30.2%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 153.3 K  28.3%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$12.91 M

TIER 1: \$10.86 M

TIER 2: \$2.05 M



RMRP PARTNERS 10

SECTOR LEADS: NRC, SAVE THE CHILDREN, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Migrant and refugee children and adolescents continue to face major barriers to accessing education, primarily due to lack of documentation⁸⁴ and financial constraints.⁸⁵ Insecurity and instability have also disrupted school attendance.⁸⁶ Children in-transit face even greater challenges, with limited or no access to educational support.⁸⁷

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Facilitate access and promoting school continuity:** Efforts will focus on increasing enrolment and ensuring sustained attendance, particularly in early childhood and secondary education through, the provision of educational supplies and other support to reduce school-related expenses.

- **Enhance institutional and community capacities:** Activities will include outreach, enrolment support, and certification processes, reinforcing the Ministry of Education's Active Search strategy and initiatives related to student retention and technical training.
- **Address learning gaps:** Interventions will target learning gaps that hinder academic progress and school engagement among children and adolescents. Teachers will receive training in curriculum adaptation and flexible assessment methodologies to better respond to diverse learning needs.

Priority departments include Antioquia, Arauca, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and La Guajira.

⁸⁴ According to the JNA, 37% of out-of-school children and 27% of adolescents lack documentation, which also restricts access to other services.

⁸⁵ According to the JNA of in-destination, especially among younger children, 26% of children aged 0–5 and 24% of those aged 6 to 11 are unable to enrol due to costs related to uniforms, supplies, and other school-related expenses.

⁸⁶ According to OCHA Humanitarian Working Group. Security incidents increased by 93%, notably in departments such as Norte de Santander and Chocó. OCHA. Colombia: Humanitarian Access Overview, January–June 2025. Humanitarian Access working group, June 2025. <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/colombia/colombia-balance-de-acceso-humanitario-enero-junio-de-2025>.

⁸⁷ According to the JNA, fewer than 4 in 10 children in-transit receive any form of educational support during their journey.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will include technical assistance to strengthen school management and support access and retention of refugee and migrant children.⁸⁸ Educational supplies such as kits, meals, and furniture will be provided in-kind.⁸⁹ Advocacy and technical support will also be provided to education communities⁹⁰ to promote sustainable and inclusive education responses.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The sector will collaborate with the Food Security, Nutrition and WASH sectors to strengthen health and hygiene in schools and access to school meals. Joint work with the Integration Sector and Child Protection Sub-sector will promote academic recognition, career pathways, and regularization. Education within collective shelters and school transportation will be supported through the Humanitarian Transportation and Shelter sectors.



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88 Partners will build capacities of teachers, education staff, families, and communities on education in emergencies, inclusion, child protection, curriculum adaptation, and learning recovery.

89 This aims to reduce access barriers and support learning continuity.

90 Certified Territorial Entities (ETCs) are departments, municipalities, and districts with the technical, administrative, and financial capacity to autonomously manage education services. Under Law 715 of 2001, they ensure quality, efficiency, and coverage in preschool, primary, and secondary education. https://www.mineducacion.gov.co/1780/articles-200659_archivo_pdf_borrador.pdf.

FOOD SECURITY

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 6.44 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

1.92 M 29.7%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

107.6 K 5.6%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$14.56 M

TIER 1: \$9.55 M

TIER 2: \$5.01 M



RMRP PARTNERS 5

SECTOR LEADS: WFP, FAO, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

According to the JNA 2025, 34 per cent of refugees and migrants in-destination⁹¹ and 65 per cent of those in-transit⁹² face food insecurity. Despite recent improvements, high economic vulnerability persists, limiting sustainable access to nutritious diets and forcing many families to rely on negative coping strategies.⁹³

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Immediate food assistance:** Provision of hot meals and food kits to vulnerable migrants and refugees, applying an age-, gender-, and diversity-sensitive approach.
- **Strengthen agricultural livelihoods and agri-food systems:** To boost local food production and enhance sustainable livelihood opportunities in both urban and rural contexts, emphasizing anticipatory actions and environmental assessments.

The response will prioritize the departments of Arauca, Bolívar, Magdalena, La Guajira, and Norte de Santander.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

- **Food assistance through CVA:** Prioritized for refugees and migrants in-destination and affected host communities to enhance food security while supporting self-reliance.
- **In-kind food assistance:** Distribution of food kits and provision of hot meals for those in transit and with limited access to markets.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Food Security response will be closely coordinated with the WASH Sector to strengthen water provision solutions that support agrifood systems and ensure food safety. In parallel, joint actions with the Health and Protection Sectors will connect food assistance with enrolment in the General Social Security Health System,⁹⁴ facilitating access to essential services. Intersectoral coordination with the Education, Integration, and Shelter Sectors will address the structural determinants of food insecurity through comprehensive and complementary interventions.

91 GIFMM, JNA 2025 Dashboard – In-Destination. <https://bit.ly/4hTM33k>.

92 GIFMM, JNA 2025 Dashboard – Mixed Movement. <https://bit.ly/47ARdxH>.

93 According to the JNA of in-destination populations, the most used negative coping strategy was spending savings (57%), followed by purchasing food on credit or borrowing (43%).

94 Eligible beneficiaries of food assistance not enrolled in the health system will be identified and referred, with guidance provided to support their enrolment.

HEALTH

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 6.44 M

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

2.47 M 38.4%

PEOPLE TARGETED

321.3 K 13.0%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$33.12 M

TIER 1: \$23.88 M

TIER 2: \$9.24 M



RMRP PARTNERS 19

SECTOR LEADS: MINISTRY OF HEALTH, WHO/PAHO

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Mixed movements include people of diverse nationalities, posing challenges for regularization and enrolment in the health system.⁹⁵ However, health coverage alone does not guarantee access to services,⁹⁶ as migrants and refugees use health services⁹⁷ less frequently and undergo fewer procedures.⁹⁸ This disproportionately affects⁹⁹ vulnerable groups, including indigenous populations.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Ensure effective access to health services:** Timely and adequate care for refugees and migrants, prioritizing those at highest risk of preventable illness or death.
- **Improve delivery of comprehensive, quality health services:** Tailor interventions to migrants' and refugees' specific health risks, considering gender, age, disability, ethnicity, and pre-existing health conditions.¹⁰⁰

- **Strengthen institutional and community capacities:** Build capacities to improve referral systems and access to health services across all levels of care.
- **Promote community participation:** Support active community involvement of migrants and refugees in health-related decision-making and strengthen local knowledge to support prevention, self-care practices and health promotion.¹⁰¹

The response will prioritize border areas, as well as the departments of Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Cesar, Bolívar, Santander, Boyacá, Meta, Casanare, and Caquetá.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

- **Restore and expand access to services:** Reestablish disrupted services, promote insurance coverage, manage cases, and provide direct care.

95 40% of Venezuelans in-destination are not enrolled and 66% of the refugee and migrant population served in border departments is Venezuelan, yet only 8.5% are enrolled in the health system.

96 Administrative, geographic, economic, and cultural barriers, worsened by limited awareness, costs, mistrust and documentation issues, persist.

97 According to the JNA, the main barriers to access include lack of coverage (12%), lack of documentation (8%), no available medical appointments (4%), and lack of medicines (2%).

98 Refugees and migrants enrolled in the health system make 44% fewer annual visits, 42% fewer procedures, and 50% fewer consultations than Colombians.

99 PAISS. Research on Pendular movements and Health Dynamics in Colombia 2024. Proyecto Apoyo Integral al Sistema de Salud en Migración. <https://bit.ly/47U9CV6>.

100 This includes the maternal and perinatal care pathway, as well as care pathways for sexual violence.

101 Key components include primary health care, sexual and reproductive health, epidemic prevention, epidemiological surveillance, and first response.

- **Strengthen health institutions:** Provide technical assistance and capacity building to adapt health facilities and supply essential items, equipment and medicines in-kind.
- **Build community capacity:** Promote health self-management through education, training, information and the provision of basic resources.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Health Sector will coordinate with the WASH, Food Security, Nutrition, Protection, Education, Shelter Sectors and the GBV Sub-Sector to reduce risks linked to preventable illness and death. An inter-sectoral approach will guide actions, ensure tailored and inclusive healthcare responses for different population groups.



HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 6.44 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

1.82 M

28.3%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

36.8 K | 2.0%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$693.6 K

TIER 1: \$50.0 K

TIER 2: \$643.6 K



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR, RED CROSS

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Key needs for refugees and migrants include safe transportation to reach essential services in their communities,¹⁰² family reunification, and access integration opportunities. Persistent economic and geographic barriers, compounded by the lack of required documentation to use formal transport services, continue to limit access to services for refugees, migrants and affected host community members.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Long-distance transportation assistance:** Facilitate safe interdepartmental travel within Colombia to improve access to protection, health, and employment services.
- **Short-distance transportation assistance:** Ensure transportation for migrants, refugees and affected host communities to reach basic services in both urban and rural areas.

The response will prioritize the departments of Nariño,¹⁰³ Norte de Santander, Valle del Cauca, Antioquia, as well as Bogotá D.C.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will combine in-kind assistance, such as transportation tickets and direct transfers, with CVA and institutional capacity building initiatives.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The sector will continue promoting integrated approaches through coordination with the Health, Protection, and Shelter Sectors to maximize impact and ensure comprehensive support for the most vulnerable. This includes transportation assistance to medical appointments, regularization offices, and other essential service points.

¹⁰² According to the JNA, 37% of in-destination households walked and 31% relied on paid public transport, mainly due to lack of resources (24%). Among the transit population, 44% used public transport and 22% walked. GIFMM, JNA 2025 Dashboard – In-Destination. <https://bit.ly/47AitHR>.

¹⁰³ According to the Nariño territorial workshop, communities in peripheral areas of the Telembí, Sanquianga, South Pacific, and Guachavez subregions face severe challenges in accessing basic services, particularly transportation.

INTEGRATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 6.44 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

2.65 M

41.2%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

105.3 K

4.0%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$72.93 M

TIER 1: \$35.44 M

TIER 2: \$37.49 M



RMRP PARTNERS 26

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, PADF, ILO

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Lack of regularization continues to restrict access to formal employment,¹⁰⁴ recognition of academic degrees, certification of work experience, vocational training, business formalization, and participation in financial systems.¹⁰⁵ Limited access to vocational training and seed capital continues to constrain sustainable socio-economic integration pathways for migrants and refugees in Colombia.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Strengthen institutional and private sector capacities:** Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen their role in promoting socioeconomic inclusion and engage private sector actors through awareness campaigns that encourage the hiring and treatment of refugees and migrants.
- **Promote formal employment and entrepreneurship technical and vocational training:** Support regularization processes that enable access to formal labour markets, while strengthening technical and soft skills through vocational training, certification and leadership development. Partners will also provide in-kind support to foster entrepreneurship and self-employment initiatives. Expand access to financial

services aimed at savings, credit, and business formalization.

- **Strengthen social cohesion and peaceful coexistence:** Promote community-based strategies, networks, and cultural initiatives that foster inclusion and reduce xenophobia. The response will prioritize the departments of Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Cundinamarca, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Santander, as well as Bogotá D.C.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will include capacity-strengthening for public institutions, civil society organizations, and communities through guidance and training on access to rights, employment and income generation, leadership, financial services and community project management. In-kind support, such as equipment, will also be provided to foster entrepreneurship and self-reliance.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Support will focus on regularization as an entry point to labour opportunities, as well as training processes for employment and entrepreneurship. With the Education Sector, efforts will aim to improve the technical and soft skills of migrants and refugees to enhance their employability.

¹⁰⁴ According to the JNA, nearly half (48%) of households spend most of their time working, yet 84% lack a formal contract or invoice mechanism. Incomes are very low: 81% earn under COP 1.4 million per month, with 37% earning less than COP 712,000—below the minimum wage. GIFMM, JNA 2025 Dashboard – In-Destination. <https://bit.ly/47AltHR>.

¹⁰⁵ According to the JNA, Barriers to financial inclusion are also evident, as 37% have no access to financial products and only 15% hold a savings account. GIFMM, JNA 2025 Dashboard – In-Destination. <https://bit.ly/47AltHR>.

NUTRITION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 534.5 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

248.7 K

46.5%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

31.1 K

12.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$3.88 M

TIER 1: \$2.87 M

TIER 2: \$1.01 M



RMRP PARTNERS 7

SECTOR LEADS: WFP, FAO, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Gaps in access to health and nutrition services¹⁰⁶ continue to hinder vulnerable populations from receiving adequate care. According to the JNA 2025, limited access to nutritional¹⁰⁷ interventions has contributed to rising undernutrition among children under five and pregnant women,¹⁰⁸ along with insufficient counselling on infant and young child feeding practices.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Nutritional care:** Provide nutritional assessments, micronutrient supplementation and manage acute malnutrition risk. Interventions will include treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition among children under five and management of low birth weight among pregnant women.
- **Strengthen service delivery:** Enhance the capacity of health and social protection services to detect and treat undernutrition through the provision of anthropometric equipment and Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).
- **Capacity building and healthy habits promotion:** Strengthen technical capacities on acute malnutrition, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and healthy nutrition practices within communities and institutions.

The response will prioritize the departments of La Guajira, Arauca, Norte de Santander, Guainía, and Vichada.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

- **In-kind support:** Provide anthropometric equipment and RUTF.
- **Capacity building:**
 - Training on conducting nutritional assessments to identify undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and low weight in pregnant women.
 - Promote infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding.
 - Train health workers on current national regulations for the identification and management of acute malnutrition.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

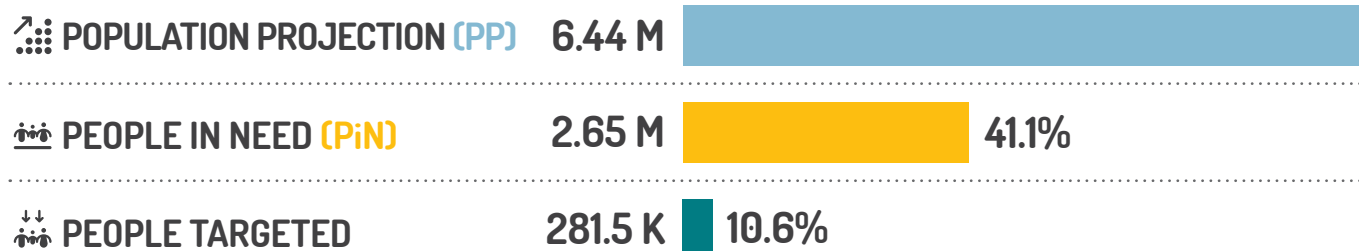
Coordination with the Food Security, Health, and WASH Sectors to ensure a comprehensive approach to the prevention, detection, and treatment of undernutrition, including risks of acute malnutrition and low gestational weight. Collaboration with the Education Sector to promote, protect, and support breastfeeding and child nutrition in care and learning settings, while strengthening nutrition education in schools.

¹⁰⁶ Gaps are exacerbated by financial (e.g. costs of services, transportation, and medicines), geographic (e.g. territorial dispersion and lack of infrastructure), and sociocultural barriers (e.g. distrust, limited resources for healthy diets, and shortage of trained personnel).

¹⁰⁷ 25% of households in transit reported that children under six months had received no nutritional intervention in the past three months.

¹⁰⁸ According to the JNA - mixed movements, 42% of children under five did not meet the minimum dietary diversity standards.

PROTECTION



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$31.69 M

TIER 1: \$16.68 M

TIER 2: \$15.01 M



RMRP PARTNERS 23

SECTOR LEADS: UNHCR, DRC, NRC

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants continue to face barriers in exercising their rights.¹⁰⁹ Labour exploitation, discrimination, and GBV remain prevalent risks, in particular in border departments. In addition, ongoing mixed movements require strengthened protection monitoring to identify risks associated with unsafe movement and returns, such as threats and exploitation.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Expand access to protection and justice services:** Provide legal assistance and logistical and/or CVA to facilitate regularization processes, documentation, and access to asylum and refugee rights.
- **Strengthen community and institutional protection mechanisms:** Advocate for public policies addressing risks of violence, exploitation, and discrimination, with a focus on border and urban reception areas.

The Sector will prioritize the departments of Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Antioquia (Urabá), and Arauca, Atlántico, and Valle del Cauca, and Bogotá D.C.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will include direct legal guidance, CVA and in-kind assistance, and capacity-strengthening for communities and institutions. Advocacy with authorities will align with established coordination mechanisms. Protection risk monitoring and information generation will be reinforced to inform evidence-based decision-making.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Coordination with the Education, Health, WASH, Food Security, and Nutrition Sectors will ensure protective environments and safe access to basic services. In contexts where armed conflict and human mobility intersect, joint responses will help mitigate risks of violence, discrimination, and human trafficking.

The response will be aligned with the Territorial Community Plans. These are community-led action plans developed to guide humanitarian, peace, and development efforts at a local level.

¹⁰⁹ According to the JNA, 23% of households needed legal assistance, but nearly half could not access it. Of the 12% who applied for asylum, only 6% formalized their request. Findings also showed that 43% would be at risk if forced to return to their country of origin due to direct threats, persecution, economic insecurity, and violence.

CHILD PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.79 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 297.4 K 16.6%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 75.3 K 25.3%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$17.40 M

TIER 1: \$14.89 M

TIER 2: \$2.51 M



RMRP PARTNERS 13

SECTOR LEADS: CID, IOM, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Migrant and refugee children and adolescents face significant protection risks, including violence, exploitation, and family separation. Barriers to documentation and legal identity limit their access to health, education, and protection services. Risks such as recruitment, sexual violence, and trafficking also remain prevalent.¹¹⁰ Children with long-term settlement intentions require sustained inclusion mechanisms and community-based protection.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Establish and strengthen child protection spaces:** Set up and reinforce child protection spaces in key transit areas - Arauca, Norte de Santander, Darien region, Chocó, Nariño, Antioquia, and La Guajira - to provide psychosocial support, family reunification, violence prevention, and specialized case identification and referral services.
- **Promote regularization and documentation:** Facilitate access to regularization and legal identity for children at risk of statelessness, in coordination with migration, civil registry, and child protection authorities.

- **Ensure educational and community integration:** Support schools, community networks, and local protection systems to foster inclusion and promote the integration of children and adolescents with long-term settlement intentions.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will combine efforts with national and local institutions, providing technical and financial support to local authorities to strengthen protection systems and improve risk mitigation. At community level, prevention capacities will be reinforced, particularly regarding recruitment practices, sexual violence, and trafficking.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Child Protection Sub-Sector will coordinate with the Education, Health, and WASH Sectors to ensure safe environments and access to basic services in schools and health centres. This collaboration will help provide comprehensive child protection and facilitate the early identification and referral of protection risks.

¹¹⁰ According to 2025 territorial workshops, recruitment and use of children, gender-based violence (including sexual violence), and human trafficking remain high-risk, particularly in Cauca, Briceño, Antioquia, Chocó, Nariño, La Guajira, and Guaviare, affecting children and adolescents in both rural and urban areas.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 6.44 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

2.00 M 31.1%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

45.3 K | 2.3%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$9.26 M

TIER 1: \$1.59 M

TIER 2: \$7.67 M



RMRP PARTNERS 14

SECTOR LEADS: UNFPA, UN WOMEN

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

According to the JNA 2025, refugees and migrants, particularly women, girls, adolescents, female heads of household, and LGBTQI+ individuals, face high exposure to GBV, particularly to sexual violence.¹¹¹ Persistent barriers to accessing services remain due to limited information, lack of awareness of referral pathways, and discrimination. Women and girls also face heightened needs related to shelter, safety, and economic security, which increases the risk of GBV, exploitation and domestic abuse.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Strengthen access to survivor-centred services:** Improve access to and quality of sexual and reproductive health care, psychosocial support, protection, and justice for survivors and those at risk of GBV.
- **Build institutional and community capacities:** Provide training and mentorship for health, justice, and protection personnel, as well as women-led organizations¹¹² to strengthen coordination GBV prevention and response mechanisms.

- **Prevent and mitigate GBV risks:** Conduct awareness campaigns, distribute dignity kits,¹¹³ operate safe spaces for women and girls, and engage with men, boys, and adolescents on their role in preventing and responding to violence against women and girls..

The response will prioritize Arauca, Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Atlántico, Valle del Cauca, Magdalena, Nariño, and Bogotá, D.C.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will include direct service provision, in-kind assistance (such as dignity kits), CVA for survivors and at-risk families. It will also focus on institutional strengthening through training and technical support as well as promoting community-based protection and self-care networks led by refugee and migrant women.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The sector will coordinate with the Health Sector to provide comprehensive care. Collaboration with the Ombudsman's Office and the Public Prosecutor's Office will improve efficiency and ensure survivor-centred care. Collaboration with the Shelter and Education Sectors will further help reduce GBV risks and strengthen safe referral pathways.

111 Among refugees and migrants in-destination, 36% of households reported risks of GBV in their place of residence and 23% in public spaces, while 63% of those in-transit felt unsafe due to GBV risks.

112 Mentorship will also be provided to improve detection, response, and referral.

113 These kits, alongside menstrual hygiene products, include protection items and life-saving information on GBV prevention and response (flashlight, whistle, information on assistance routes, among others).

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) **6.44 M**

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) **1.05 M** **16.4%**

 PEOPLE TARGETED **1.0 K** **0.1%**



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$7.37 M

TIER 1: **\$752.1 K**

TIER 2: **\$6.62 M**



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNODC

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

According to the JNA 2025, 17 per cent of migrant and refugee households in-destination reported labour exploitation, including manipulation, forced retention, and non-payment of wages. Among those in-transit, 10 per cent reported risks of trafficking and exploitation, with heightened exposure to deception, retention, and lack of remuneration.¹¹⁴

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Strengthen prevention and early detection strategies: Enhance training and capacity-building for state, civil society actors, and host communities to identify and respond to human trafficking risks, with particular attention to digital and community contexts.

Promote comprehensive assistance for victims and survivors: Provide support through an approach that takes into consideration the particular situations of refugees and migrants approach by reinforcing state institutions to improve case management and ensure adequate care, with special emphasis on the protection of UASC.

All actions will be carried out in coordination with national and local authorities.¹¹⁵ Priority departments include Norte de Santander, Nariño, Arauca, Amazonas, Antioquia, Atlántico, Cundinamarca, and Valle del Cauca.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will be implemented primarily through training and capacity-building for institutional and humanitarian actors to improve prevention and detection of human trafficking and smuggling. Efforts will also focus on strengthening case management to ensure comprehensive assistance and protection for victims and survivors.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The sub-sector will coordinate with the Protection, Health, and Humanitarian Transportation Sectors, as well as the GBV and Child Protection sub-sectors, to enhance intersectoral mechanisms for referral and case management. This collaboration will ensure that assistance is comprehensive, timely and integrated across all relevant services.

¹¹⁴ During territorial workshops, it was highlighted that human trafficking and smuggling are persistent and growing phenomena across several regions, driven by armed conflict, illicit economies, and the vulnerability of refugees and migrants, with a disproportionate impact on women and children.

¹¹⁵ Including the Ministry of Interior, the Ombudsperson's Office, and territorial anti-trafficking committees.

SHELTER

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 6.44 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

2.33 M

36.1%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

66.7 K | 2.9%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$11.44 M

TIER 1: \$11.37 M

TIER 2: \$70.1 K



RMRP PARTNERS 8

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR, RED CROSS

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Access to safe and dignified accommodation¹¹⁶ remains a daily challenge for refugees and migrants.¹¹⁷ Main obstacles include limited shelter availability, overcrowding in collective shelters, difficulties accessing NFIs, and economic barriers to renting. These conditions heighten protection risks and instability for affected households.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Expand housing options:** Increase access to collective and single-family housing in the short and medium term, prioritizing vulnerable groups such as women, children, and those in-transit or newly arrived.
- **Improve community infrastructure and standards:** Upgrade facilities and promote adherence to minimum standards in collective shelters.
- **Strengthen local management capacities:** Build the capacity of local actors to effectively manage shelters and related services.

Priority departments include Antioquia, Chocó, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and La Guajira.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will be implemented through a combination of in-kind support – including safe spaces, essential services, and shelter kits – cash for rental assistance for vulnerable households and technical and operational assistance to local authorities and organizations managing shelter services.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Coordination with the Protection, Health, and Humanitarian Transportation sectors will ensure comprehensive and sustainable interventions. Collaboration with the Cash Working Group will support harmonized CVA modalities. All shelter activities will integrate protection standards to enhance impact, promote sustainability, and ensure the safety and dignity of affected populations.

¹¹⁶ According to the territorial workshop in Antioquia, critical conditions were reported in tenement housing in Medellín, where refugee and migrant populations and Indigenous communities reside. The situation highlights heightened risks of discrimination, GBV, and overcrowding.

¹¹⁷ According to the JNA, 15% of refugees and migrants in-transit reported sleeping on the streets during their journey. Among those in-destination, around 14% live in areas with poor hygienic conditions, 12% do not feel protected or safe in their place of residence, and 11% are exposed to environmental or security risks.

WASH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 6.44 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

2.81 M

43.7%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

62.1 K | 2.2%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$5.24 M

TIER 1: \$4.37 M

TIER 2: \$868.5 K



RMRP PARTNERS 11

SECTOR LEADS: UNICEF, ACTION AGAINST HUNGER

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Among migrants and refugees in-transit,¹¹⁸ 33 per cent reported insufficient access to water, disproportionately impacting women. Significant gaps in sanitation and hygiene supplies persist. While access to water has improved for households in-destination,¹¹⁹ challenges remain in sanitation,¹²⁰ waste management, and access to basic hygiene supplies, including menstrual hygiene management.¹²¹

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Access to supplies and services:** Ensure safe and equitable access to WASH services and supplies using an AGD approach.
- **Safe access to sanitation:** Improve access to sanitation through infrastructure improvement, provision of materials, and support for emergency solutions and self-construction.
- **Sufficient and safe drinking water:** Expand access to clean water through infrastructure improvements, emergency supply water, quality management, and community training.

Priority departments of Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Arauca, Nariño, and Vichada.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will combine in-kind assistance, including hygiene kits and infrastructure development, with capacity-building for communities to operate and sustain water systems. Institutional coordination will strengthen service quality and promote inclusive coverage. Financial assistance will support access to hygiene supplies and related services.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The sector will work with the Protection Sector to improve access to water supply and/or safe sanitation in informal settlements along border areas, complemented by community training on GBV prevention. Collaboration with the Education Sector will rehabilitate or construct WASH facilities in schools in transit areas or cities with high concentration of refugees and migrants. Coordination with the Health Sector will ensure the continuous supply of safe drinking water, adequate and secure sanitation, and proper waste management in health centres and primary care points.

118 GIFMM, JNA for Populations In-Transit, 2025 Colombia, November 2025, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gifmm-colombia-jna-evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-para-poblacion-en-movimientos-mixtos>.

119 GIFMM, Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) for Populations In-Destination, 2025 Colombia. November 2025, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gifmm-colombia-jna-evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-para-poblacion-con-vocacion-de>.

120 During territorial workshops, it was widely reported that informal settlements hosting refugee and migrant populations face insufficient coverage of public services, particularly access to water, creating conditions of heightened vulnerability.

121 According to the JNA, 2% of women in-destination and 8% of women in-transit reported no access to menstrual hygiene products.



ECUADOR

ECUADOR AT A GLANCE



REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	715.9 K		—
PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)	525.2 K	73.4%	131.9 K
PEOPLE TARGETED	143.1 K	27.2%	32.4 K 24.6%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$141.24 M

TIER 1: \$83.40 M

TIER 2: \$57.84 M



MEN



WOMEN

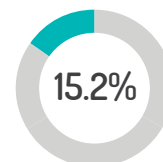
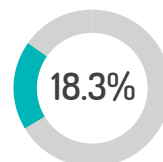
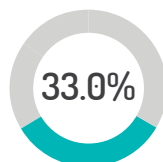
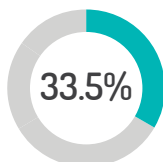


BOYS

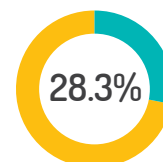
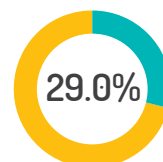
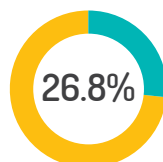
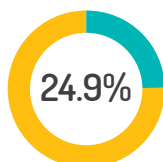


GIRLS

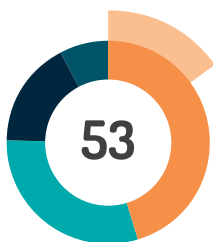
DISTRIBUTION OF THE TARGETED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER



TARGETED POPULATION OUT OF THE PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) BY AGE AND GENDER



RMRP
PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	24	45.3%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	8	15.1%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	16	30.2%
UN AGENCIES	9	17.0%
OTHERS	4	7.5%

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE







	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$141.24 M	\$15.94 M (11.3%)	\$8.10 M (5.8%)	\$116.15 M (82.2%)	\$1.05 M (0.7%)
ORGANIZATIONS	53	16 (30.2%)	24 (45.3%)	9 (17.0%)	4 (7.5%)















































I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR*

-  Population Projection
-  People in Need
-  People Targeted
-  Financial Requirements
-  RMRP Partners
-  Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
 EDUCATION**	114.0 K	 36.9%		23.2 K	 20.3%	\$11.67 M	\$5.50 M \$6.17 M	21	5
 FOOD SECURITY	464.5 K	 48.9%		156.8 K	 33.8%	\$27.41 M	\$16.62 M \$10.79 M	10	1
 HEALTH	395.8 K	 41.7%		63.4 K	 16.0%	\$9.16 M	\$2.42 M \$6.74 M	20	5
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	318.9 K	 33.6%		10.6 K	 3.3%	\$331.0 K	\$255.2 K \$75.8 K	3	-
 INTEGRATION	532.0 K	 56.1%		26.4 K	 5.0%	\$20.29 M	\$16.90 M \$3.39 M	25	2
 NUTRITION**	66.5 K	 55.6%		4.8 K	 7.3%	\$869.5 K	\$43.4 K \$826.0 K	6	-
 PROTECTION***	614.1 K	 64.7%		130.1 K	 21.2%	\$21.50 M	\$16.29 M \$5.21 M	29	9
 CHILD PROTECTION**	141.4 K	 45.8%		23.8 K	 16.8%	\$9.97 M	\$3.39 M \$6.58 M	13	1
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	262.9 K	 27.7%		26.0 K	 9.9%	\$5.51 M	\$2.12 M \$3.39 M	24	7
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	175.0 K	 18.4%		4.9 K	 2.8%	\$2.67 M	\$749.9 K \$1.92 M	4	1
 SHELTER	543.1 K	 57.2%		56.8 K	 10.5%	\$13.08 M	\$10.91 M \$2.17 M	12	1
 WASH	479.6 K	 50.5%		48.5 K	 10.1%	\$3.12 M	\$642.1 K \$2.48 M	10	1
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-		54.4 K	-	\$7.70 M	\$6.39 M \$1.31 M	12	1
 COMMON SERVICES****	-	-		-	-	\$7.96 M	\$1.18 M \$6.78 M	16	3

* These figures do not include data from countries where no corresponding activities are planned by partners, or where no PiN data was available. For details, please see the respective Sector chapters in the RMRP. Additionally, while not being Sectors, data for Financial Support and for Common Services is included to inform on the overall targets and distribution of financial requirements in the RMRP 2026.

** To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (308.8K for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (119.6K for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 949.2K.

*** This includes Support Spaces.

**** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

ECUADOR

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Today, Ecuador is facing overlapping crises – rising insecurity and organized violence,¹²² recurrent climate-related shocks, low economic recovery, and sociopolitical tensions – that are deepening humanitarian needs and limiting access to basic services for refugees, migrants, and host communities. Internal displacement linked to violence has further heightened demand for assistance.¹²³ While the Government is taking proactive measures, collective approaches remain key to address through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. Between 2024 and 2025, national migration policies, in the context of the aforementioned increase in insecurity, have shifted toward tighter controls, including the termination of the Venezuela Statute¹²⁴ and the introduction of a transit-visa requirement for 45 nationalities.¹²⁵ These measures have increased barriers to entry and could impact potential regularization programmes while straining already limited capacities in border areas.

Since January 2025, the suspension and subsequent reduction of major external funding streams have disrupted operational pipelines for operations across the Americas, including in Ecuador. This has led to programme slowdown, reprogramming, and partial closures, forcing partner organizations to downsize and curtail services, particularly in health, protection, CVA, and mobile responses, within an already underfunded global context. The convergence of financial shortfalls, mobility restrictions, and heightened vulnerability has amplified protection risks, food insecurity, and pressure on overstretched public services.

Despite these challenges, Ecuador continues to host more than 415,000 migrants and refugees in destination and projects nearly 300,00 in-transit in 2026,¹²⁶ many of whom will require emergency assistance, protection, and stabilization support.

The 2025 JNA surveyed 880 refugees and migrants in-transit in border areas in Tulcán, Lago Agrio and Huaquillas. The findings reveal significant humanitarian vulnerabilities, with 87 per cent of respondents indicating being exposed to moderate or severe food insecurity (including 46 per cent severe); 43.5 per cent having slept outdoors or in public spaces during the previous seven days, and 85 per cent lacking access to essential items. Among children and adolescents, 62 per cent had not received any formal education since their departure - many of whom were already out of school prior to initiating their transit.

As a population in-transit, most without a passport or visa, the vast majority of respondents (96 per cent) were in an irregular situation in Ecuador, a figure that rose to 98 per cent among Venezuelan nationals. Nearly one-third reported having no income source, while 60 per cent indicated they were solely focused on traveling, without any income-generating activities. Most families were transiting on foot or hitchhiking, exposing them to protection risks along the route.

Half of all families surveyed reported experiencing at least one protection incident during the journey, including assaults, theft, extortion, threats, physical or sexual violence, and the destruction or confiscation of personal documents. Health and nutrition gaps were particularly

122 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2025: Ecuador, January 2025*. <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/ecuador>; Lupa, "La Violencia en Ecuador durante el Primer Semestre de 2025", 21 July 2025, <https://lupa.com.ec/explicativos/muertes-violentas-ecuador-2025/>.

123 El País, "Ecuador, el tercer país de América Latina con más desplazados internos por la violencia", 1 June 2025, <https://elpais.com/america/2025-06-02/ecuador-el-tercer-pais-de-america-latina-con-mas-desplazados-internos-por-la-violencia.html>; 3iS, "Desplazamiento interno en Ecuador (enero - diciembre de 2024)", 2 April 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/report/ecuador/desplazamiento-interno-en-ecuador-enero-diciembre-de-2024>.

124 Metro Ecuador, "Lo que implica el fin al acuerdo de Estatuto Migratorio entre Ecuador y Venezuela", 27 August 2025, <https://www.metroecuador.com.ec/noticias/2025/08/27/lo-que-implica-el-fin-al-acuerdo-de-estatuto-migratorio-entre-el-ecuador-y-venezuela/>.

125 Vistazo, "Ecuador exigirá visa de tránsito a ciudadanos de 45 países: revisa el listado que incluye a Venezuela, India y Cuba", 9 June 2025, <https://www.vistazo.com/actualidad/nacional/2025-06-09-visa-transito-ecuador-paises-lista-EY9472655>.

126 RMRP 2026, *Ecuador population figures projection*.

severe among young children and pregnant or lactating women, compounded by incomplete vaccination coverage among children under 10 years old. These findings reveal acute, multisectoral needs along transit routes and underscore the urgency of coordinated responses grounded in severity and guided by an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) lens.

Among respondents, 70 per cent were Venezuelan, 24 per cent Colombian, and 6 per cent of other nationalities. The main countries of origin (or last residence) for those in transit were Venezuela (35.5 per cent), Colombia (34 per cent), Peru (17 per cent), and Ecuador (10 per cent). Their primary intended destinations included Peru (36 per cent), Chile (20 per cent), Venezuela (13 per cent), and Colombia (11 per cent).

In 2026, 54 R4V partners in Ecuador will work in a coordinated manner to address both emergency needs and the protection and integration of refugees and migrants, whether in transit or in destination, as well the needs of host communities across 23 provinces of the country.

The protection response will focus on facilitating access to documentation and regularization procedures, and on providing information, orientation and case management services for individuals at heightened risk, including survivors of violence and separated or unaccompanied children and adolescents. Efforts will continue in collaboration with the government to ensure access to the right to seek asylum and to the refugee status determination process. At the same time, engagement with local authorities will aim to strengthen specialized protection services, particularly those supporting family reunification, survivors of violence, and children and adolescents requiring protection and care.

Direct assistance and technical support for integration will strengthen national and local public policies aimed at ensuring equitable access to the labour market. Partners will promote access to decent work opportunities, support self-employment and entrepreneurship, expand access to financial services, and foster self-reliance, enabling migrants and refugees to contribute to the country's social and economic development.

In the Education Sector, partners will provide technical support to the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports to ensure access to, and (re)enrolment of, children and adolescents in formal education. Activities will also include psychosocial support, along with training for teaching staff and parents to promote inclusion, uphold children's rights, and reduce xenophobia within educational environments.

In the area of emergency assistance, partners will work to address urgent needs related to food security, shelter, WASH services, and health, particularly in border areas where the needs of people in transit and others in vulnerable conditions are most acute. This response will focus on the provision of immediate, life-saving assistance, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups, including recent arrivals, children, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, and others at heightened risk.

R4V partners in Ecuador will systematically apply key cross-cutting approaches across all interventions. This includes AAP through accessible information and joint feedback and complaints mechanisms; PSEA through inter-agency prevention efforts and safe referrals; the centrality of protection through risk analysis; GBV risk mitigation across sectors; and the AGD approach to ensure inclusive design, accessibility and meaningful participation. Environmental safeguards, such as waste management, access to safe water, and the application of green criteria in WASH/Shelter, will also be mainstreamed throughout all interventions.

Inter-sectorial activities will include common multi-channel communication and awareness initiatives, the establishment of unified referral pathways linking protection, health and shelter services, regular site and population safety audits, inter-agency trainings on PSEA, AAP, and GBV, and joint quality monitoring through dashboards and quarterly reviews.

Efforts will also focus on strengthening the participation of refugee- and migrant- led organizations throughout the program cycle, ensuring their active engagement in coordination and decision-making processes, including within the eight local GTRM coordination bodies.

Addressing existing resource gaps will require sustained donor engagement and reinforced inter-agency collaboration to safeguard the continuity and quality of essential services.

EDUCATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 308.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

114.0 K

36.9%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

23.2 K

20.3%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$11.67 M

TIER 1: \$5.50 M

TIER 2: \$6.17 M



RMRP PARTNERS 21

SECTOR LEADS: RET, UNESCO, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Significant barriers to education persist for refugee and migrant children and adolescents, including learning interruptions during transit, irregular status hindering school enrolment, and ongoing challenges such as limited school capacity, indirect costs, lack of information, and documentation issues, all of which reduce enrolment, attendance and retention.¹²⁷

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Access and (re)enrolment:** Support children and adolescents in accessing formal education through case management, documentation assistance, and coordination with education authorities. Efforts will prioritize provinces with the greatest enrolment bottlenecks and highest concentrations of migrants and refugees.¹²⁸
- **Retention and learning:** Promote school retention and learning outcomes through remedial education, psychosocial support, and cost reduction measures such as the provision of materials, uniforms, and transportation support.

- **Safe and inclusive schools:** Foster safe, inclusive, and flexible learning environments for children in-destination and host communities, ensuring accessibility and the application of protection-sensitive approaches.

Response modalities will combine support to public education services and local authorities, such as the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, with the provision of in-kind assistance and capacity-building for teachers, schools, families, and communities.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Education Sector will coordinate closely with the Protection Sector to support case management, referrals, GBV prevention and response, and child protection. Collaboration with the WASH Sector will also ensure adequate water and sanitation conditions in prioritized schools.

¹²⁷ GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Transit, 2025 (not published).

¹²⁸ GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Destination, 2024, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-2024>

FOOD SECURITY

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) **949.2 K**

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) **464.5 K** **48.9%**

 PEOPLE TARGETED **156.8 K** **33.8%**



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS **\$27.41 M**

TIER 1: **\$16.62 M**

TIER 2: **\$10.79 M**



RMRP PARTNERS **10**

SECTOR LEADS: HIAS, WFP

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Food insecurity remains alarmingly high among Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Ecuador. In 2025, 43 per cent of refugee and migrant households face moderate or severe food insecurity, rising to 49 per cent among those who have been in the country for less than a year.¹²⁹ Many households continue to adopt negative coping mechanisms, with 29 per cent reported using savings to purchase food, 19 per cent buying food on credit, and 15 per cent selling personal belongings.

The situation is even more critical among those in-transit. According to the 2025 JNA, 87 per cent of households in-transit experienced moderate or severe food insecurity, with 59 per cent resorting to begging for food or money in the streets and 76 per cent reporting that they had exhausted their savings. The lack of stable income, safe shelter, and access to basic services further exacerbates vulnerability, forcing families to reduce meal frequency and portion sizes, skip meals altogether, and prioritize children's consumption over adults.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The Food Security Sector will deliver immediate food assistance, through both in-kind distributions and food vouchers, at border points, along transit routes, and within host communities. Assistance will prioritize the most vulnerable groups, including recent arrivals, children, and pregnant or lactating women.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The response will be implemented in close coordination with the WASH, Shelter, Nutrition, Health and Protection sectors to ensure integrated and complementary interventions that address the multidimensional drivers of food insecurity and strengthen overall household resilience.

HEALTH

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 949.2 K

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

395.8 K

41.7%

PEOPLE TARGETED

63.4 K

16.0%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$9.16 M

TIER 1: \$2.42 M

TIER 2: \$6.74 M



RMRP PARTNERS 20

SECTOR LEADS: KIMIRINA, UNFPA, WHO/PAHO

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Access to health services remains limited for refugees, migrants, and host communities, particularly in areas affected by violence and high insecurity. Women and youth continue to be disproportionately impacted, heightening the need for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. According to the 2025 JNA, 30 per cent of households in-transit required medical attention during the previous week, primarily for respiratory illnesses (37 per cent), gastrointestinal diseases (29 per cent) and dehydration (16 per cent).¹³⁰

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Health Sector partners will provide support across primary health care, SRH, mental health, immunization and epidemiological surveillance.

For populations in-transit, direct medical care including consultations, provision of medicines, and diagnostic

exams, with a strong focus on prenatal, maternal and child health. CVA will be used to facilitate access to specialized consultations and essential supplies for vulnerable cases.

For migrants and refugees in-destination, efforts will focus on strengthening referral mechanisms to the national health system and providing direct mental health care, in addition to supporting the capacities of public health centres and health personnel.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Health Sector will coordinate with the Nutrition Sector to ensure a joint response in transit spaces, and with the Shelter, GBV, and Food Security sectors to ensure complementary interventions that meet specific needs, particularly in shelters, dining areas, and Support Spaces.

HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) **949.2 K**

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

318.9 K

33.6%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

10.6 K | 3.3%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS **\$331.0 K**

TIER 1: **\$255.2 K**

TIER 2: **\$75.8 K**



RMRP PARTNERS **3**

SECTOR LEAD: **IOM**

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

According to the 2025 JNA, 68 per cent of migrants and refugees in-transit reported travelling on foot to reach the location where they were surveyed. Additionally, 49 per cent relied on informal ridesharing (*aventon*), and 41 per cent used privately operated public transport, which incurs cost. Only 4.5 per cent reported receiving humanitarian transportation assistance funded by organizations or government entities.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The sector will coordinate with three partners across eight provinces to ensure the safe movement of refugees and migrants within Ecuador. Assistance will prioritize women and girls, persons with health conditions or disabilities, and those located in northern and southern border Carchi, El Oro, and Sucumbíos provinces.

Partners will facilitate access to point-to-point transportation for migrants and refugees needing to reach shelters, urban centres, or essential services related to family reunification, employment, or legal assistance. Support will also be provided for safe transportation to healthcare facilities.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Humanitarian Transportation Sector will work closely with the Protection Sector to ensure the safety of women and girls and to prevent and respond to GBV in transportation settings. Partnerships with the Communications Working Group and Shelter Sector will enable efficient and inclusive information dissemination, ensuring that timely, accurate information reaches those most in need.

INTEGRATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 949.2 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

532.0 K

56.1%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

26.4 K 5.0%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$20.29 M

TIER 1: \$16.90 M

TIER 2: \$3.39 M



RMRP PARTNERS 25

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, FUDELA, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Socio-economic integration in Ecuador remains limited due to documentation gaps, employability barriers, and restricted access to financial services. According to the JNA 2024, 93 per cent of Venezuelans working in Ecuador engage in economic activities in the informal sector, other studies estimate that the average remuneration of Venezuelan workers is 438.50 USD for 2025 – roughly 20 percent lower than that of the Ecuadorian population.¹³¹ This situation is worse among refugee and migrant women, who report an income 16 per cent lower than Venezuelan men.¹³² Informality and labour exploitation remain widespread among migrants and refugees with roughly four in ten households reporting violations, including 25 per cent experiencing excessive working hours. These conditions undermine income stability, resilience and asset accumulation.¹³³

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

In 2026, 25 partners will implement activities across 12 provinces to promote regularization, employability, and economic inclusion. Key actions include:

- **Access to employment and income generation:** Support refugees and migrants' access to the formal labour market through skills recognition, job-matching

and vocational training. This includes competency-based training aligned with labour market demands, including in trades, science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), and the care economy, complemented by job intermediation services.

- **Entrepreneurship and financial inclusion:** Support micro, small, and medium enterprises through seed grants, business development, and market access. Promote financial inclusion via simplified Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures, alternative credit histories, and financial education.
- **Social cohesion:** Promote social cohesion initiatives to prevent discrimination and xenophobia including cultural diversity activities and anti-discrimination strategies.

Partners will also provide CVA to facilitate transitions into wage or self-employment, covering onboarding costs, transportation, and childcare.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Integration Sector will coordinate closely with the Protection Sector for regularization and documentation, as crucial steps for access to the formal labour market. Engagement with the private sector will be prioritized to strengthen value-chain linkages and promote sustainable integration.

131 IOM, "Estudio de contribución fiscal de la migración venezolana en Ecuador. Realidad vs potencial". 2025, <https://ecuador.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1776/files/documents/2025-09/informe-final-contribucion-fiscal-ecuador-iom.pdf>.

132 Ibid.

133 GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Destination, 2024, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-2024>.

NUTRITION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 119.6 K 

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 66.5 K  55.6%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 4.8 K  7.3%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$869.5 K

TIER 1: \$43.5 K

TIER 2: \$826.0 K

 RMRP PARTNERS 6

SECTOR LEAD: UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Nutrition gaps remain critical among migrant, refugee, and host populations in Ecuador. Only 49 per cent of children aged 0–59 months received a nutritional assessment in the past three months, while 40 per cent received none. Among pregnant and lactating women, 47 per cent had no access to nutrition services, 37 per cent received an assessment, and only 11 per cent received breastfeeding counselling. For children 6–59 months, 38 per cent received breastmilk the previous day and approximately 7 per cent were fed infant formula.¹³⁴

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Six partners will operate across 11 provinces, prioritizing systematic rapid screening (MUAC), supplementation (iron/folate and micronutrition powders), primary care with a maternal-child focus and timely referrals; reinforce age-appropriate vaccination; expand coverage at border corridors and host cities; ensure treatment continuity for identified cases and post referral follow up.

Implementation will include integrated mobile teams deployed and fixed at community points; in-kind support (micronutrient powders and supplements) and CVA to facilitate access to specialized care and diversified diets according to age and needs. Capacity building will target the Ministry of Health and partners to strengthen protocols, referral pathways, and quality monitoring systems.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Joint planning will include single referral pathways (nutrition–health–protection); coordination with Protection/GBV for safeguards at transit points and safe breastfeeding spaces; guarantee adequate food portions for pregnant and lactating women, and adequate complementary feeding for children under 2 years old.

134 GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Transit, 2025 (not published).

PROTECTION

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 949.2 K

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

614.1 K

64.7%

PEOPLE TARGETED

130.1 K

21.2%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$21.50 M

TIER 1: \$16.29 M

TIER 2: \$5.21 M



RMRP PARTNERS 29

SECTOR LEADS: NRC, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Ecuador continues to host growing numbers of refugees and migrants. Among those intending to remain in the country, 68 per cent lacked a valid visa.¹³⁵ For the population in-transit, the 2025 JNA reported near-universal irregularity (96 per cent), leaving them exposed to protection risks, exploitation, and abuse. These challenges underscore the need to strengthen protection systems while supporting host communities, recognizing the shared impact of violence on both refugees and migrants and the host communities

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The protection response will focus on strengthening national and local protection systems and legal frameworks, promoting access to rights and regular stay, and fostering inclusion and durable solutions.

Key objectives include:

- Enhancing institutional capacities of national and local authorities to provide timely and effective protection services, with a focus on the Directorate of International Protection, the Ombudsman's Office, the Public Defender's Office, and Ministries such as Education, Social Development, and Labor, among others.

- Expanding access to documentation, asylum, and regularization procedures for migrants and refugees through advocacy on reforms to the Human Mobility Law, as well as technical assistance to Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior in strengthening technological infrastructure and related processes.
- Providing legal assistance, orientation, and CVA to facilitate access to asylum, regularization, and other documentation processes. Direct assistance to refugees and migrants will be delivered at entry-points, Support Spaces, and through mobile brigades deployed to specific territories. Targeted training and awareness-raising sessions will be delivered for local officials and service providers to enhance their understanding of the specific challenges faced by refugees and migrants, particularly regarding documentation gaps and protection needs. Efforts will focus on strengthening coordination among institutions responsible for protection, asylum, regularization, and social services, ensuring more effective, inclusive, and survivor-centred responses.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The response will apply AGD and AAP principles throughout, ensuring that the voices of refugees and migrants are integrated into protection strategies and that feedback mechanisms are accessible and responsive.

CHILD PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 308.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

141.4 K

45.8%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

23.8 K

16.8%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$9.97 M

TIER 1: \$3.39 M

TIER 2: \$6.58 M



RMRP PARTNERS 13

SECTOR LEADS: COOPI, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Sixty-one per cent of Venezuelan families in-destination in Ecuador include children and adolescents, of whom five per cent were identified as unaccompanied or separated. Additionally, nine per cent reported exposure to different protection risks such as child labour, violence, discrimination, or social exclusion.¹³⁶ According to 2025 JNA, children represented three out of every ten members of surveyed migrant and refugee households. Overall, 63 per cent of respondents reported at least one protection concern, including sleeping outdoors (55 per cent), crossing dangerous routes (32 per cent), child labour (17 per cent), discrimination (14 per cent), encounters with armed groups (13 per cent), family separation (12 per cent), and violence (7 per cent).

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

R4V partners will prioritize UASC, those exposed to violence and exploitation, and families at heightened risk. Core interventions will include:

- Establish child-friendly spaces offering safety, structured play, learning, and psychosocial support to refugee and migrant children.

- Supporting family tracing and reunification and the establishment of alternative care arrangements for migrant and refugee children.
- Improve specialized child protection services such as case management, psychosocial care, and legal assistance to facilitate children's regularization and access to rights.

Referral pathways will connect children and families to complementary services in health, education, and nutrition. To mitigate institutional capacity gaps, continuous capacity-building will be provided to national and local actors involved in child protection and social services.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

All interventions will apply AGD and AAP principles, ensuring accessible feedback mechanisms and the participation of children and their families in decision-making. Close coordination with the Education, and Health sectors and the GBV Sub-sector will enable a multisectoral response that reduces exposure to violence, exploitation, and armed actors, while promoting children's protection, resilience, and long-term integration.

136 GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Destination, 2024 <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-2024>.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 949.2 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

262.9 K

27.7%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

26.0 K

9.9%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$5.51 M

TIER 1: \$2.12 M

TIER 2: \$3.39 M



RMRP PARTNERS 24

SECTOR LEADS: UNFPA, UN WOMEN

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

GBV remains a severe and pervasive concern in Ecuador. Nationally, 65 out of 100 women have experienced some form of GBV in their lifetime, with 43 per cent affected by intimate partner violence and 33 per cent by violence in social settings.¹³⁷ Between January and March 2025, 82 femicides were recorded, equivalent to one woman killed every 21 hours, with at least 12 of the survivors being girls or adolescents.¹³⁸

Migrant and refugee women and girls face compounded risks. According to the 2025 JNA, 19 per cent respondents knew of GBV cases involving migrants or refugees during transit. Among those in-destination, reported incidents included psychological violence (nine per cent), physical violence (four per cent), property-related violence (two per cent) and sexual violence (one per cent) within households.¹³⁹

Perceptions of insecurity are widespread with 14 per cent of respondents feeling unsafe. Some 18 per cent of households with female members avoided certain areas due to fear of violence, particularly in the provinces of El Oro, Los Ríos, and Guayas. Women reported feeling most unsafe in public spaces (75 per cent), on public transportation (36 per cent), at home or work (11 per cent), and on the way to school (nine per cent).¹⁴⁰

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

R4V partners will focus on strengthening emergency GBV response and ensuring safe, survivor-centred services for women, girls, and LGBTQI+ individuals. Key priorities include:

- **Direct services and comprehensive survivor care:** Partners will provide case management, legal counselling, MHPSS, and clinical management of sexual violence to promote recovery, empowerment, and reintegration of survivors. Dignity kits will be distributed, and referral pathways will be strengthened to ensure timely, confidential, and survivor-centred access to essential services.

137 INEC, Encuesta Nacional sobre Relaciones Familiares y Violencia de Género contra las Mujeres – ENVIGMU, 2019. https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/Estadisticas_Sociales/Violencia_de_genero_2019/Principales%20resultados%20ENVIGMU%202019.pdf.

138 ALDEA, “82 feminicidios en Ecuador: las cifras que el Estado ignora”, 2025 <https://www.fundacionaldea.org/noticias-aldea/primer-mapa-2025>.

139 GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Transit, 2025.

140 GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Destination, 2024, <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-2024>.

- **Capacity building on GBV prevention, mitigation and response:** Technical support will be provided to national and local actors responsible for GBV prevention, mitigation, and response. Trainings will address PSEA, inclusive protection for LGBTQI+ refugees and migrants, and survivor-centred care standards. Frontline workers will also receive training on self-care practices, protocols for activating GBV responders, and capacity building for the activation of the *Código Púrpura* (“Purple Code”¹⁴¹) for coordinated public sector response. Interventions will be prioritized in border areas and high-risk provinces, including Esmeraldas, Manabí, and Guayas.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The GBV sub-sector will coordinate closely with the Protection, Health, Shelter, and Integration sectors to strengthen referral systems and holistic case management, expand access to safe spaces for women and girls, facilitate access to health and education services, and promote economic empowerment and livelihoods for GBV survivors.



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141 The Purple Code in Ecuador is a protocol designed for the comprehensive care of gender-based violence survivors. This code is activated in all hospitals and establishes a multidisciplinary team that includes doctors, nurses, psychologists, and social workers to provide care in a confidential manner and without re-victimization. <https://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Norma-tecnica-de-VBG-y-GVDH.pdf>.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 949.2 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 175.0 K 18.4%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 4.9 K | 2.8%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$2.67 M

TIER 1: \$749.9 K

TIER 2: \$1.92 M



RMRP PARTNERS 4

SECTOR LEAD: IOM

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Ecuador remains a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants and refugees, with risks of human trafficking and smuggling disproportionately affecting women, adolescents and children along key migration corridors and border areas in Esmeraldas, Carchi, Sucumbios, and El Oro. Vulnerability during transit is high: 44 per cent of surveyed groups reported sleeping outdoors in the previous week, and 85 per cent lacked essential items, increasing exposure to recruitment, coercion and exploitation.¹⁴²

The 2025 JNA found six per cent of refugees and migrants had been held against their will. Among those engaged in work, labour violations persisted, including wages below agreement (16 per cent) and uncompensated overtime (16 per cent).¹⁴³ Among those in destination, structural barriers limit the identification of human trafficking and smuggling cases, and specialized services remain scarce. Four per cent of respondents reported deception or coercion, while approximately 40 per cent faced labour violations.¹⁴⁴

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Four partners will focus on northern and southern border areas to prevent and respond to trafficking and smuggling through:

- **Safe spaces and case identification:** The sub-sector will strengthen the capacity of humanitarian actors operating in safe spaces and shelters to identify potential victims of human trafficking and refer cases through specialized protection pathways.
- **Specialized services for victims of trafficking and those at risk:** Support will be provided to state institutions to implement comprehensive care protocols and AGD assistance, including legal aid, psychosocial support, and cash for protection.
- **Capacity strengthening on prevention and response:** Support public institutions and partners organizations through training and digital tools for prevention, justice coordination, and case management.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The response will be implemented in close coordination with the Protection (including GBV and Child Protection), Shelter and WASH sectors in key transit corridors. Activities will follow unified referral pathways and inter-agency traceability systems, applying AAP mechanisms such as feedback and complaints channels.

¹⁴² GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Transit, 2025 (not published).

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Destination, 2024. <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-2024>.

SHELTER

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 949.2 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

543.1 K

57.2%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

56.8 K

10.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$13.08 M

TIER 1: \$10.91 M

TIER 2: \$2.17 M



RMRP PARTNERS 12

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, NRC

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

According to the 2025 JNA, migrants and refugees in transit rely on varied sleeping arrangements. 44 per cent reported sleeping outdoors (on streets or under bridges), while 12 per cent stayed in temporary shelters and 11 in hotels. Others relied on informal or improvised options, such as staying with acquaintances or family members, renting individual rooms, sleeping in vehicles, or paying for short-term lodging on a daily basis. Additionally, 85 per cent lacked essential NFIs, including adequate clothing, to meet their basic needs during travel.

Recent funding reductions have further impacted service provision. According to the 2025 Shelter Assessment,¹⁴⁵ 50 per cent of shelters reported operational disruptions, underscoring the urgent need for sustained support to maintain and expand shelter capacity.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The Shelter Sector, working with 12 partners across 15 provinces, will focus on:

- **Temporary accommodation:** Provision and improvement of collective centres and temporary housing to ensure safe, dignified, and inclusive living conditions.

- **Shelter capacity strengthening:** Training for shelter managers and administrators in standards, management and accountability.
- **Improve housing access and conditions:** Support for affordable housing through rental assistance and distribution of essential household to meet immediate needs.

Interventions will prioritize vulnerable refugees and migrants, including women and girls, persons with disabilities and internally displaced persons, while also supporting affected host communities.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Shelter Sector will coordinate with the Protection, Integration and Food Security sectors to reduce protection risks, promote socioeconomic inclusion, and ensure access to food assistance in collective shelters that meet safety and nutrition standards. Collaboration with the WASH Sector will be critical to guarantee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities in shelters and collective centres.

WASH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 949.2 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

479.6 K

50.5%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

48.5 K

10.1%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$3.12 M

TIER 1: \$642.1 K

TIER 2: \$2.48 M



RMRP PARTNERS 10

SECTOR LEAD: UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Among refugee and migrant households in-destination, some 76 per cent access water through a household connection. However, service continuity remains a challenge, particularly in provinces such as Manabí (7 per cent) and Santa Elena (32 per cent).¹⁴⁶

In contrast, transit populations rely primarily on public water sources (40 per cent) and bottled water (23 per cent). Approximately 21 per cent reported no access to sanitation facilities, resorting to open defecation—posing severe risks to health, dignity, and the environment.¹⁴⁷

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The WASH Sector will improve access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and personal hygiene, including menstrual hygiene management. Key actions include:

- **Strengthening public systems:** Support to public water and sanitation systems in host communities to improve service quality, continuity, and sustainability.

- **Institutional upgrades:** Rehabilitation and enhancement of WASH facilities in schools, health centres, and collective centres with high proportion of migrants and refugees.
- **Hygiene assistance:** Distribution of hygiene and menstrual hygiene items to meet immediate needs.

The response will combine infrastructure with behaviour change interventions, including awareness campaigns on safe water use, hygiene practices, and sustainable resource management. Special emphasis will be placed on menstrual hygiene for women and girls in transit, ensuring access to sustainable, environmentally friendly products.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

All interventions will integrate gender considerations, AAP, and community participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of interventions. Risks such as service interruptions and pressure on local systems will be mitigated through strengthened coordination with local governments, water authorities and humanitarian actors.

¹⁴⁶ GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Destination, 2024. <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-2024>.

¹⁴⁷ GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Transit, 2025 (not published).

CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE (CVA)

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Migrant and refugee households intending to remain in Ecuador reported an average monthly income of USD 438.50,¹⁴⁸ significantly lower than the average USD 858.67 earned by an Ecuadorian household of four. This income also falls below both the 2025 minimum wage (USD 470) and the basic consumption basket (USD 813.82), resulting in a critical shortfall of USD 373.32 needed to meet essential needs.

As a consequence, many households are resorting to negative coping strategies at concerning rates: 69 per cent reported stress strategies, 36 per cent crisis strategies, and 29 per cent emergency strategies. These strategies include exhausting savings, purchasing food or essentials on credit, selling assets, and relying on donations to survive.¹⁴⁹

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

In 2026, financial assistance, encompassing both sectoral cash and multipurpose cash transfers (MPC), is projected to represent 23 per cent of the overall response in Ecuador. This will include both recurrent and one-off transfers targeting priority sectors such as Food Security, Protection, Education, Health, Shelter, and Integration.

CVA is designed to reduce reliance on harmful coping mechanisms, support local market recovery, and preserve the dignity, safety, and decision-making agency of refugees, migrants, and host community members.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Cash Working Group will continue to strengthen intersectoral coordination and harmonization across partners by promoting good practices and evidence-based design of cash interventions. Efforts will focus on enhancing efficiency and accountability in service delivery, expanding partnerships with financial service providers, mapping delivery mechanisms, and ensuring safe, accessible, and transparent cash transfers.

148 IOM, "Estudio de contribución fiscal de la migración venezolana en Ecuador. Realidad vs potencial". 2025 <https://ecuador.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1776/files/documents/2025-09/informe-final-contribucion-fiscal-ecuador-oim.pdf>.

149 GTRM Ecuador, JNA for Refugees and Migrants In-Destination, 2024. <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/evaluacion-conjunta-de-necesidades-2024>.



PERU

PERU

AT A GLANCE



REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.97 M

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 1.34 M **68.0%**

PEOPLE TARGETED 463.3 K **34.6%**

843.8 K

32.5 K **3.8%**



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$153.46 M

TIER 1: \$86.66 M

TIER 2: \$66.80 M



MEN



WOMEN

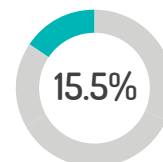
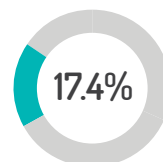
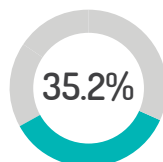
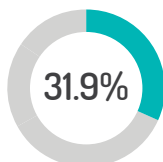


BOYS

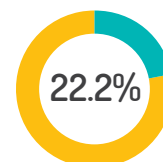
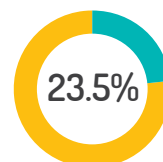
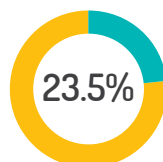
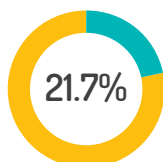


GIRLS

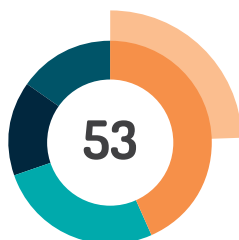
DISTRIBUTION OF THE TARGETED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER



TARGETED POPULATION OUT OF THE **PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)** BY AGE AND GENDER



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	23	43.4%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	13	24.5%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	14	26.4%
UN AGENCIES	8	15.1%
OTHERS	8	15.1%

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$153.46 M	\$13.44 M (8.8%)	\$15.38 M (10.0%)	\$123.68 M (80.6%)	\$948.8 K (0.6%)
ORGANIZATIONS	53	14 (26.4%)	23 (43.4%)	8 (15.1%)	8 (15.1%)

I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR*

- Population Projection
- People in Need
- People Targeted
- Financial Requirements
- RMRP Partners
- Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
EDUCATION**	195.3 K	<div style="width: 17.5%;"></div> 17.5%		35.5 K	<div style="width: 18.2%;"></div> 18.2%	\$13.27 M	\$6.78 M \$6.49 M	16	6
FOOD SECURITY	2.01 M	<div style="width: 55.3%;"></div> 55.3%		119.2 K	<div style="width: 5.9%;"></div> 5.9%	\$14.12 M	\$9.60 M \$4.52 M	9	-
HEALTH	1.35 M	<div style="width: 37.2%;"></div> 37.2%		115.4 K	<div style="width: 8.5%;"></div> 8.5%	\$15.53 M	\$8.95 M \$6.58 M	21	6
HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	963.6 K	<div style="width: 26.5%;"></div> 26.5%		2.2 K	<div style="width: 0.2%;"></div> 0.2%	\$362.9 K	\$180.0 K \$182.9 K	2	-
INTEGRATION	1.36 M	<div style="width: 37.4%;"></div> 37.4%		111.1 K	<div style="width: 8.2%;"></div> 8.2%	\$30.89 M	\$10.61 M \$20.28 M	26	10
NUTRITION**	311.3 K	<div style="width: 68.8%;"></div> 68.8%		19.4 K	<div style="width: 6.2%;"></div> 6.2%	\$1.49 M	\$861.0 K \$630.0 K	4	-
PROTECTION***	1.24 M	<div style="width: 34.2%;"></div> 34.2%		330.7 K	<div style="width: 26.6%;"></div> 26.6%	\$28.21 M	\$22.14 M \$6.06 M	29	10
CHILD PROTECTION**	254.0 K	<div style="width: 22.7%;"></div> 22.7%		52.0 K	<div style="width: 20.5%;"></div> 20.5%	\$8.90 M	\$7.18 M \$1.71 M	14	3
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	790.6 K	<div style="width: 21.7%;"></div> 21.7%		2.4 K	<div style="width: 0.3%;"></div> 0.3%	\$6.48 M	\$1.68 M \$4.80 M	17	3
HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	610.1 K	<div style="width: 16.8%;"></div> 16.8%		960	<div style="width: 0.2%;"></div> 0.2%	\$2.94 M	\$1.75 M \$1.19 M	5	-
SHELTER	1.34 M	<div style="width: 36.8%;"></div> 36.8%		16.2 K	<div style="width: 1.2%;"></div> 1.2%	\$6.97 M	\$4.18 M \$2.79 M	9	-
WASH	1.19 M	<div style="width: 32.6%;"></div> 32.6%		55.2 K	<div style="width: 4.6%;"></div> 4.6%	\$5.17 M	\$3.40 M \$1.78 M	6	1
FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-		19.2 K	-	\$9.92 M	\$4.71 M \$5.21 M	9	-
COMMON SERVICES****	-	-		-	-	\$9.21 M	\$4.62 M \$4.58 M	11	1

* These figures do not include data from countries where no corresponding activities are planned by partners, or where no PiN data was available. For details, please see the respective Sector chapters in the RMRP. Additionally, while not being Sectors, data for Financial Support and for Common Services is included to inform on the overall targets and distribution of financial requirements in the RMRP 2026.

** To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (1.12M for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (452.7K for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 3.64M.

*** This includes Support Spaces.

**** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

PERU

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Peru continues to host the second largest population of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the region, with 1.66 million individuals as of May 2025.¹⁵⁰ The country continues to demonstrate macroeconomic stability, with GDP projected to grow 3.3 per cent¹⁵¹ and inflation remaining low.¹⁵² Despite contributing 1.35 per cent to national fiscal revenue,¹⁵³ migrants and refugees continue to face significant challenges in accessing services, regularizing their status, and achieving durable solutions.

Government efforts toward regularization of refugees and migrants have advanced, yet nearly 706,600 individuals remain in an irregular situation.¹⁵⁴ In September 2025, the Government launched a regularization initiative (referred to as “formalization”) applicable to approximately 480,000 people with expired permits.¹⁵⁵ By mid-2025, the government reports more than 548,000 asylum-seekers in the country.¹⁵⁶ Since March 2025, asylum- applications must be submitted in person, a measure that strengthens procedural safeguards but has also created operational challenges.

In 2026, Peru will hold presidential, parliamentary, regional and local elections amid a context of insecurity and heightened political polarization.¹⁵⁷ Migrants and refugees holding valid identification, who are duly registered and meet the established requirements, would be eligible to participate in local elections, marking an important step towards integration. Asylum and migration issues are expected to remain prominent in public debate, with potential implications for future policies.¹⁵⁸

Recent regulatory changes in border governance, migration, nationality, and international cooperation reflect an increasingly restrictive approach, narrowing access to international protection mechanisms and regularization pathways for refugees and migrants.

MAIN NEEDS IDENTIFIED

The needs assessment process informing the RMRP 2026 in Peru drew on a comprehensive review and triangulation of multiple information sources. These include:

- 19 studies produced by partners of the Refugee and Migrant Working Group (GTRM by its Spanish acronym) published between July 2024 and July 2025,

- 150 R4V, *Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean*, May 2025, <https://www.r4v.info/en/population-update-june2025>.
- 151 Ministry of Economy and Finance, Press Release: “El Perú fue uno de los países con mayor crecimiento en América Latina en 2024”, 15 February 2025, <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mef/noticias/1110090-el-peru-fue-uno-de-los-paises-con-mayor-crecimiento-en-america-latina-en-2024>.
- 152 Central Reserve Bank of Peru, *Inflation Report*, June 2025, <https://www.bcrp.gob.pe/docs/Publicaciones/Reporte-Inflacion/2025/junio/ reporte-de-inflacion-junio-2025-sintesis.pdf>.
- 153 *In 2024, the fiscal contribution of the Venezuelan population in Peru exceeded USD 500 million—about 1.35% of total fiscal revenues*. IOM, *Exploratory Analysis of the Fiscal and Economic Contribution of Venezuelan Migration in Peru*, 2024. <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/ analisis-exploratorio-de-la-contribucion-fiscal-y-economica-de-la-migracion-venezolana-en>.
- 154 National Superintendence of Migration (SNM by its Spanish acronym), 15 September 2025.
- 155 According to Superintendence Resolution N° 000110-2025-MIGRACIONES, this process is an integral part of the Plan to Strengthen Operational Capacity for Mitigating Irregular Migration in Peru approved in August 2025. Within 90 days, from 15 September to 13 December 2025, the SNM aims to reach over 350,000 individuals who hold expired documentation, as well as over 138,000 people with expired temporary permits. The Plan also includes expanded verification and control operations. <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/dispositivo/NL/2429074-1>.
- 156 UNHCR, *Annual Statistical Report* (internal data).
- 157 According to the IOM report “Migration and Crime Incidence in Peru”, despite prevailing stigmatization of the migrant and refugee population, evidence shows that crime rates have not increased in proportion to the growth of the Venezuelan population residing in Peru. IOM, *Migration and Crime Incidence in Peru*, 2024, https://www.r4v.info/es/document/OIM_Migracion_e_incidenciadelictiva_Peru_jul24 See also, Institute for Democracy and Human Rights, “Is the Venezuelan community building the homeland in Peru?”, June 2025. <https://idehpucp.pucp.edu.pe/ revista-memoria/hace-patria-en-el-peru-la-comunidad-venezolana/>.
- 158 Namely, the National Migration Policy, overseen by a multisectoral commission led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whose launching is expected in 2026.

- Official data provided by 15 public entities,
- Preliminary findings from the 2024 National Household Survey (ENAHO by its Spanish acronym) on the Venezuelan population,
- Five sectoral consultation workshops with GTRM partners.

The main needs were identified in the Protection and Integration sectors, which serve as cross-cutting pillars of the response and have a cascading impact due to their broad scope and interconnectedness. According to preliminary data from the 2024 ENAHO, 34 per cent of respondents cited financial constraints as the primary reason for not being able to regularize their migratory status, while 33 per cent reported lacking the required documents to initiate the application process. Integration remains a strategic priority, especially considering that 93 per cent of surveyed migrants and refugees intend to remain in Peru. In that context, addressing discrimination, stigma, and xenophobia is essential to fostering social cohesion and ensuring equitable access to rights and services.

Additionally, 24 percent of Venezuelans in Peru reported having experienced discrimination, primarily on the basis of their nationality (94 per cent). Such incidents were most frequently reported in public spaces (54 per cent), followed by workplaces (36 per cent), educational institutions (21 per cent), and healthcare facilities (six per cent).

Access to decent, sustainable, and rights-based livelihoods remains a key priority. Although 96 per cent of economically active Venezuelans are employed, 77 per cent lack formal work contracts and are engaged in low-skilled or informal employment leaving them without access to labour protection, social security, or stable employment opportunities.¹⁵⁹

SCOPE OF THE RESPONSE AND PRIORITIES

The RMRP 2026 for Peru articulates the operational response of 53 partner organizations across 12 regions: Arequipa, Callao, Cusco, Ica, La Libertad, Lima, Madre de Dios, Piura, Puno, Tacna, Tumbes, and Ucayali. While the largest concentration of interventions will take place in Lima, significant activities are also planned in the four border regions shared with Ecuador, Chile, Brazil, and Bolivia.

Most activities under the RMRP 2026 focus on the Integration, Protection, Health, and Food Security sectors. Protection, health, and integration interventions primarily target refugees and migrants in-destination, while food security activities are directed mainly towards populations in-transit.

Priority efforts include strengthening initiatives that facilitate access to rights and essential services, particularly specialized support for vulnerable groups such as women, UASC, LGBTQI+ individuals, and persons with specific needs. Partners will also work jointly to prevent and mitigate protection risks, including GBV, human trafficking, smuggling, and discrimination. All activities will apply gender-sensitive, age-appropriate, and rights-based approaches to promote equitable access to services, reduce discrimination, and enhance inclusion across the humanitarian response.

Partners will also support government institutions and civil society organizations by strengthening institutional and community capacities through technical assistance, training, and support to public services at national and local levels. These efforts will enhance service delivery, improve coordination mechanisms, and promote the development of standardized tools and protocols for effective, multisectoral responses.

At the operational level, partners will provide essential goods and services, including orientation and legal assistance, distribution of kits and materials, healthcare, protection, education, and shelter support across urban centres and border regions. In parallel, actions will facilitate access to livelihoods and decent work opportunities while promoting social cohesion through awareness campaigns, community engagement, and support to migrant and refugee-led initiatives.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

Consistent with R4V's commitment to the centrality of protection, gender mainstreaming and PSEA, remain integral cross-cutting priorities in the RMRP 2026. Partners will strengthen AAP through feedback mechanisms, community consultations, and participatory outreach, despite the discontinuation of the Inter-Agency Helpline in 2025 due to funding reductions.

159 INEI, ENAHO 2024, *Venezuelan in-destination chapter*. Forthcoming.

Outreach initiatives will amplify community voices and promote inclusive, accessible communication on available services and rights. Confidential referral systems will ensure safe and dignified PSEA reporting, while capacity-building efforts will enhance institutional and community mechanisms to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse.

In parallel, partners will promote environmentally sustainable practices across all sectors, ensuring that the overall response remains equitable, rights-based, and coordinated.



EDUCATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.12 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 195.3 K 17.5%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 35.5 K 18.2%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$13.27 M

TIER 1: \$6.78 M

TIER 2: \$6.49 M



RMRP PARTNERS 16

SECTOR LEADS: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugee and migrant children and adolescents continue to face challenges in access, permanence, and learning within the Peruvian education system.¹⁶⁰ Limited school enrolment capacity and persistent structural gaps – including infrastructure, learning materials, and staffing – undermine access and continuity. Economic vulnerability and mobility further disrupt regular attendance, heightening the risk of school dropout. In addition, discrimination and bullying continue to affect well-being and retention of students.¹⁶¹

Learning gaps persist due to over-age enrolment, interrupted schooling, and the limited availability of remedial or context-sensitive education.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Increase access to education through streamlined enrolment procedures, family orientation, and enhanced school capacity to accommodate migrant and refugee students.

Enhance retention by promoting inclusive learning environments, socioemotional support, violence prevention, referral mechanisms, and cost-reduction strategies.

Address learning gaps through remedial education, flexible and accelerated modalities, and intercultural teaching methodologies.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Partners will combine in-kind assistance, including school kits, learning materials, and educational equipment, with CVA to cover education-related costs. Technical support will be provided to teachers and education authorities to promote inclusive practices, flexible learning modalities, and the integration of refugee and migrant students.

Community engagement initiatives will encourage enrolment and school attendance, while also addressing discrimination and bullying. Partners will also strengthen public education services by supporting digital learning platforms, school management systems, and monitoring

¹⁶⁰ The interannual dropout rate in primary education between 2023 and 2024 was 23.5% among Venezuelan children, compared to 1.2% among Peruvian children. In secondary education, the dropout rate was 19% for Venezuelan adolescents versus 2.3% for their Peruvian peers. These figures highlight persistent disparities in school permanence based on nationality. Ministry of Education, 23 June 2025. OFICIO N° 12054-2025-MINEDU/SG-OACIGED (internal data).

¹⁶¹ According to data from the Ministry of Education's SISEVE online platform, a total of 38 cases of bullying or cyberbullying targeting foreign students were reported between 2024 and May 2025. While the number of reported cases remains relatively stable, it is important to note that the use of the SISEVE platform may reflect significant underreporting. Ministry of Education, 23 June 2025. OFICIO N° 12054-2025-MINEDU/SG-OACIGED (internal data).

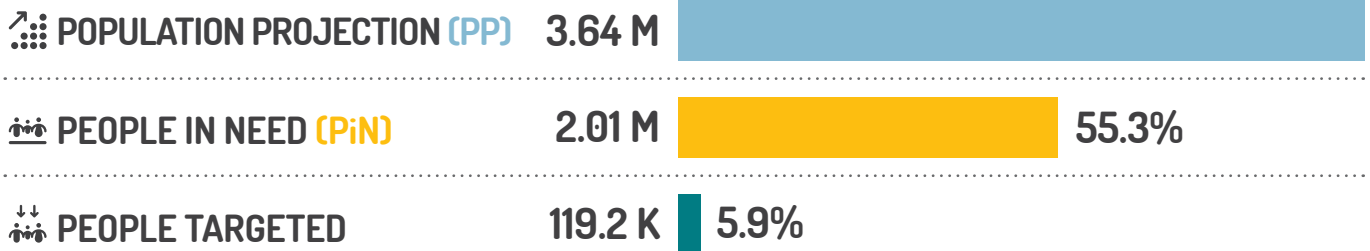
tools, while delivering remedial and flexible learning programmes to help children at risk of dropout regain continuity in their education.

Coordination with the Protection, Child Protection, Health, and Integration sectors will ensure comprehensive and holistic responses that address documentation barriers,

psychosocial well-being, and economic constraints affecting access to education. Collaboration with local governments, schools, and communities will promote intercultural education, inclusive learning environments, and social cohesion.



FOOD SECURITY



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$14.12 M

TIER 1: \$9.60 M

TIER 2: \$4.52 M



RMRP PARTNERS 9

SECTOR LEAD: WFP

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Migrants and refugees in Peru face significant challenges in accessing sufficient and nutritious food. An estimated 54 per cent of those residing in the country experience food insecurity,¹⁶² while 82 per cent of those in-transit identify food and water as their immediate needs.¹⁶³ Limited financial resources hinder the ability of many households to afford nutritious and diverse diets, and persistent barriers to accessing government food assistance programmes¹⁶⁴ further exacerbate their vulnerability.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Support access to food through CVA, the provision of food kits and hot meals, and by strengthening the capacities of community-led initiatives such as soup kitchens, to improve coverage and sustainability.
- Provide training on household financial management and nutrition practices using culturally sensitive approaches to enhance the dietary quality and food consumption habits of refugees and migrants.

- Expand access to social programs by improving community infrastructure and spaces, while integrating sustainable practices, including clean energy use, waste management, and the establishment of bio-gardens, to promote long-term food security and resilience among migrants, refugees, and host populations.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Assistance will focus on meeting basic nutritional needs in shelters, community soup kitchens, and border areas, as well as in Lima. CVA will also enable the purchase of essential items for ensuring safe food preparation and consumption, while beneficiaries receive guidance on improved nutritional practices.

The sector will further train government officials and community actors on effective feeding practices within emergency contexts, promoting consistent standards and sustainability. Coordination with the Health, Integration Nutrition, Shelter, and WASH sectors will ensure that interventions are complementary, multisectoral, and aligned with broader humanitarian and development efforts across the country.

162 WFP Peru, Country Brief, July 2025, https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000168453/download/?ga=2.36382627.2043920457.1758213113-1642731703.1758213113&gac=1.188234330.1758213113.Cj0KCQjw267GBhCSARIsAOjVJ4GkaXIPiJfcgoosblbDa2L9-PrZ8hpxITC6ERgC7kOV5w1-F1W3uGsaAttXEALw_wcB

163 IOM DTM Dashboard: Data regarding entries and exits in four borders: Tumbes, Tacna, Madre de Dios and Desaguadero, from 1 June 2024 to 30 June 2025 (internal data). Also, according to UNHCR border survey, 7% reported resorting to collecting food waste from the streets during their journey. UNHCR "Border Monitoring in Tacna and Tumbes and Madre de Dios June 2024 to June 2025".

164 These programs are implemented by local governments under management guidelines established by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS by its Spanish acronym). Access, however, is subject to the discretion of the local service management.

HEALTH

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 3.64 M

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

1.35 M

37.2%

PEOPLE TARGETED

115.4 K

8.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$15.53 M

TIER 1: \$8.95 M

TIER 2: \$6.58 M



RMRP PARTNERS 21

SECTOR LEADS: MINISTRY OF HEALTH, WHO/PAHO, IRC

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants in Peru continue to face limited access to healthcare, including mental health services within primary care. Nearly 70 per cent of Venezuelans reporting illness are not receiving treatment, reflecting persistent affordability barriers and systemic access gaps.¹⁶⁵ Among those living with chronic diseases (11 per cent),¹⁶⁶ the lack of timely access to care often results in the progression of conditions to advanced stages before receiving care.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Enhance access to health services by strengthening the technical and operational capacities of health and community workers, improving outreach and service quality.
- Deliver community health services to close access gaps, particularly for people with chronic diseases, complemented by rights-based counselling and health promotion initiatives.
- Strengthen access to specialized mental health services by advocating timely interventions at the primary care level and improving referral pathways to specialized services.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Partners will coordinate closely with the Ministry of Health as sector co-lead, to strengthen national and local health systems and extend service coverage. Assistance will be delivered through outreach campaigns and community-based psychosocial care interventions in communities and schools. The distribution of non-communicable disease kits, as well as psychosocial and mental health kits, will be ensured to meet urgent and preventive health needs.

On a case-by-case basis, partners will provide CVA for treatment costs, prioritizing vulnerable individuals with chronic or severe conditions. Capacity-building activities will focus on community epidemiological surveillance, risk identification, and referral mechanisms to strengthen early response. Cross-cutting initiatives will include campaigns promoting equitable access to health care for migrants and refugees, aiming to reduce xenophobia, stigma, and discrimination in service delivery.

The Health Sector will maintain close coordination with the Protection, GBV, Food Security and Nutrition sectors to ensure a comprehensive and integrated response.

¹⁶⁵ ILO, "Mujeres refugiadas y migrantes de Venezuela en Perú, ¿Quiénes son y qué barreras enfrentan para su integración socioeconómica?", 2024, <https://www.ilo.org/es/publications/barreras-mujeres-refugiadas-migrantes-de-venezuela-en-peru-resumen>.

¹⁶⁶ INEI, ENAHO 2024, Venezuelan in-destination chapter. Forthcoming. It must be noted that older adults (65+) are particularly vulnerable: 70% of elderly women and 45% of elderly men suffer from a chronic illness or condition. ILO, "Mujeres refugiadas y migrantes de Venezuela en Perú, ¿Quiénes son y qué barreras enfrentan para su integración socioeconómica?", 2024, <https://www.ilo.org/es/publications/barreras-mujeres-refugiadas-migrantes-de-venezuela-en-peru-resumen>.

HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) **3.64 M**

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

963.6 K **26.5%**

 PEOPLE TARGETED

2.2 K **0.2%**



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$362.9 K

TIER 1: **\$180.0 K**

TIER 2: **\$182.9 K**



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEAD: IOM

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants continue to engage in onward and transit movements across Peru,¹⁶⁷ often facing protection risks along the routes.¹⁶⁸ Administrative delays and limited awareness of documentation or permit requirements can lead migrants and refugees to rely on unsafe or informal services, increasing exposure to exploitation and abuse. Those in-destination areas also experience increasing challenges commuting safely in both urban and rural settings.¹⁶⁹

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Support safe short and long-distance transportation services within Peru to promote socioeconomic integration and enable access to basic services and life-saving assistance.
- Conduct informational and awareness sessions with private sector transport providers to ensure safe, dignified and rights-based mobility for refugees and migrants.

- Disseminate information on safe and regulated transportation options in line with government standards and procedures, reducing reliance on irregular routes and unsafe intermediaries.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Transportation assistance will be provided in border areas and Lima, facilitating safe mobility, protection, and integration for migrants and refugees. Capacity-sharing and advocacy initiatives will engage local authorities, transport providers, and community actors to position humanitarian transportation services as a complementary mechanism that expands access to services and fosters economic and social inclusion.

The sector will coordinate closely with the Protection, Health and Integration sectors to ensure coherent interventions that contribute to durable solutions, linking safe movement with long-term integration and resilience.

167 R4V, Movements Reports: Q3 2024 and Q1 2025, <https://www.r4v.info/en/movementsreport>.

168 Encuentros – Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes, Informe N° 01 - 2025: De la hospitalidad al control ¿Securitización de la migración en Perú? 7 April 2025, <https://www.encuentros-sjs.org/de-la-hospitalidad-al-control-securitizacion-de-la-migracion-en-peru/>.

169 Infobae, "Lima: una ciudad atrapada en el tráfico y la desarticulación urbana", 31 March 2025, <https://www.infobae.com/peru/2025/03/31/lima-una-ciudad-atrapada-en-el-trafico-y-la-desarticulacion-urbana/>.

INTEGRATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 3.64 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 1.36 M 37.4%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 111.1 K 8.2%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$30.89 M

TIER 1: \$10.61 M

TIER 2: \$20.28 M



RMRP PARTNERS 26

SECTOR LEADS: ILO, UNDP

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants in Peru continue to face significant challenges to socio-economic inclusion, with many relying on informal employment as their primary source of income.¹⁷⁰ Limited access to information on labour rights and support services, particularly for women¹⁷¹ and LGBTQI+ individuals, combined with discriminatory hiring practices, restrict access to decent and equitable work opportunities.

In addition, documentation and regularization requirements continue to limit access to formal employment and public services, reducing opportunities for social participation and economic mobility. These barriers undermine integration prospects and hinder the ability of migrants and refugees to fully contribute to host communities.¹⁷²

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Enhance access to decent work for refugees and migrants in Peru through technical assistance to employers on inclusive hiring practices, capacity-building in employability, entrepreneurship support, and advocacy with national and local governments to reduce structural barriers.
- Strengthen the normative and institutional environment by promoting multi-stakeholder dialogue, disseminating information on labour rights, and providing technical assistance to public institutions to improve coordination and service delivery.
- Foster social cohesion through initiatives that reduce xenophobia and discrimination while promoting participation and leadership of migrant and refugee led organizations, ensuring that integration efforts are inclusive and community driven.

170 According to the ENAHO 2024, 77% of respondents reported not holding a formal labour contract. This trend was particularly high among individuals aged 20–29 and 50–59 years old. ENAHO also found that 91.8% were not affiliated with any pension system, highlighting limited access to social protection services.

171 According to ILO, migrant women entrepreneurs in Peru are predominantly engaged in food and beverage production and sales (44%), as well as health and caregiving services (16%). These business initiatives often generate fluctuating income and do not provide access to social protection or labour rights. In addition, women-led enterprises face significant barriers to growth due to limited access to financial systems, lack of capital, and insufficient training in business development (p.17). ILO, "Mujeres refugiadas y migrantes de Venezuela en Perú, ¿Quiénes son y qué barreras enfrentan para su integración socioeconómica?", 2024, <https://www.ilo.org/es/publications/barreras-mujeres-refugiadas-migrantes-de-venezuela-en-peru-resumen>.

172 GTRM Peru, Integration Sectoral Workshop, August 2025. Gaps in regulatory frameworks continue to affect the definition of responsibilities for territorial entities in the integration of refugees and migrants. Limited coordination of policies between national, regional, and local levels, combined with insufficient dialogue and limited budget allocations, remains a challenge for the implementation of inclusive policies. UNHCR and World Bank, A Convergence of Opportunities: Venezuelan Human Mobility and Peru's Development, 2024, https://www.r4v.info/es/document/ACNUR_WB_Un_encuentro_de_oportunidades_nov24.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Integration Sector will combine direct support, including seed capital, microfinance access, and credential recognition, with capacity development on entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and employability skills. Institutional strengthening will be pursued through technical assistance to employment services and labour authorities.

Community-based initiatives will address discrimination and xenophobia, fostering peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding between refugees, migrants, and host communities. Integration efforts will be closely coordinated with the Protection and Education sectors to ensure access to documentation, safe employment pathways, skills and diploma and qualifications recognition, as well as inclusive labour market access; all contributing to social cohesion and durable solutions.

NUTRITION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 452.7 K 

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 311.3 K  68.8%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 19.4 K  6.2%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.49 M

TIER 1: \$861.0 K

TIER 2: \$630.0 K

 RMRP PARTNERS 4

SECTOR LEADS: MINISTRY OF HEALTH, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Migrants and refugees, particularly children under five (18 per cent) and pregnant (2.3 per cent) and lactating women (2.1 per cent) in-transit¹⁷³ face significant risks that undermine their nutritional status. Venezuelan households often rely on low-nutrient diets and experience limited access to healthcare, nutritional counselling, and social programmes, further exacerbating their vulnerability.¹⁷⁴

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Facilitate access to screenings for the early detection and care of nutritional risks, such as wasting and anaemia, and provide nutritional supplements, information, and referral for children under five years old and other vulnerable groups in-transit and in-destination.
- Strengthen the capacities of health personnel and community leaders on nutrition assessments and culturally sensitive counselling.
- Implement advocacy strategies and community awareness to promote the consumption of high nutritional value among refugees and migrants.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

To close existing access gaps, partners will deliver direct assistance and coordinate with healthcare facilities to ensure continuous nutritional support for migrants and refugees.

Culturally adapted information will be disseminated through outreach campaigns and trainings to improve household practices. The Sector will implement comprehensive strategies, including the development of nutrition reports and the establishment of specialized committees to address the underlying determinants affecting refugees and migrants' nutrition. Coordination with the Health and Food Security sectors will be strengthened to ensure an integrated and evidence-based response.

¹⁷³ IOM, DTM Dashboard: Data regarding entries and exits in four borders: Tumbes, Tacna, Madre de Dios and Desaguadero, from 1 June 2024 to 30 June 2025 (internal data). 68% of respondents expressed they need support to access to diapers and formula.

¹⁷⁴ WFP, Lessons from Peru: Strengthening linkages between social protection and food systems to enhance nutrition, 2025, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/lessons-peru-strengthening-linkages-between-social-protection-and-food-systems-enhance>.

PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 3.64 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

1.24 M

34.2%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

330.7 K

26.6%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$28.20 M

TIER 1: \$22.14 M

TIER 2: \$6.06 M



RMRP PARTNERS 29

SECTOR LEADS: UNHCR, OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants in Peru continue to face significant barriers to accessing documentation particularly regarding affordability¹⁷⁵ and accessibility.¹⁷⁶ Asylum-seekers encounter ongoing challenges in accessing international refugee protection, while limited access to accurate information, coupled with discrimination and risk of deportation, discourages individuals from seeking assistance.¹⁷⁷ Additionally, digital barriers further restrict access to procedures, while protection services require further coordination among institutions.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Enhance access to international refugee protection and regular residency through legal orientation, case management, dissemination of accurate information and advocacy with national authorities.

Promote inclusive policies and rights-based frameworks to ensure protection-sensitive entry systems, consistent decision-making, and access to protection services for migrants and refugees in-transit and in-destination.

Strengthen institutional coordination by developing inter-institutional protocols, providing technical assistance,

and promoting capacity-sharing mechanisms to improve protection systems.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Partners will continue supporting the formalization of migration status by providing technical and financial assistance to the National Superintendence of Migration (SNM by its Spanish acronym). Partners will strengthen the capacities of the Special Commission for Refugees (CEPR by its Spanish acronym) to manage in-person asylum applications and reduce the existing backlog. Legal assistance, case management, and orientation at border points will be delivered, complemented by awareness campaigns on rights and access to services, with priority given to individuals with specific needs. Efforts will also focus on building institutional capacities at both national and local levels on sharing expertise with community-based organizations and frontline workers to promote rights-based protection approaches. Advocacy will target the reduction of documentation barriers and the adoption of inclusive protection policies. Coordination with the Education, Health, and Integration sectors will ensure that documentation facilitates access to services and that protection standards are embedded across all collective and community spaces.

175 According to the ENAHO 2024 with data collected from 1,006 households across eight cities, 14% reported not holding a valid migration permit. The main reasons cited include economic constraints (33.8%), lack of required documentation (33.1%), unawareness of available regularization options (9.3%), limited interest in initiating the process (6.2%), and lack of access to digital tools or SNM platform (5.8%).

176 UNHCR and World Bank, A Convergence of Opportunities: Venezuelan Human Mobility and Peru's Development, 2024, https://www.r4v.info/es/document/ACNUR_WB_Un_encuentro_de_oportunidades_nov24.

177 In December 2024, Law No. 32192 was enacted to strengthen Peru's migration governance. It expands the authority of the National Police and the SNM to identify and initiate expulsion procedures for undocumented foreign nationals, introduces mandatory identification protocols, and allows biometric registration when documentation is unavailable. The law also broadens grounds for immediate expulsion, including irregular entry and threats to public order. <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/dispositivo/NL/2354079-1>.

CHILD PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.12 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 254.0 K 22.7%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 52.0 K 20.5%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$8.90 M

TIER 1: \$7.18 M

TIER 2: \$1.71 M

 RMRP PARTNERS 14

SECTOR LEADS: SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES, UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugee and migrant children and adolescents, particularly UASC,¹⁷⁸ remain exposed to multiple and overlapping protection risks. Gaps in referral mechanisms and discrimination continue to limit access to essential services, including protection, education, and health.¹⁷⁹ Documentation challenges and limited awareness of available services further restrict their rights, while psychosocial distress among children and caregivers remains widespread.¹⁸⁰

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Ensure access to rights by supporting regularization mechanisms, disseminating clear and age-appropriate information, and reinforcing institutional capacities to deliver inclusive child protection services.

Strengthen protection services for UASC through child-sensitive regularization processes, case management, legal orientation, and psychosocial support to ensure safety, stability, and long-term well-being.

Promote family and community-based protection by supporting positive parenting practices, caregiver engagement, and community initiatives that foster social cohesion and inclusion for all children.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Partners will deliver child protection services including case management, safe spaces, and psychosocial support, while strengthening the capacities of public institutions and community organizations to implement child-sensitive protocols and prevent violence against children. Community-based activities will include awareness-raising campaigns, educational activities, and peer support groups to promote resilience and inclusion. Technical assistance will reinforce referral mechanisms, complemented by in-kind support to maintain and equip child-friendly spaces.

The sub-sector will coordinate with the Education, Health, and Protection sectors to strengthen referral pathways and ensure inclusive, age- and gender-sensitive responses that reduce risks and reinforce the national child protection system.

178 Data on UASC remains limited due to underreporting and protection risks. Many adolescents avoid contact with authorities out of fear of detention or violence, which hinders access to services and justice. Mixed Migration Centre, *Dynamics and challenges for child migration in South America*, 2025, <https://mixedmigration.org/resource/dynamics-and-challenges-for-child-migration-in-south-america/>.


179 Children reported feeling unsafe in public spaces, particularly on the street and parks. During their journey, many feared being followed by strangers. A general lack of awareness about protection services and rights in Peru further contributes to their sense of vulnerability. UNHCR Peru, *Participatory Assessment Report with Forcibly Displaced Persons*, 2024 (internal document).

180 Fundación Baltazar & Nicolás, Coopera and PUCP, *Assessment of Children's Socioemotional Skills and Caregivers' Mental Health Indicators – Edition carried out with Migrant or Refugee Families*, 2025, <https://fundacionbaltazarynicolas.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/ECIC-Migrantes-y-Refugiados.pptx-A.pdf>.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 3.64 M

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 790.6 K 21.7%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 2.4 K 0.3%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$6.48 M

TIER 1: \$1.68 M

TIER 2: \$4.80 M

 RMRP PARTNERS 17

SECTOR LEADS: UNFPA, APPV

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Between January and July 2025, 83,748 cases of violence against girls and women were reported in Peru, underscoring the scale and urgency of the issue.¹⁸¹ Migrants and refugees continue to face limited access to rights and protection mechanisms, which further exacerbates their vulnerability.¹⁸² Among Venezuelan women in Peru, 19 per cent report feeling extremely unsafe when walking alone in their communities, while 17 per cent have experienced sexual harassment.¹⁸³ Persistent discrimination, coupled with insufficient information and service gaps that fail to recognize women in all their diversity, continues to hinder access to timely and survivor-centred protection.¹⁸⁴

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Expand access for migrants and refugees to quality, survivor-centred services providing comprehensive care for GBV survivors, including psychosocial support, protection, legal assistance and clinical management of sexual violence incorporating a human mobility approach in joint action protocols.

- Enhance the inclusion of women in all their diversity, including LGBTQI+ individuals, within social protection and care services, through awareness-raising, capacity strengthening for public officials, and engagement of refugees and migrants' community leaders to strengthen support networks.
- Deliver culturally sensitive information on GBV prevention, mitigation and response mechanisms, including accessible guidance on reporting pathways, referral procedures, and available support services.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Assistance will focus on the implementation of specialized GBV response services and programmes using culturally adapted methodologies with a human mobility and gender approach, including referral mechanisms for survivors and advocacy initiatives to adapt and strengthen prevention and response to GBV frameworks. Partners will establish and support safe spaces that promote survivor participation, empowerment, and peer support, while reinforcing local capacities and protection networks

181 Warmi Ñan Programme, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population. The total number of cases handled by the Women and Family Emergency Centers (CEM by its Spanish acronym) reach 99,984 between January and May 2025. Of these, 84% (83,748) involved violence against girls and women, while 16% (16,146) were cases of violence reported against boys and men. A total of 990 cases of violence against Venezuelan girls and women were registered.

182 Danish Refugee Council, Regional Analysis of Legal Aid Needs, Nov 2023 – Oct 2024, <https://www.r4v.info/sites/g/files/tmzbdl2426/files/2025-03/lac-an%C3%A1lisis-regional-de-necesidades-de-ayuda-legal-2024-esp.pdf>.

183 INEI, ENAHO 2024, Venezuelan in-destination chapter. Forthcoming.

184 Ibid.

primarily through community-based organizations led by Venezuelan nationals. Capacity-building efforts for protection officers, humanitarian workers, teachers, journalists, and community leaders will enhance the ability to mitigate prevent, and respond to GBV, and to promote gender equality as a foundation for sustainable change.


The sub-sector will coordinate closely with the Protection and Health sectors to strengthen referral pathways and ensure comprehensive, survivor-centred care for GBV survivors.



HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) **3.64 M**

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) **610.1 K** **16.8%**

 PEOPLE TARGETED **960** **0.2%**

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS **\$2.94 M**

TIER 1: **\$1.75 M**

TIER 2: **\$1.19 M**

 RMRP PARTNERS **5**

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNODC

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Human trafficking and smuggling remain serious and growing concerns in Peru.¹⁸⁵ According to recent data, 44 per cent of migrants and refugees travel alone - 19 per cent of them women¹⁸⁶ - increasing exposure to exploitation and abuse. In 2025, an average of eight trafficking cases were reported daily,¹⁸⁷ while limited access to justice and regularization mechanisms, combined with scarce specialized protection services, continues to hinder effective prevention and response.¹⁸⁸

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Reinforce the technical and operating capacity of the justice system to effectively address crimes related to human trafficking and smuggling. Partners will support the National Police, Public Prosecutor Office, the SNM, and other relevant institutions to scale up actions to protect victims of trafficking and combat migrant smuggling and other crimes, while fostering interoperability.
- Strengthen identification, case management, and assistance for victims of trafficking and persons at risk, ensuring timely referrals to competent authorities and access to comprehensive care.
- Improve information management and analysis to identify protection gaps, particularly in border areas, and to inform the development of joint prevention and response strategies against trafficking and smuggling.

¹⁸⁵ Restrictive regular entry requirements have led many Venezuelans to rely on smugglers to cross borders, increasing their exposure to protection risks. Venezuelan women are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence, extortion, and trafficking. According to INEI data, in 2024, most victims of trafficking were women (84%), primarily Peruvian (84%), followed by Venezuelans (12%) <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/8290071/6913990-peru-estadisticas-de-trata-de-personas-y-traffic-licito-de-migrantes-2024.pdf?v=1751294736>. See also: Encuentros – Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes, Informe N°01-2025: “De la hospitalidad al control ¿Securitización de la migración en Perú?”, 2025 <https://www.encuentros-sjs.org/de-la-hospitalidad-al-control-securitizacion-de-la-migracion-en-peru/> and Mixed Migration Center (MMC), Smuggling and migration in South America: Insights from migrants, 2025, <https://mixedmigration.org/resource/smuggling-and-migration-in-south-america/>.

¹⁸⁶ IOM, DTM Dashboard: Data regarding entries and exits in four borders: Tumbes, Tacna, Madre de Dios and Desaguadero, from 1 June 2024 to 30 June 2025, internal data.

¹⁸⁷ In 2024, an average of five cases were reported daily. Abby Ardiles, “Trata de personas en Perú, un delito que crece y deja ocho denuncias diarias en el país”, August 2025, <https://elcomercio.pe/lima/policiales/asi-funciona-el-perverso-engranaje-de-la-trata-de-personas-en-el-peru-cada-dia-se-denuncian-al-menos-ochos-casos-noticia/?ref=ecr>. See also Ricardo Mc Cubbin, “Alarmante cifra: Perú registró 5 denuncias por día de trata de personas en 2024”, <https://www.infobae.com/peru/2025/04/24/alarmante-cifra-peru-registro-5-denuncias-por-dia-de-trata-de-personas-en-2024/>.

¹⁸⁸ GTRM Peru, Protection Sectoral Workshop, August 2025.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Partners will provide legal and psychosocial support to victims of trafficking, alongside the development and distribution of specialized care kits to institutions such as UDAVIT,¹⁸⁹ CEM,¹⁹⁰ and other protection institutions. Partners will ensure that victims of trafficking with international protection needs are informed of their right to seek asylum and supported in accessing refugee status determination procedures. To strengthen prevention and early identification, training and awareness activities

will be conducted for local and community actors, including teachers, adolescents, and community leaders. Multidisciplinary capacity-building will also target staff from the Ministry of Health, UPE,¹⁹¹ DEMUNAS,¹⁹² and CEPR integrating a victim-centred and rights-based approach. The sub-sector will coordinate closely with the Protection, GBV, and Health sectors to ensure comprehensive assistance, effective referrals, and prevention of re-victimization.

189 UDAVIT is the Spanish acronym for Witness Aid Services Unit, a national assistance program of the Public Prosecution Office that provides legal, psychological and social aid to victims and witnesses whose physical integrity, freedom and/or assets are at risk.

190 CEM is the Spanish acronym for Women's Emergency Center, a specialized national service, part of the Warmin Ñan Programme implemented by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population, that provides comprehensive and multidisciplinary care to victims of violence against women and members of the family group. CEMs offer legal guidance and psychological counseling, with the aim of protecting and safeguarding the integrity of victims, as well as preventing future acts of violence.

191 UPE is the Spanish acronym for Special Protection Unit, it is the administrative entities of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations that handle procedures for children and adolescents without parental care or at risk of losing it, including exercising interim protective measures and assuming state guardianship.

192 DEMUNA is the Spanish acronym for Local Ombudsman Office for Children and Adolescents.

SHELTER

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) **3.64 M**

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

1.34 M **36.8%**

 PEOPLE TARGETED

16.2 K | **1.2%**



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$6.97 M

TIER 1: **\$4.18 M**

TIER 2: **\$2.79 M**



RMRP PARTNERS 9

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Access to adequate housing remains a challenge for refugees and migrants in Peru, particularly for newly arrived individuals and those in vulnerable situations. Limited assistance, coupled with a constrained rental market, heightens the risks of eviction, overcrowding, and informal or unsafe living conditions.¹⁹³ Discrimination and regulatory barriers further restrict access to safe housing, while the limited availability of temporary shelter constrains the ability to address urgent needs.¹⁹⁴

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Enhance the quality of temporary collective shelters by applying protection standards and strengthening management capacities to ensure safe, dignified, and inclusive spaces.
- Improve access to adequate housing through humanitarian assistance, rental support, and the provision of essential household items, reducing protection risks for newly arrived migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable groups.
- Facilitate coordination through facility mapping and technical assistance to local authorities, ensuring post-shelter support, referrals, and pathways to durable housing solutions.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Assistance will combine in-kind support (shelter kits, household items, infrastructure improvements) with CVA to enable rental solutions. Capacity-building initiatives will target local authorities, shelter managers, and community organizations to promote safe and sustainable shelter management.

The Shelter Sector will coordinate closely with the Protection, Integration and WASH sectors to ensure inclusive standards, effective referrals, and protection-sensitive interventions. Collaboration with public authorities will also strengthen preparedness, risk reduction, and social cohesion in host communities.

193 Pereyra, Devoto, and Lau, *The Urban Dimension of Venezuelan Migration in Metropolitan Lima: Housing, Residential Trajectories and Processes of Segregation*, April 2023. https://www.r4v.info/es/document/GIZ_PUCP_CIES_La_dimension_urbana_de_la_migracion_venezolana_Abril23.

194 GTRM Peru, *Shelter Sectoral Workshop*, September 2025.

WASH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) **3.64 M**

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

1.19 M

32.6%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

55.2 K

4.6%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS **\$5.17 M**

TIER 1: **\$3.40 M**

TIER 2: **\$1.77 M**



RMRP PARTNERS **6**

SECTOR LEAD: UNICEF

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Access to adequate and safe WASH facilities and services remains limited for refugees and migrants in Peru. Persistent challenges include limited access to drinking water, insufficient sanitation infrastructure, and a lack of essential hygiene items, particularly menstrual hygiene products. These gaps are especially severe among those who are in-transit¹⁹⁵ and in peri-urban areas, where health and protection risks are heightened for women, girls and persons with disabilities. In addition, inadequate solid waste management continues to pose serious environmental, health and protection risks.¹⁹⁶

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Improve access to safe drinking water through technical assistance to authorities, establishment of hydration points, and the distribution of water treatment supplies.
- Enhance sanitation and hygiene services by rehabilitating facilities in transit corridors and community spaces, and by distributing hygiene kits that include menstrual hygiene management products.
- Strengthen solid waste management systems through environmental education and behaviour-change initiatives.

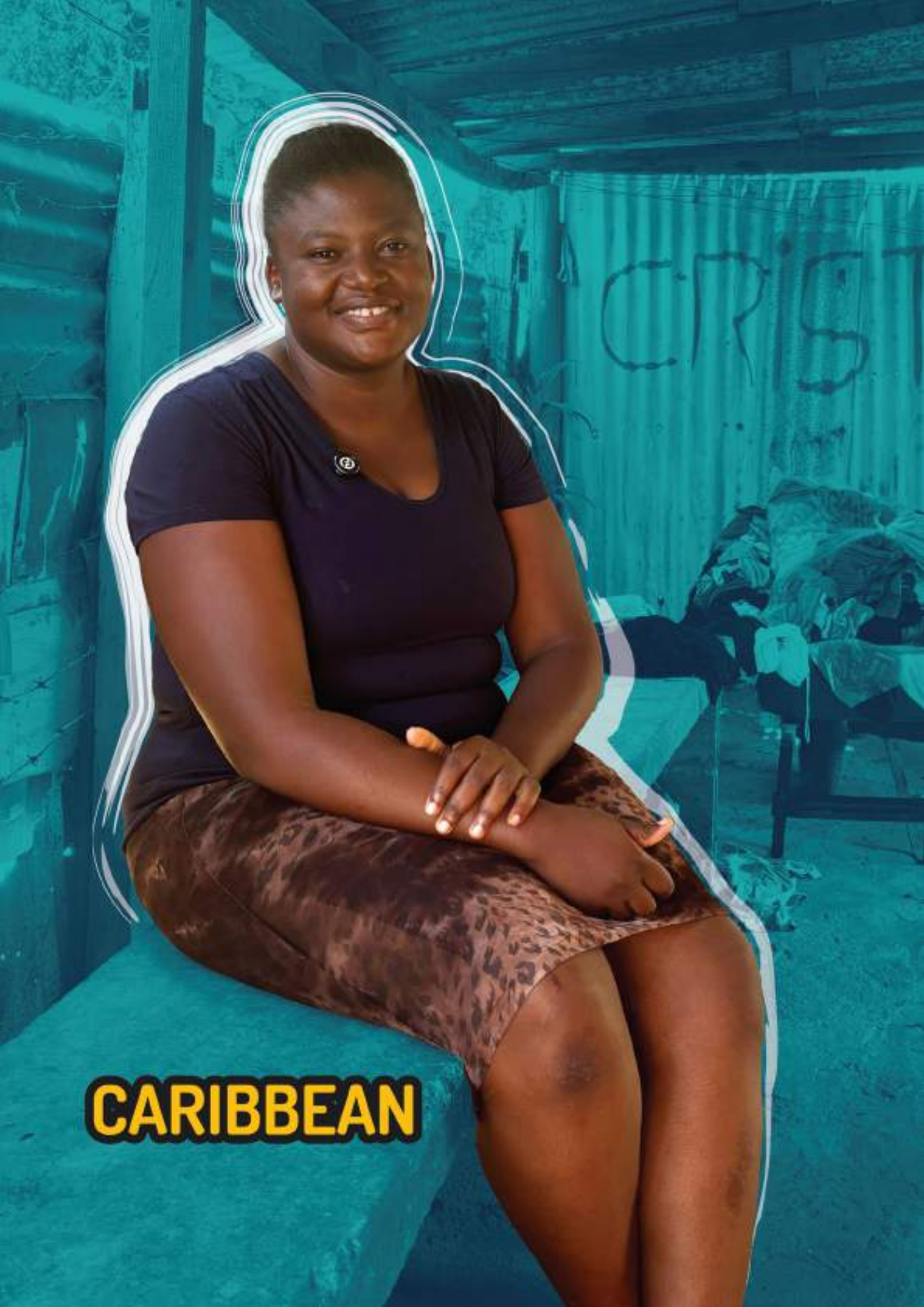
RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will combine in-kind assistance, including the distribution of age- and gender-specific hygiene kits, with CVA for water and hygiene needs. Infrastructure rehabilitation in schools and health centres will be complemented by community-based campaigns promoting sustainable hygiene practices and awareness on rights to WASH services.

Coordination with the Health, Shelter, and Protection sectors will ensure inclusive service delivery, protection-sensitive facility design, and the equitable distribution of WASH items. Overall, interventions will aim to improve public health, reduce risks of disease, and strengthen resilience.

¹⁹⁵ 58% of migrants and refugees interviewed in border monitoring exercises needed showers and bathrooms, 50% needed hydration and 26% hygiene items. UNHCR "Border Monitoring in Tacna and Tumbes and Madre de Dios July 2024 to June 2025", 2025.

¹⁹⁶ GTRM Peru, WASH Sectoral Workshop, September 2025.



CARIBBEAN

CARIBBEAN AT A GLANCE



REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	177.2 K	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #4682B4;"></div>	—
PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)	113.0 K	<div style="width: 63.8%; height: 15px; background-color: #FFC000;"></div> 63.8%	17.8 K
PEOPLE TARGETED	25.0 K	<div style="width: 22.1%; height: 15px; background-color: #008080;"></div> 22.1%	6.4 K

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$14.67 M

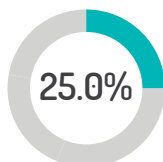
TIER 1: \$8.40 M

TIER 2: \$6.27 M

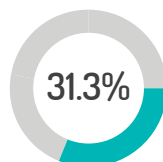
DISTRIBUTION OF THE TARGETED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER



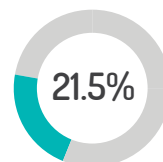
MEN



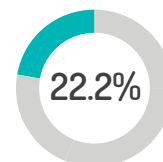
WOMEN



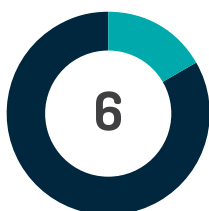
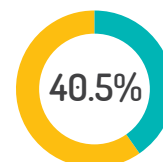
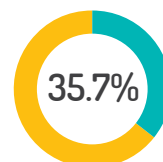
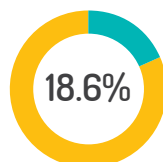
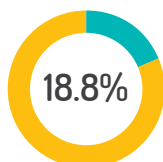
BOYS



GIRLS



TARGETED POPULATION OUT OF THE PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) BY AGE AND GENDER



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	-	-
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	-	-
INTERNATIONAL NGO	1	16.7%
UN AGENCIES	5	83.3%
OTHERS	-	-

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE







	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$14.67 M	\$42.5 K (0.3%)	-	\$14.62 M (99.7%)	-
ORGANIZATIONS	6	1 (16.7%)	-	5 (83.3%)	-























I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR*

 Population Projection
  People in Need
  People Targeted
 Financial Requirements
  RMRP Partners
  Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
 EDUCATION**	18.0 K	32.5%		4.4 K	24.6%	\$1.86 M	\$1.45 M \$298.0 K	2	-
 FOOD SECURITY	90.9 K	44.4%		6.5 K	7.2%	\$565.1 K	\$299.0 K \$266.1 K	1	-
 HEALTH	59.2 K	28.9%		6.0 K	10.1%	\$1.05 M	\$432.1 K \$614.9 K	3	-
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	48.3 K	23.6%		350	0.7%	\$33.3 K	- \$33.3 K	1	-
 INTEGRATION	119.4 K	58.3%		7.7 K	6.4%	\$1.91 M	\$1.01 M \$900.1 K	2	-
 NUTRITION**	15.3 K	29.9%		1.2 K	7.7%	\$283.3 K	\$101.2 K \$182.1 K	2	-
 PROTECTION***	125.3 K	61.2%		6.0 K	4.8%	\$2.12 M	\$1.65 M \$477.3 K	2	-
 CHILD PROTECTION**	27.9 K	50.4%		9.9 K	35.6%	\$2.26 M	\$943.3 K \$1.32 M	2	-
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	38.6 K	18.9%		3.7 K	9.7%	\$590.9 K	\$337.9 K \$253.0 K	3	-
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	64.8 K	31.6%		2.7 K	4.2%	\$706.9 K	\$615.0 K \$91.9 K	2	-
 SHELTER	72.5 K	35.4%		3.7 K	5.2%	\$377.3 K	\$100.2 K \$277.2 K	1	-
 WASH	65.6 K	32.0%		8.3 K	12.6%	\$888.9 K	\$580.0 K \$308.9 K	2	-
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-		4.2 K	-	\$674.5 K	- \$674.5 K	1	-
 COMMON SERVICES****	-	-		-	-	\$1.35 M	\$792.4 K \$553.4 K	3	-





* These figures do not include data from countries where no corresponding activities are planned by partners, or where no PiN data was available. For details, please see the respective Sector chapters in the RMRP. Additionally, while not being Sectors, data for Financial Support and for Common Services is included to inform on the overall targets and distribution of financial requirements in the RMRP 2026.

** To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (55.4K for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (51.2K for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 204.8K.

*** This includes Support Spaces.

**** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

KEY FIGURES BY COUNTRY

	Population Projection	People in Need	People Targeted	Financial Requirements	
					Tier 1 Tier 2
ARUBA	13.7 K	9.2 K	5.7 K	\$1.16 M	\$719.5 K \$444.4 K
CURAÇAO	9.7 K	6.4 K	2.7 K	\$1.41 M	\$758.9 K \$651.0 K
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	116.8 K	62.3 K	7.1 K	\$4.62 M	\$2.58 M \$2.05 M
GUYANA	32.2 K	15.5 K	7.4 K	\$1.76 M	\$1.05 M \$710.3 K
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	32.5 K	19.7 K	8.6 K	\$5.71 M	\$3.29 M \$2.42 M



CARIBBEAN

SUB-REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The operational context of the Caribbean sub-region¹⁹⁷ is shaped by two primary drivers: mixed movements, primarily from Venezuela, and recurrent natural disasters. As of May 2025, an estimated 175,700 Venezuelan refugees and migrants¹⁹⁸ were residing in the Caribbean. While this figure is relatively small compared to the total number across Latin America, the proportion relative to national populations is significant, particularly in the smaller islands and host communities. These impacts are compounded by the region's climate vulnerabilities, geographic remoteness, and limited economic and institutional capacity, further stressing local systems and services. While the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) advanced a regional migration policy framework in 2024 to harmonize responses and promote integration, the pace of adopting and operationalizing national measures has slowed following elections in Curaçao, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago since late 2024. This has delayed efforts to address the protection and inclusion needs arising from mixed movements.

Strict visa regimes in Aruba, Curaçao, the Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago continue to limit safe and regular entry, pushing migrants and refugees toward irregular and dangerous sea maritime routes and heightening the risks of trafficking, exploitation, and abuse. In the Dominican Republic, the suspension of diplomatic relations and flights with Venezuela since 2024 has further complicated documentation processes and travel, creating additional barriers for those seeking to maintain or regularize their status.

At the same time, heightened tensions between Venezuela and Guyana over the disputed Essequibo region have affected the treatment of Venezuelans, including reported pushbacks. Venezuelan refugees and migrants in irregular situations remain at heightened risk, with a notable increase in raids, detentions and deportations, observed in Curaçao during 2025.¹⁹⁹

Across the Caribbean, most countries lack formal asylum systems, and access to regular status remains limited. In Aruba, although air borders with Venezuela remain closed, a new regularization programme, *Hunto pa Progreso*, enables eligible undocumented foreign nationals to regularize their status and apply for a work permit without a prior job offer. The Dominican Republic continues to issue permits to those initially registered for its 2021 Normalization Plan for Venezuelans (PNV), issuing over 26,000 visas,²⁰⁰ including temporary worker and student permits.

In Guyana, a humanitarian approach remains in place, providing free, renewable stay permits and access to public services; however, the absence of a formal refugee recognition framework and persistent challenges in obtaining work permits continue to limit socio-economic inclusion. In Trinidad and Tobago, approximately 7,000 Venezuelans registered under the Migrant Registration Framework are expected to receive renewable permits valid through December 2025.

197 Under the RMRP, the Caribbean sub-region covers Aruba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.

198 R4V published data 2025 June: <https://www.r4v.info/es/population-update-june2025-esp>.

199 Curaçao Chronicle, "Ten Detained in Coral Estate Construction Site Raid for Lacking Legal Documents, 23 May 2025, <https://www.curacaochronicle.com/post/local/ten-detained-in-coral-estate-construction-site-raid-for-lacking-legal-documents/>; Curaçao Chronicle, Government Task Force Arrests Undocumented Workers at Seru Loraweg Construction Site, 2 October 2025, <https://www.curacaochronicle.com/post/local/government-task-force-arrests-undocumented-workers-at-seru-loraweg-construction-site/>.

200 The information is provided bilaterally by the Director of Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MIREX) to UNHCR and IOM in the Dominican Republic.

Progress has also been made in efforts to combat human trafficking. In Trinidad and Tobago, the first human trafficking conviction recorded in 2024 contributed to the country's upgrade to Tier 2 in the U.S. Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. Curaçao launched a National Policy on Trafficking in Persons, following improvements in its TIP ranking. In the Dominican Republic, the adoption of a National Action Plan against Trafficking and Smuggling (2025–2028) has strengthened national coordination frameworks and inter-institutional response mechanisms.

NEEDS OVERVIEW

Due to funding cuts and reduced operational capacity in 2025, no new JNA or large-scale data collection exercises were conducted in the Caribbean sub-region. As a result, the 2024 JNAs and related assessments remain the primary evidence base for identifying needs and informing the 2026 planning cycle. These assessments highlight critical gaps across the Health, Protection, Integration, and Shelter sectors.

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES: HEALTHCARE, FOOD, AND SHELTER

Venezuelan migrants and refugees across the five countries of the Caribbean sub-region continue to face significant barriers in accessing essential services such as healthcare, food, and adequate shelter. Those without regular status are often excluded from public healthcare systems and social services. Limited income-generating opportunities further restrict their ability to meet basic needs, increasing vulnerability and reliance on humanitarian assistance.

PROTECTION AND DOCUMENTATION

Venezuelans with international protection needs continue to face limited or no access to asylum systems across the Caribbean sub-region. In several countries, border controls have been tightened through visa requirements and stricter entry procedures, without complementary protection pathways, leading to an increase in irregular entry. Where national refugee legislation is absent, migration law is often applied in place of international protection frameworks, resulting in legal uncertainty and increased risk of detention and deportation. Even where asylum mechanisms exist, procedures are frequently lengthy and complex, raising concerns about fairness and

accessibility. Exceptionally high rejection rates in several countries further point to restrictive interpretations of refugee status, limiting meaningful access to protection. Those without regular status or documentation face restricted access to employment, education, and protection services, which heightens the risk of detention and deportation.

SOCIOECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND LIVELIHOODS

Integration remains essential for achieving long-term stability and self-reliance. However, Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the sub-region face systemic barriers to employment opportunities, largely due to irregular status, lack of work permits, limited recognition of academic and professional qualifications and language barriers. Broader economic constraints – including high unemployment and informality in countries such as Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, further limit available opportunities.

Access to financial services is also restricted, hindered by legal and institutional barriers, lack of documentation, discriminatory practices, limited service infrastructure, and language barriers. These constraints are particularly pronounced in Aruba, Curaçao, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago, where documentation challenges and restricted financial inclusion continue to impede both employment and social integration.

SCOPE OF THE RESPONSE AND PRIORITIES

Due to funding cuts and reduced operational capacity, R4V partners in the Caribbean have been compelled to focus on the most pressing needs, emphasizing sustainable solutions developed in close collaboration with governments, local authorities, and community-based actors.

Efforts to promote socio-economic integration will focus on enhancing employment opportunities, supporting livelihoods and fostering self-reliance, enabling refugees and migrants to meet their basic needs, including food and shelter.

At the same time, partners will continue to provide immediate, life-saving assistance to individuals facing the most urgent needs, including access to food, healthcare, and essential services. Health interventions - particularly MHPSS - will remain a priority in contexts where people in an irregular situation are excluded from public healthcare systems, such as Aruba and Curaçao.

EDUCATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 55.4 K 

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 18.0 K  32.5%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 4.4 K  24.6%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.86 M

TIER 1: \$1.45 M

TIER 2: \$298.0 K

 RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM^{1,2,3,4}, UNHCR^{1,2,3,4,5}, UNICEF⁵

(1) Aruba, (2) Curaçao, (3) Dominican Republic, (4) Guyana, (5) Trinidad and Tobago

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- Limited access to public education.** While migrant and refugee children generally enjoy access to public education in most countries in the Caribbean sub-region, parents often lack adequate information about enrolment procedures and documentation requirements. In Guyana, access to school in remote areas is limited due to access and logistics challenges, impeding regular attendance. In Trinidad and Tobago, although a 2023 Amendment to the Immigration Act permits non-national children to attend public schools, significant administrative barriers persist. Only children of Venezuelans who registered under the Government's 2019 Migrant Registration Framework (MRF) and have continuously renewed their registration, are exempted from the Student Permit requirement, which remains mandatory for all non-national children enrolling in public schools. As a result, the current design of the MRF excludes Venezuelan children who were not registered in the 2019 exercise, as well as children of other nationalities, leaving many without practical access to public education despite the legal provision.
- Insufficient access to school supplies.** Many parents are unable to afford school materials, including uniforms and stationery, as they must prioritize essential needs such as food and shelter. The lack of school supplies can negatively affect attendance, participation, and school retention, particularly for families facing economic insecurity.
- Language barriers.** Newly arrived Venezuelan refugee and migrant children in Aruba, Curaçao, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago face significant language-related challenges that hinder their integration and participation in public education systems. Limited access to language support, translation services, and learning materials in their native language creates additional obstacles to academic progress and social inclusion. Dedicated space and capacity for translation and document preparation remain essential to support enrolment and sustained participation.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Support access to public education.** R4V partners will facilitate the enrolment and retention of migrant and refugee children in public schools by supporting families to understand and complete enrolment procedures and by advocating for inclusive education policies. In Trinidad and Tobago, partners will assist families in obtaining required documentation for enrolment, including language certificates, and will provide capacity-building to strengthen the pedagogical practices of teachers and facilitators. Beyond documentation, efforts will focus on reducing barriers to attendance and learning, school infrastructural constraints, and families' economic vulnerabilities that may affect consistent school attendance.

- **Provision of school supplies.** R4V partners will continue supporting refugee and migrant families facing heightened vulnerabilities through the distribution of school materials, including uniforms, stationery, and learning resources, to help reduce financial barriers to school enrolment, attendance, and participation.
- **Language learning support.** To address language barriers, R4V partners will provide language classes and tutoring for children to strengthen inclusive education environments. In Aruba, language courses for Venezuelan children will facilitate their integration and improve academic performance. Recognizing the unique challenges these children face, the programme will offer tailored language instruction in a safe and supportive environment, empowering them to improve their communication skills, build confidence, and thrive both in school and within their new community.
- **Campaigns and trainings:** R4V partners will conduct awareness-raising initiatives and training sessions for parents, teachers, and education officials to promote inclusive enrolment, intercultural understanding, and safe learning environments, thereby reducing barriers to education for refugee and migrant children.
- **Advocacy:** In the Dominican Republic, partners will work with government and education authorities to advance policies and initiatives that address bullying, discrimination and school dropout, fostering inclusive, equitable, and protective school environments for all students.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Sensibilization programmes and trainings provided to education actors will contribute to preventing xenophobia, violence, and discrimination in schools, promoting social cohesion and integration.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

- **Direct assistance:** Partners will deliver school supplies in-kind or through book grants. They will also provide enrolment support and guidance to families on procedures and documentation requirements, as well as offer language classes to facilitate access, participation, and retention in education.



FOOD SECURITY

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 204.8 K

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

90.9 K

44.4%

PEOPLE TARGETED

6.5 K

7.2%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$565.1 K

TIER 1: \$299.0 K

TIER 2: \$266.1 K



RMRP PARTNERS 1

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Inability to afford nutritious and quality food.** The main challenge for Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the Caribbean is the inability to purchase nutritious and diverse foods due to limited income-generating opportunities and overall economic vulnerability. Persistently high food prices across the Caribbean further restrict access to healthy diets, forcing families to adopt negative coping strategies such as reducing meal frequency and food variety.
- **Lack of access to nutritious food in rural and remote areas.** In remote areas, such as Guyana's border areas with Venezuela, Venezuelans face additional barriers to accessing nutritious and diverse foods. Transportation and logistical constraints and limited market availability further hinder access, leaving many households unable to secure sufficient and balanced diets.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Access to direct food assistance. R4V partners in the Caribbean sub-region will provide food assistance to those facing the greatest needs, including families with young children, pregnant and lactating women, and individuals living in remote hard-to-reach areas. In Guyana, food assistance will be delivered to Venezuelans and host communities in hinterland regions through air, land, and river transport, ensuring access despite logistical

challenges. The provision of non-perishable food items will help guarantee access to nutritious meals, while contributing to resilience, community stability, and overall well-being.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Direct assistance: Food assistance will be tailored to local contexts. Where feasible, food vouchers will be prioritized, allowing Venezuelan migrants and refugees to purchase food based on their preferences and dietary needs. Where vouchers are not possible, partners will provide food support through in-kind food assistance, distributing food kits to address immediate food insecurity among refugee, migrant and host community households and ensure that specific needs are met.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Food Security interventions will be linked with integration and livelihoods activities to promote self-reliance. By supporting access to income-generating opportunities and social protection programmes, migrants and refugees will be better able to meet their basic needs, including food. Additionally, the provision of food assistance allows households to allocate funds to other essential needs, thereby improving their overall well-being and opportunities for education and livelihoods.

HEALTH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 204.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

59.2 K 28.9%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

6.0 K 10.1%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.05 M

TIER 1: \$432.1 K

TIER 2: \$614.9 K



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Lack of access to public healthcare in some countries.** In Aruba and Curaçao, individuals in an irregular situation lack access to public healthcare, while private healthcare remains prohibitively expensive. In Trinidad and Tobago, non-nationals can access certain primary public healthcare services, emergency care, and maternal and child health services. However, other public healthcare services are reserved for nationals. In Guyana and the Dominican Republic, access to secondary and tertiary healthcare is limited due to insufficient funding, infrastructure, and difficulties in accessing air MEDEVAC services/arrangements from border area healthcare centres to bigger hospitals in the capital.
- **Limited availability of healthcare services in remote areas.** While non-nationals in Guyana can access public healthcare freely, remote regions, particularly those near the Venezuelan border in the Essequibo area, often lack specialized healthcare services and sufficient medical staff. Long travel distances, limited transportation options, and security concerns further restrict access to essential medical care.
- **High medication costs, including for chronic diseases.** Across all countries in the sub-region the high cost of medicines needed to manage conditions such as diabetes and hypertension often prevents Venezuelan refugees and migrants from adhering to prescribed treatments, resulting in interrupted care and worsening health outcomes. In Trinidad and Tobago, these challenges are further compounded

by emergency-only access to health services, which does not cover non-communicable disease (NCD) management or mental health and psychosocial support, including services for survivors of violence. As a result, refugees and migrants face critical gaps in both chronic disease treatment and essential mental health care.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Provide direct health assistance.** In Aruba and Curaçao, R4V partners will provide direct health assistance to individuals unable to access public healthcare, focusing on the most vulnerable populations with specific needs, including women and children. Health services will include MHPSS.
- **Support for healthcare costs.** R4V partners will assist vulnerable migrants, refugees, and host communities in covering healthcare-related expenses, including medical consultations, medications, and surgeries.
- **Address health needs in remote areas.** In rural and underserved regions with limited access to healthcare, partners will prioritize healthcare consultations and basic medical services for refugees, migrants and vulnerable host community members through mobile medical teams. These services will remain accessible to the broader population to promote inclusion and community well-being.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

- **Direct assistance:** In Aruba and Curaçao, direct assistance will be provided to those unable to access public healthcare. Support will include a comprehensive range of primary healthcare services, long-term care for chronic diseases, and referrals to social services for vulnerable individuals requiring psychosocial or legal assistance. Vouchers may also be provided to help cover costs for healthcare. In Guyana, mobile medical teams composed of doctors, nurses, and support staff, will be deployed to outreach locations in collaboration with public health facilities and local health authorities. These teams will bring equipment, basic diagnostic tools, and essential medications to ensure effective and timely service delivery.
- **Awareness campaigns:** In the Dominican Republic, partners will conduct information and awareness campaigns on sexual and reproductive health, including the distribution of educational materials to promote preventive care and informed decision-making.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

In Guyana, the Health and Humanitarian Transportation sectors will work jointly to provide transportation support for individuals in remote areas with specific health needs, ensuring timely access to healthcare services in Georgetown. Health interventions will also be closely coordinated with the GBV Sub-sector. In the Dominican Republic, the dissemination of informative materials on sexual and reproductive health will further strengthen ongoing GBV prevention and response initiatives as well as dispel the notion that seeking health services without the necessary documentation can risk negative outcomes with authorities.

HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 204.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

48.3 K

23.6%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

350

0.7%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$33.3 K

TIER 1: -

TIER 2: \$33.3 K



RMRP PARTNERS 1

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Limited access to public transportation to reach essential services.** Due to the fear of detention and deportation, many Venezuelans living in the Caribbean sub-region avoid certain public spaces, including public transportation, which restricts their access to essential goods and services.
- **Lack of access to essential services in remote areas.** In Guyana, individuals living in remote areas, particularly those with specific or emergency health needs, face major challenges accessing healthcare services due to the absence of reliable transportation options.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Short distance humanitarian transportation support.** In Guyana, R4V partners will provide short-distance transportation assistance to the most vulnerable individuals enabling them to access protection services, essential goods or services, and employment opportunities and healthcare within urban areas.
- **Emergency and essential transportation service for remote areas.** In Guyana, humanitarian transportation will be prioritized for individuals living in remote regions who require urgent medical attention or need to access to essential services not available in hinterland or remote locations.

- **Transportation support for family reunification.** In addition to short-distance transportation assistance within Guyana, long-distance support will be provided to facilitate family reunification efforts within the country.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Direct assistance: Transportation support will be delivered through in-kind or voucher assistance, allowing for flexibility in their use. Partners will coordinate with local transportation providers to facilitate safe and timely access to transportation for emergency situations and access to essential services.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Humanitarian transportation assistance will be closely aligned with other sectors, particularly the Health Sector, to ensure that migrants and affected host populations in remote areas can reach medical facilities in Georgetown and other key locations. Transportation support will be prioritized for critical health and protection cases, ensuring continuity of care and access to life-saving services.

INTEGRATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 204.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

119.4 K

58.3%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

7.7 K

6.4%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.91 M

TIER 1: \$1.01 M

TIER 2: \$900.1 K



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Lack of access to formal employment opportunities.** Many Venezuelan migrants and refugees lack regular status and work permits, limiting their access to formal employment and opportunities for self-reliance. In Guyana, employer sponsorship is required for work permits, increasing exposure to labour exploitation and further excludes Venezuelans from being covered in social protection programmes. High informality rates in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago further exacerbate challenges in accessing decent employment.
- **Limited access to financial services.** The absence of regular status and documentation result in many Venezuelan refugees and migrants lacking access to financial services across the sub-region, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and economic insecurity.
- **Language barriers and limited social cohesion.** In Aruba, Curaçao, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago, language barriers restrict access to employment and hinder social integration, limiting migrants' and refugees' participation in local economic and community life.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Support access to work permits.** In Aruba, partners will support with work permit applications, in line with the government's recent procedural flexibilization. In the Dominican Republic, partners will support access to work permits for individuals registered under the 2021 Normalization Plan for Venezuelans (PNV). In Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, partners will advocate with the government to facilitate work permit access, enabling migrants and refugees to contribute to economic growth and enhance self-reliance.
- **Promote employment and income-generating opportunities.** Across the sub-region, partners will engage with the private sector to support Venezuelan refugees and migrants accessing decent job opportunities. Efforts will also include vocational training, entrepreneurship support, and skills-development programmes to strengthen employability and promote economic inclusion.
- **Provide language classes.** Partners will continue to offer language classes to Venezuelan migrants and refugees, improving their employability and facilitating social and economic integration.

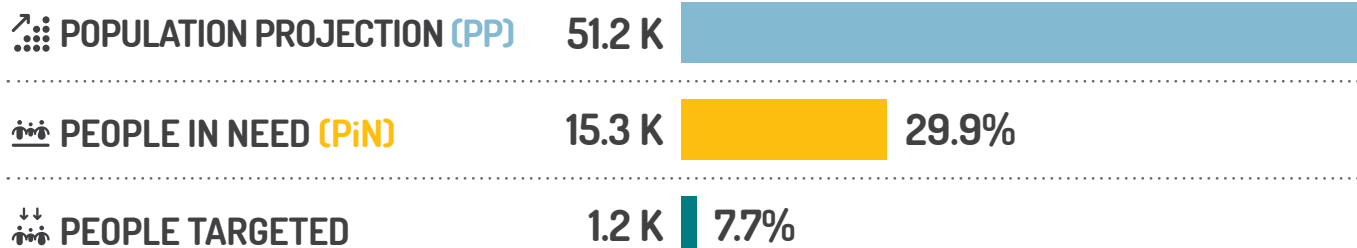
RESPONSE MODALITIES

- **Direct assistance:** Partners will provide targeted support to cover expenses related to work permit applications, job placement, and access to financial services, facilitating refugees' and migrants' participation in the formal economy.
- **Capacity building:** Training sessions will be delivered on ethical recruitment, cultural sensitivity, business development, financial literacy, and market engagement to promote self-reliance and economic self-sufficiency among migrants and refugees.
- **Advocacy:** In Trinidad and Tobago, with the focus on localization and national ownership, partners will collaborate with the Government to review existing practices, policies and legislation, and hold consultations on options to advance financial inclusion for refugees and migrants. In the Dominican Republic, advocacy will build on the evaluation of the PNV, highlighting both achievements and limitations.
- **Cultural programmes:** In Guyana and Curaçao, sports and cultural activities will be organized to foster social cohesion between refugees, migrants and host communities.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Integration programming plays a crucial cross-cutting role across sectors to promote the long-term inclusion of Venezuelan migrants and refugees within host communities. It will be closely coordinated with other sectors, particularly Protection, Education and Health, to ensure a holistic response.

NUTRITION



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$283.3 K

TIER 1: \$101.2 K

TIER 2: \$182.1 K



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Nutritional vulnerability. In the Dominican Republic, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, children under five and pregnant and lactating women face high risks of malnutrition due to migration and displacement, limited access to nutritious food, WASH, healthcare, and social support.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Nutrition services for children under five.** Children under five will receive early detection and treatment for moderate and severe acute malnutrition, along with preventive support to reduce the risk of malnutrition. Nutritional kits containing essential supplements and food items will be distributed, while caregivers will receive guidance on appropriate feeding practices and referral pathways for children with life-threatening undernutrition.
- **Nutrition services for pregnant and lactating women,** Pregnant and lactating women will receive nutritional supplements and be included in the distribution of nutritional kits, including in detention centres. They and their caregivers will also receive guidance on proper nutrition and feeding practices to improve maternal and child health outcomes and prevent malnutrition.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

- **Direct assistance:** Partners will provide direct assistance through the distribution of nutritional kits with essential supplements and food items for nutritionally vulnerable children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.
- **Campaigns and referral systems:** Caregivers and communities will receive detailed information and guidance on available services to improve the nutritional status of children. These efforts aim to prevent malnutrition and ensure the early identification and referral of children with life-threatening undernutrition to treatment services.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Nutrition interventions will be closely coordinated with the Food Security, Health and WASH sectors, recognizing their intrinsic link to the prevention and treatment of malnutrition.

PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 204.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

125.3 K

61.2%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

6.0 K

4.8%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$2.12 M

TIER 1: \$1.65 M

TIER 2: \$477.3 K



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Lack of access to documentation.** Venezuelan refugees and migrants across the Caribbean sub-region face significant barriers to obtain essential documentation, including passports and national IDs. Many possess expired documents or lack them entirely. Lengthy and costly procedures and fear of contacting the authorities of the country of origin further limit their access services that require valid documentation, such as regularization, employment, financial services, and housing. In the Dominican Republic, the suspension of diplomatic relations and the closure of the Venezuelan consulate have left many Venezuelans without access to consular services, further exacerbating documentation challenges.
- **Lack of access to regular status and increased risk of detention and deportation.** The absence of regularization pathways, access to information about processes, and strict documentation requirements prevent many Venezuelans from obtaining regular status. Without regular status, they face heightened risks of detention and deportation, and in some cases, refoulement.
- **Limited access to asylum for those with international protection needs.** Several countries in the sub-region lack formal asylum systems, leaving individuals with international protection needs without access to legal protection mechanisms or pathways to regularization.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Support access to asylum and regularization.** Partners across the Caribbean sub-region will continue working with governments to facilitate the regularization of Venezuelan migrants and refugees and ensure their access to rights and services on an equal basis. Efforts will focus on strengthening national asylum systems, expanding access to regular stay arrangements, and promoting the incorporation of the 1951 Refugee Convention and related instruments into national legal frameworks.
- **Specialized protection services and support.** Legal aid and counselling will be provided to facilitate access to documentation, regular status, and asylum procedures. In Aruba, Curaçao and Trinidad and Tobago, legal assistance will primarily target refugees and asylum-seekers at risk of detention or deportation. The Migrant Resilience Hub in Aruba will offer specialized protection services, including legal aid, psychosocial support, and referral pathways. In Guyana, mobile legal clinics operating in remote and underserved areas will provide free assistance with stay permits, birth registration, and legal referrals, ensuring access to protection services for those most at risk.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

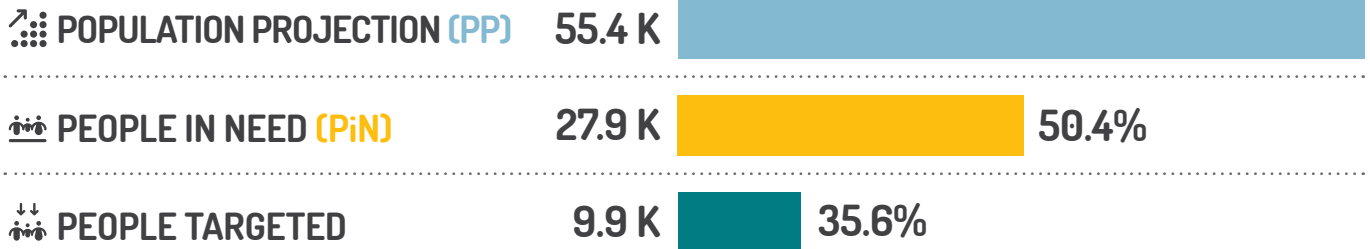
- **Advocacy and capacity building:** Partners will advocate for inclusive migration and asylum policies and deliver trainings on MHPSS, self-care, PSEA and support for particularly vulnerable refugees and migrants, including LGBTQI+ individuals. Sensitization efforts will target national actors, border management officials, and other stakeholders. Further training of bilingual individuals in forensic interviewing will be delivered and legal translations for use in police stations and court proceedings.
- **Community engagement and mapping:** In Guyana, legal rights awareness sessions will be conducted in remote communities to inform migrants and vulnerable host populations about national laws and available services. In Trinidad and Tobago, where possible, partners will support Venezuelans in obtaining documentation through coordinated efforts such as batch submissions facilitated by partners outside the capital and community fairs.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Partners will provide holistic support to ensure a sustainable and effective response, linking documentation and regularization efforts with access to work permits, employment, education and other essential services. By facilitating these services, partners will promote self-reliance and strengthen migrants' and refugees' capacity to meet their own needs, thereby contributing to longer-term inclusion and resilience.



CHILD PROTECTION



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$2.26 M

TIER 1: \$943.3 K

TIER 2: \$1.32 M



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- Lack of access to documentation, including birth certificates.** Many children in the Caribbean sub-region lack access to civil documentation, including birth certificates, due to complex administrative procedures, long processing timeframes, high costs, and language barriers. In the Dominican Republic, children born to non-nationals without valid residency permits are not entitled to Dominican citizenship. While the births of children to Venezuelan parents in this situation can be registered in a special registry for foreigners, such registration does not confer Dominican nationality, leaving many children without a recognized legal identity or access to basic rights and services. The suspension of diplomatic relations and the closure of the Venezuelan consulate in the Dominican Republic have further restricted access to consular services, including applications for birth certificates and passports, leaving many children without legal identity or protection.
- Violence, abuse and neglect.** Children in the sub-region are exposed to various forms of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including domestic violence, child labour, and hazardous work. Vulnerable groups—such as migrants, refugees, Indigenous children, and children with disabilities—face heightened risks and often lack access to adequate services or legal

protection. As a result, mental health and psychosocial needs are increasing, and without appropriate support, many children remain at risk of long-term trauma and developmental harm.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Support access to documentation. In the Dominican Republic, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, R4V partners will provide assistance to children and families to obtain required birth registration and identity documents, in coordination with consular authorities and national institutions, and through targeted outreach in affected communities.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

- Direct assistance and service provision:** MHPSS will be provided for children, alongside referrals to legal, child protection, and migration services. Child protection services will include therapy, abuse reporting, access to education, life skills development, and community-based support. Programs will also focus on case management, family reunification, alternative care arrangements, and child-friendly psychosocial activities to promote safety and well-being. Child Protection Centres (CACs) will also provide integrated services related to birth registration, access to education, and training for children on their rights, alongside other essential child protection activities.

- **Capacity building on child protection protocols:** Training activities will strengthen national and local capacities on child protection protocols, operationalize case management and referral systems, and enhance skills in trauma-informed care, GBV response, juvenile justice, life skills, and gender-sensitive approaches for staff, community actors, and affected populations.
- **Awareness raising on rights and services:** Partners will map and analyze trends related to early unions and other child protection concerns, while conducting awareness campaigns targeting families, schools, and communities to promote child rights, and available services. These efforts aim to enhance coordination, strengthen protective environments, and uphold the rights of refugee and migrant children across the sub-region.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Child protection interventions will be closely coordinated with other sectors to ensure comprehensive and sustainable support. Legal support provided to children will enhance their access regular stay, protection, health and education services, further contributing to broader integration efforts.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 204.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

38.6 K 18.9%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

3.7 K 9.7%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$590.9 K

TIER 1: \$337.9 K

TIER 2: \$253.0 K



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: IOM^{1,2,3,4,5}, UNHCR^{1,2,3,5}, UNFPA⁴

(1) Aruba, (2) Curaçao, (3) Dominican Republic, (4) Guyana, (5) Trinidad and Tobago

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Barriers to accessing services and information deficit.** Migrants and refugees face multiple difficulties in accessing GBV services, including language barriers, cultural differences, fear of re-traumatization, and lack of information. Concerns about immigration status and potential negative repercussions also deter survivors from seeking help. Limited access to accurate and accessible information, exacerbated by language barriers, fear of deportation, and distrust of institutions, reduces awareness of available services and rights among survivors.
- **Underreporting and data gaps.** Fear of stigma, lack of information, and concerns about deportation contribute to low reporting rates of GBV incidents, which in turn hinders data collection, evidence-based programming, and adequate resource allocation.
- **Limited support for men/boys.** While GBV disproportionately affects women and girls, men and boys are also survivors or are at risk of GBV. Specialized programming and awareness-raising are required to address their specific needs and ensure inclusive survivor-centred approaches.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Direct assistance and strengthen local capacities for survivor-centred care.** R4V partners will empower local organizations to deliver survivor-centred GBV services and strengthen their capacity to respond effectively and safely. Multisectoral support will be provided to vulnerable refugees and migrants, including GBV survivors and their children, through psychosocial, medical, and material assistance; the distribution of dignity and reproductive health kits; safe spaces; support groups; and GBV hotline services. These interventions aim to promote well-being, resilience, and empowerment, while facilitating access to case management, health, and protection services that serve as entry points for GBV prevention and response programming. Capacity-building initiatives will focus on strengthening immediate medical, psychosocial, legal, and justice support for survivors, ensuring quality, confidentiality, and adherence to international protection standards.
- **Awareness and sensitization.** Partners will promote awareness and help-seeking practices among refugees, migrants and affected host communities on GBV and PSEA. Campaigns will also emphasize inclusive responses to meet the needs of other marginalized groups, including LGBTQI+ individuals, fostering respect, dignity, and equality across all communities.

- **GBV needs assessment.** In Trinidad and Tobago and the Dominican Republic, partners will conduct GBV assessments to better understand the nature, dynamics and impact of the protection concerns faced by Venezuelan migrant and refugee women and girls. The findings will inform targeted programming, coordination, and advocacy for improved prevention and response mechanisms.
- **Information dissemination.** Partners will strengthen access to accurate information on GBV risks, available services, and reporting mechanisms through trusted community channels, ensuring that survivors and at-risk individuals know where and how to seek help safely and confidentially.
- **Digital outreach:** Partners will leverage social media and messaging platforms to conduct low-cost, high-impact awareness campaigns, disseminating information on GBV risks, available services, and reporting mechanisms in a confidential and accessible manner.
- **Capacity building:** Workshops for partner organizations and for refugees, migrants and affected host communities will be conducted to strengthen GBV risk mitigation and response capacities and to educate community members on family law provisions. Non-specialists will receive foundational training on psychological first aid, survivor-sensitive communication, and safe referral practices, ensuring that all frontline actors can respond appropriately and effectively.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

- **Direct assistance:** In Trinidad and Tobago, partners will provide psychosocial support to help survivors recover from abuse, rebuild resilience, and regain a sense of empowerment. GBV hotline services for refugees and migrants will be maintained to ensure safe and confidential access to immediate assistance enabling survivors to overcome the impacts of abuse and to work toward recovery, resilience and empowerment. A range of therapeutic approaches will also be used to support survivors' emotional recovery and overall wellbeing.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

GBV programming will be closely coordinated with the Protection, Health and Child Protection sectors to ensure a comprehensive and survivor-centred response. Training and capacity-building initiatives will target government staff, NGOs, community actors, migrants, refugees and host community members, with a strong focus on child protection, social work, juvenile justice, trauma-informed care, GBV, self-care, data management, and life skills. These initiatives will also strengthen institutional capacities and protocols, while equipping instructors and facilitators to deliver gender-sensitive support to children and adolescents, including survivors of abuse.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 204.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

64.8 K

31.6%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

2.7 K

4.2%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$706.9 K

TIER 1: \$615.0 K

TIER 2: \$91.9 K



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Limited awareness of trafficking risks.** While many individuals are broadly aware of potential dangers during migration, some may have limited understanding of the specific risks they may face or of the assistance available to them. These challenges highlight the need to strengthen outreach, improve access to information, and expand protection and assistance services.
- **Insufficient access to specialized assistance.** Tailored services for victims of trafficking, including legal, psychosocial and healthcare support, remain limited across the sub-region. The scarcity of specialized shelter and personnel further constrains the ability to provide survivor-centred care.
- **Barriers to legal support and integration.** Victims of trafficking often face legal and administrative barriers that prevent them from accessing justice, regular status and integration opportunities. These challenges exacerbate vulnerability and hinder recovery, reinforcing cycles of exploitation and marginalization.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Human trafficking prevention and community awareness.** R4V partners will implement targeted awareness campaigns to inform at-risk refugee and migrant populations about trafficking risks, safe migration practices, and available support services.
- **Enhance victim support services.** Partners will improve access to legal assistance, healthcare, and psychosocial support for victims of trafficking, ensuring that interventions are victim-centred, confidential, and rights-based. Coordination with national protection systems will help facilitate safe referrals and comprehensive care.
- **Strengthen institutional response capacities.** Partners will build institutional and operational capacities by training government officials, law enforcement, and humanitarian actors on victim identification, referral mechanisms, and survivor-centred approaches.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

- **Awareness and outreach:** In Guyana, partners will conduct community awareness campaigns to inform at-risk populations about trafficking risks, and available protection and support services.
- **Direct assistance:** In the Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago, victims will receive legal, medical, and psychosocial support through survivor-centred case management services.
- **Capacity building:** In Trinidad and Tobago, capacity-strengthening initiatives will focus on training of government officials, law enforcement personnel, and partner organizations on victim identification, referral mechanisms, and response to human trafficking cases. Local trainings will also be conducted with authorities, key stakeholders, community leaders, and NGOs to enhance prevention and response capacities, equipping them with practical tools for effective identification and coordinated action. Additionally,

inter-agency sessions will promote the application of international standards and the use of common indicators for detecting and addressing trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

- **Strengthen digital GBV platform:** In Guyana, support will be provided to the National Coordinating Coalition's GBV digital platform, an innovative system providing free and confidential services such as counselling, legal aid, and referrals. The system also connects individuals to translation and economic empowerment services and generates data to improve coordination, prevention, and advocacy efforts across national and regional stakeholders.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Human trafficking interventions will be closely coordinated with the Protection, GBV and Health sectors, ensuring comprehensive prevention and response actions to victims of trafficking and those at risk.

SHELTER

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 204.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

72.5 K

35.4%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

3.7 K

5.2%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$377.3 K

TIER 1: \$100.2 K

TIER 2: \$277.2 K



RMRP PARTNERS 1

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Inability to afford safe and dignified shelter.** Across the Caribbean sub-region, Venezuelan migrants and refugees face significant challenges in securing adequate accommodation. High rental costs and limited income often result in evictions, overcrowding, and unsafe living conditions, particularly for families and individuals in irregular situations.
- **Lack of written contracts and tenant rights.** The absence of formal rental agreements and limited awareness of tenant rights heighten refugees' and migrants' exposure to exploitation, forced eviction, and abuse by landlords or intermediaries.
- **Limited access to essential household items.** Many migrant and refugee households struggle to obtain basic household items necessary for daily living, such as blankets and sleeping mats, kitchen sets, water containers and cleaning supplies, which are essential for maintaining dignity, health, and daily living standards.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Response to immediate shelter needs.** Recognizing the acute housing challenges faced by vulnerable populations in Aruba, Guyana and the Dominican Republic, this priority focuses on providing short-term shelter support through cash assistance and rental subsidies for up to three months. In Aruba and the Dominican Republic, this support will target highly vulnerable refugees and migrants. Combined with case management, these interventions aim to identify safe housing options, mitigate eviction risks, ensure minimum standards, and reduce immediate protection risks linked to being unhoused, overcrowding, or living in unsafe conditions.
- **Improve access to safe and affordable housing solutions.** In Curaçao, NFIs including essential household items will be provided to vulnerable refugees and migrants to support safe and dignified living conditions.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

- **Direct assistance:** In Aruba, Guyana, and the Dominican Republic, partners will distribute essential household items and support access to affordable housing programmes for vulnerable migrants and refugees.
- **Capacity building:** Specialized trainings will be provided to members of civil defence institutions and leaders of civil society organizations, focusing on the management of collective centres and shelters during emergencies. These trainings will strengthen preparedness, coordination, and protection standards to ensure safe and dignified conditions for refugees, migrants, and host community members.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Joint programming with the Protection Sector will strengthen awareness of housing, land and property (HLP) rights among migrants and refugees, reducing exposure to exploitation and eviction. Collaboration with the Integration Sector will promote longer-term housing stability and economic resilience, linking shelter assistance with livelihoods and social inclusion initiatives.



WASH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 204.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

65.6 K 32.0%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

8.3 K 12.6%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$888.9 K

TIER 1: \$580.0 K

TIER 2: \$308.9 K



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Lack of access to potable water:** Refugees and migrants living in rural and remote areas of the sub-region face persistent challenges in accessing clean and safe drinking water. The rising impact of climate change – resulting in more frequent and intensified tropical storms and hurricanes, as well as sea level rise – further strains freshwater sources and availability, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations and heightening health risks.
- **Limited access to adequate sanitation facilities.** Many Venezuelan migrants and refugees lack the financial means or secure housing to access safe, private and appropriate living spaces with sanitation facilities. This situation increases health risks, undermines personal dignity, and exacerbates vulnerability to disease, particularly in overcrowded or informal settlements.
- **Inability to afford hygiene items, including menstrual hygiene supplies.** Hygiene insecurity remains a major concern among refugees and migrants, as many individuals and families often lack basic hygiene items such as soap, toothpaste, and menstrual products. The lack of access to menstrual hygiene supplies particularly affects women and girls, increasing the risk of infections, stigma, and GBV.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Improving living conditions and access to water and sanitation.** Activities in the Caribbean sub-region aim to enhance living conditions for migrants, refugees and host communities by installing drinking water points and expanding access to safe water and sanitation. These efforts help reduce health risks, promote dignity, and strengthen resilience in affected communities.
- **Providing hygiene products.** In Curaçao, Dominican Republic and Guyana this priority addresses the lack of hygiene items, through the distribution of basic and menstrual hygiene kits. This support is particularly critical for women and adolescents, helping to maintain personal hygiene, health, and dignity.
- **Promoting hygiene awareness and behavioural change.** In the Dominican Republic and Guyana, hygiene awareness initiatives will complement the distribution of hygiene kits by raising awareness among women and girls about basic hygiene practices and menstrual health. These efforts help reduce health risks, overcome knowledge gaps, and address stigma related to menstrual management.

- **Strengthening local capacities and community resilience.** Capacity-building activities for members of national and local WASH platforms, including service providers and community leaders, strengthens the resilience of communities, ensuring that essential WASH services are effectively managed and sustained, even under environmental pressures.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Direct assistance: In Curaçao, Dominican Republic and Guyana hygiene kits will be distributed to vulnerable migrants, refugees and host community members. Kits include items covering basic hygiene needs for approximately 3–6-months.

Capacity building: In the Dominican Republic partners will strengthen the capacities of members of national and local WASH platforms, including service providers and community leaders in highly vulnerable areas where refugee and migrant populations live, to enhance community resilience to climate change.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

In Guyana, the provision of hygiene kits at dedicated hygiene corners serve as an entry point for multi-sector coordination with local authorities and CSOs, particularly with nutrition, protection and health services, enabling refugees and migrants to access a package of essential services in one location.

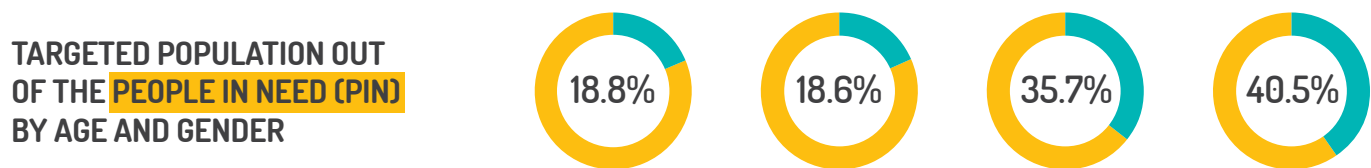
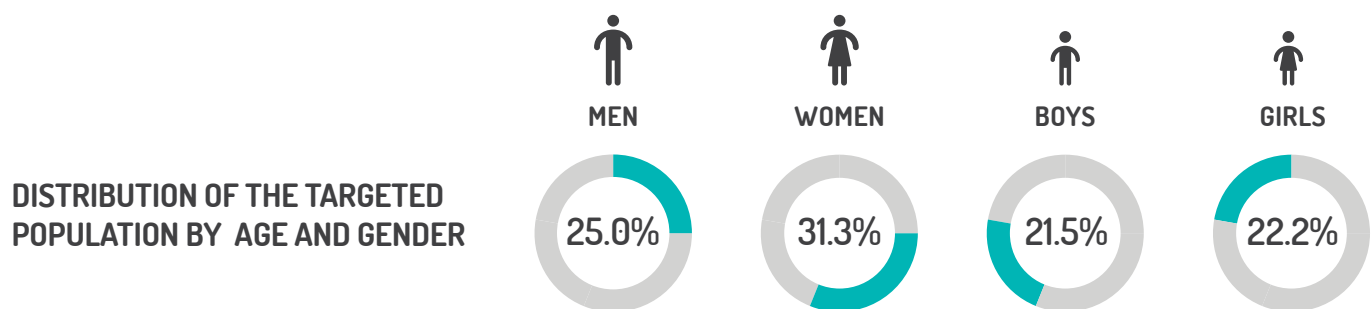


**CENTRAL AMERICA
& MEXICO**

CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO AT A GLANCE

	REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS	AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES
POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	229.2 K	—
PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)	129.0 K 56.3%	11.0 K
PEOPLE TARGETED	51.7 K 40.1%	5.6 K 50.3%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$32.25 M	TIER 1: \$19.37 M
	TIER 2: \$12.88 M



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	-	-
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	-	-
INTERNATIONAL NGO	2	40.0%
UN AGENCIES	3	60.0%
OTHERS	-	-

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$32.25 M	\$885.6 K (2.8%)	-	\$31.36 M (97.2%)	-
ORGANIZATIONS	5	2 (40.0%)	-	3 (60.0%)	-

I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR*

Population Projection: **253.6 K**

People in Need



People Targeted



Financial Requirements



RMRP Partners



Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR								Tier 1 Tier 2		
EDUCATION**	24.4 K	38.1%		1.9 K	7.8%		\$1.28 M	\$144.5 K \$1.14 M	3	-
FOOD SECURITY	82.7 K	32.8%		5.8 K	7.0%		\$361.0 K	\$30.0 K \$331.0 K	2	-
HEALTH	113.4 K	45.0%		16.9 K	14.9%		\$3.54 M	\$2.58 M \$962.8 K	3	-
HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	17.3 K	6.9%		1.6 K	9.2%		\$50.0 K	- \$50.0 K	1	-
INTEGRATION	112.0 K	44.5%		5.7 K	5.1%		\$3.64 M	\$2.14 M \$1.50 M	3	-
NUTRITION**	16.9 K	56.3%		-	-		-	- -	-	-
PROTECTION***	133.3 K	52.9%		35.3 K	26.5%		\$8.36 M	\$5.70 M \$2.66 M	5	-
CHILD PROTECTION**	11.9 K	18.6%		5.8 K	49.1%		\$3.69 M	\$1.02 M \$2.67 M	2	-
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	74.9 K	29.7%		3.4 K	4.5%		\$446.9 K	\$217.4 K \$229.5 K	3	-
HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	71.7 K	28.4%		62	0.1%		\$260.7 K	\$260.7 K -	1	-
SHELTER	87.5 K	34.7%		19.9 K	22.7%		\$3.85 M	\$3.48 M \$369.6 K	3	-
WASH	67.6 K	26.8%		33.6 K	49.8%		\$3.80 M	\$3.29 M \$505.0 K	4	-
FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-		2.5 K	-		\$400.0 K	- \$400.0 K	1	-
COMMON SERVICES****	-	-		-	-		\$2.57 M	\$458.6 K \$2.11 M	4	-

* These figures do not include data from countries where no corresponding activities are planned by partners, or where no PiN data was available. For details, please see the respective Sector chapters in the RMRP. Additionally, while not being Sectors, data for Financial Support and for Common Services is included to inform on the overall targets and distribution of financial requirements in the RMRP 2026.

** To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (64.0K for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (30.1K for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 252.0K.

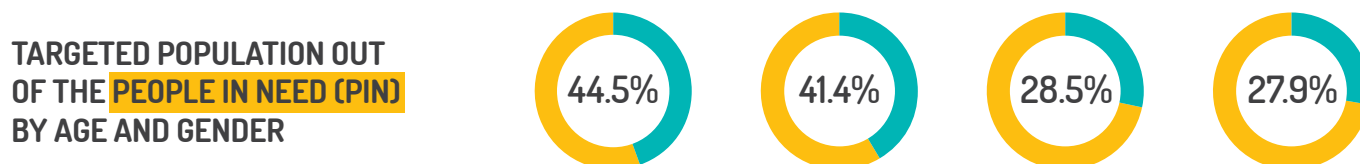
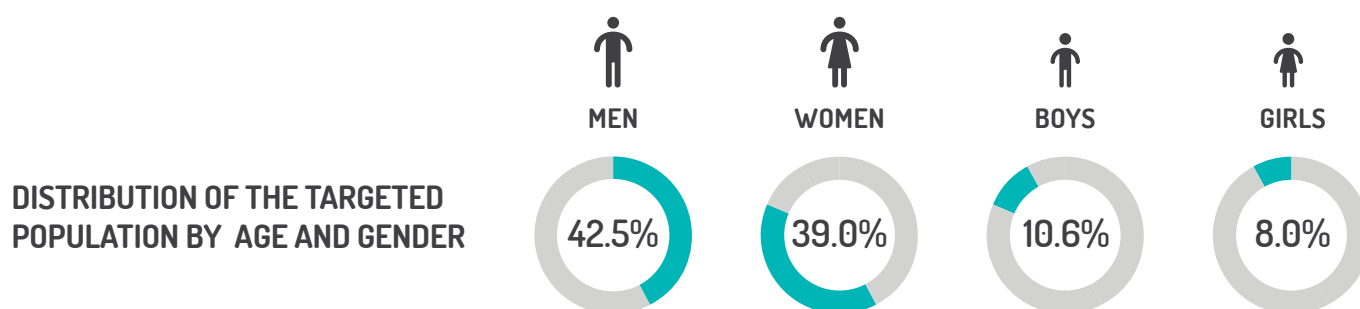
*** This includes Support Spaces.

**** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

COSTA RICA AT A GLANCE

	REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS	AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES
POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	48.1 K	—
PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	29.7 K 61.8%	1.4 K
PEOPLE TARGETED	11.9 K 40.1%	270 18.9%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$6.14 M	TIER 1: \$3.77 M
	TIER 2: \$2.37 M



RMRP PARTNERS

3

ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	-	-
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	-	-
INTERNATIONAL NGO	-	-
UN AGENCIES	3	100.0%
OTHERS	-	-

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE







	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$6.14 M	-	-	\$6.14 M (100.0%)	-
ORGANIZATIONS	3	-	-	3 (100.0%)	-















































I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR

 Population Projection
  People in Need
  People Targeted
 Financial Requirements
  RMRP Partners
  Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
 EDUCATION*	7.1 K	 50.5%		665	 9.4%	\$144.5 K	\$14.5 K \$130.0 K	2	-
 FOOD SECURITY	22.3 K	 43.4%		5.8K	 26.0%	\$361.0 K	\$30.0 K \$331.0 K	2	-
 HEALTH	16.5 K	 32.2%		3.3K	 19.9%	\$545.0 K	\$325.0 K \$220.0 K	2	-
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	8.7 K	 17.0%		-	 -	-	-	-	-
 INTEGRATION	29.7 K	 57.8%		5.1K	 17.3%	\$1.16 M	\$570.0 K \$585.0 K	2	-
 NUTRITION*	3.5 K	 58.7%		-	 -	-	-	-	-
 PROTECTION**	30.7 K	 59.9%		3.4K	 10.9%	\$1.64 M	\$1.40 M \$240.0 K	3	-
 CHILD PROTECTION*	3.3 K	 23.7%		510	 15.3%	\$186.0 K	\$177.2 K \$8.8 K	2	-
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	14.1 K	 27.5%		160	 1.1%	\$249.5 K	\$82.0 K \$167.5 K	3	-
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	16.7 K	 32.6%		-	 -	-	-	-	-
 SHELTER	30.4 K	 59.4%		1.4K	 4.5%	\$1.05 M	\$935.0 K \$111.0 K	2	-
 WASH	26.6 K	 51.9%		4.1K	 15.4%	\$152.7 K	\$32.7 K \$120.0 K	2	-
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-		-	-	\$400.0 K	- \$400.0 K	1	-
 COMMON SERVICES***	-	-		-	-	\$257.3 K	\$200.0 K \$57.3 K	3	-

* To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (14.1K for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (5.9K for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 51.3K.

** This includes Support Spaces.

*** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

MEXICO AT A GLANCE

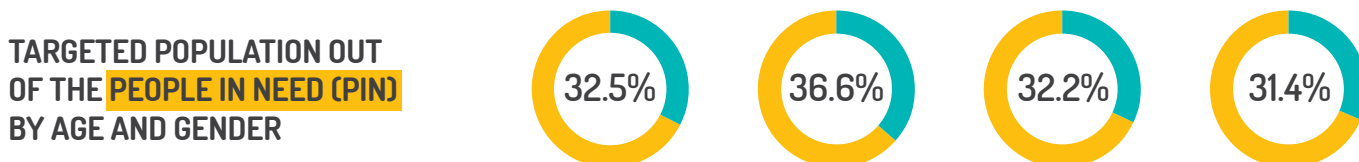
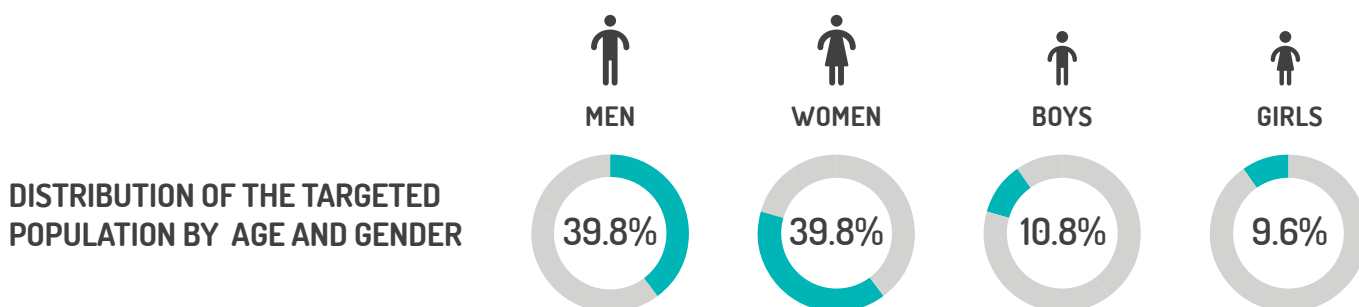


REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	153.9 K		—
PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	96.4 K		62.6%
PEOPLE TARGETED	32.4 K		33.6%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$20.93 M	TIER 1:	\$12.80 M
	TIER 2:	\$8.13 M



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

Organization Type	Count	Percentage
CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	0	0%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	0	0%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	2	40.0%
UN AGENCIES	3	60.0%
OTHERS	0	0%

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE







	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$20.93 M	\$363.0 K (1.7%)	-	\$20.57 M (98.3%)	-
ORGANIZATIONS	5	2 (40.0%)	-	3 (60.0%)	-










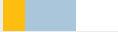














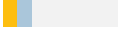





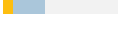














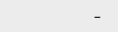
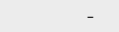



I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR

 Population Projection
  People in Need
  People Targeted
 Financial Requirements
  RMRP Partners
  Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
 EDUCATION*	19.3 K	 42.8%		1.2 K	 6.4%	\$1.14 M	\$130.0 K \$1.01 M	2	-
 FOOD SECURITY	67.8 K	 40.4%		-	 -	-	-	-	-
 HEALTH	77.1 K	 46.0%		4.6 K	 5.9%	\$2.31 M	\$1.76 M \$550.0 K	2	-
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	-	 -		-	 -	-	-	-	-
 INTEGRATION	73.7 K	 44.0%		560	 0.8%	\$2.44 M	\$1.52 M \$918.7 K	2	-
 NUTRITION*	11.6 K	 56.7%		-	 -	-	-	-	-
 PROTECTION**	93.4 K	 55.7%		20.9 K	 22.4%	\$3.82 M	\$2.97 M \$854.2 K	4	-
 CHILD PROTECTION*	8.1 K	 17.9%		5.8 K	 72.6%	\$2.92 M	\$500.0 K \$2.42 M	2	-
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	58.9 K	 35.1%		-	 -	\$62.0 K	- \$62.0 K	1	-
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	51.7 K	 30.9%		62	 0.1%	\$210.7 K	\$210.7 K -	2	-
 SHELTER	47.9 K	 28.6%		12.3 K	 25.6%	\$2.41 M	\$2.28 M \$130.0 K	3	-
 WASH	31.6 K	 18.9%		30.9 K	 97.7%	\$3.44 M	\$3.23 M \$210.0 K	2	-
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	 -		-	 -	-	-	-	-
 COMMON SERVICES***	-	 -		-	 -	\$2.17 M	\$193.0 K \$1.98 M	4	-

* To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (45.1K for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (20.6K for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 167.5K.

** This includes Support Spaces.

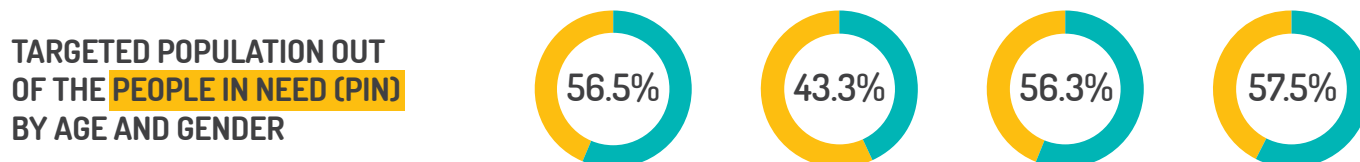
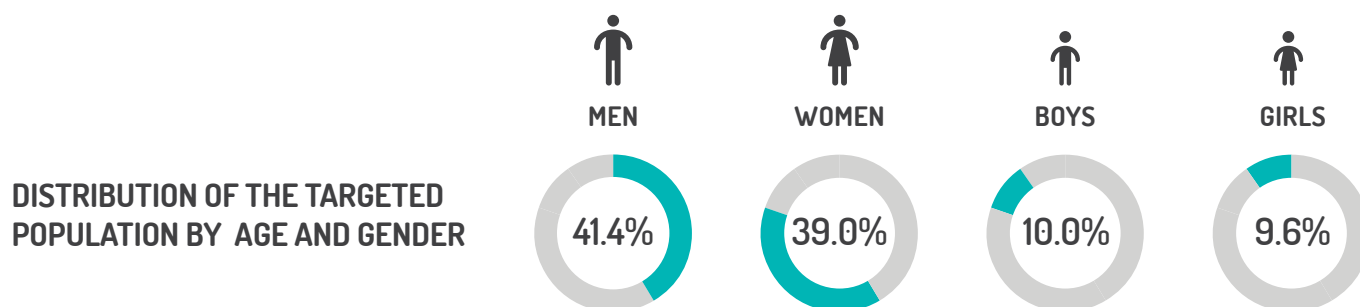
*** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

PANAMA

AT A GLANCE

	REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS	AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES
POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	75.9 K	—
PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	46.5 K 61.3%	3.2 K
PEOPLE TARGETED	22.2 K 47.8%	2.9 K 90.5%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$5.18 M	TIER 1:	\$2.81 M
	TIER 2:	\$2.37 M



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	-	-
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	-	-
INTERNATIONAL NGO	1	25.0%
UN AGENCIES	3	75.0%
OTHERS	-	-

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE







	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$5.18 M	\$522.6 K (10.1%)	-	\$4.66 M (89.9%)	-
ORGANIZATIONS	4	1 (25.0%)	-	3 (75.0%)	-























I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR

-  Population Projection
-  People in Need
-  People Targeted
-  Financial Requirements
-  RMRP Partners
-  Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
 EDUCATION*	4.7 K	<div style="width: 33.8%;"><div style="width: 33.8%;"></div></div> 33.8%		-	-	-	-	-	-
 FOOD SECURITY	24.7 K	<div style="width: 30.1%;"><div style="width: 30.1%;"></div></div> 30.1%		-	-	-	-	-	-
 HEALTH	37.0 K	<div style="width: 45.2%;"><div style="width: 45.2%;"></div></div> 45.2%	12.6 K	<div style="width: 34.1%;"><div style="width: 34.1%;"></div></div> 34.1%	\$682.8 K	\$490.0 K \$192.8 K	2	-	
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	24.5 K	<div style="width: 30.0%;"><div style="width: 30.0%;"></div></div> 30.0%	1.6 K	<div style="width: 6.5%;"><div style="width: 6.5%;"></div></div> 6.5%	\$50.0 K	\$50.0 K	1	-	
 INTEGRATION	47.2 K	<div style="width: 57.6%;"><div style="width: 57.6%;"></div></div> 57.6%	-	-	\$50.0 K	\$50.0 K	1	-	
 NUTRITION*	3.8 K	<div style="width: 55.4%;"><div style="width: 55.4%;"></div></div> 55.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
 PROTECTION**	46.0 K	<div style="width: 56.2%;"><div style="width: 56.2%;"></div></div> 56.2%	15.1 K	<div style="width: 32.8%;"><div style="width: 32.8%;"></div></div> 32.8%	\$2.89 M	\$1.32 M \$1.56 M	3	-	
 CHILD PROTECTION*	4.2 K	<div style="width: 30.1%;"><div style="width: 30.1%;"></div></div> 30.1%	814	<div style="width: 19.3%;"><div style="width: 19.3%;"></div></div> 19.3%	\$578.1 K	\$343.0 K \$235.2 K	1	-	
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	19.0 K	<div style="width: 23.2%;"><div style="width: 23.2%;"></div></div> 23.2%	3.2 K	<div style="width: 17.0%;"><div style="width: 17.0%;"></div></div> 17.0%	\$135.4 K	\$135.4 K	1	-	
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	34.6 K	<div style="width: 42.3%;"><div style="width: 42.3%;"></div></div> 42.3%	-	-	\$50.0 K	\$50.0 K	1	-	
 SHELTER	40.9 K	<div style="width: 50.0%;"><div style="width: 50.0%;"></div></div> 50.0%	8.4 K	<div style="width: 20.4%;"><div style="width: 20.4%;"></div></div> 20.4%	\$398.6 K	\$270.0 K \$128.6 K	2	-	
 WASH	29.6 K	<div style="width: 36.2%;"><div style="width: 36.2%;"></div></div> 36.2%	6.6 K	<div style="width: 22.4%;"><div style="width: 22.4%;"></div></div> 22.4%	\$205.0 K	\$30.0 K \$175.0 K	2	-	
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
 COMMON SERVICES***	-	-	-	-	\$142.0 K	\$65.6 K \$76.4 K	3	-	

* To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (14.0K for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (6.9K for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 81.9K.

** This includes Support Spaces.

*** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

SUB-REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Significant developments have reshaped the Central America and Mexico sub-region in 2025, following shifts in migration and asylum policies, including in the United States and in other countries in the region. For the US these changes in policies include the discontinuation of the CBP One App to request appointments at US land ports of entry, restrictions on access to asylum and the reduction of regular entry pathways including resettlement and humanitarian parole. Meanwhile, the number of US removals has increased, including transfers of third-country nationals to several countries in the region.

Between January and November 2025, 19,550 individuals (93 per cent Venezuelans) entered Panama at the northern border with Costa Rica, with a decreasing trend since May 2025.²⁰¹ Despite the closure of the Special Temporary Category for Venezuelans, Costa Rica remains both a key transit and destination country. Many refugees and migrants avoid formal reception centres like Temporary Migrant Reception Centre (CATEM Sur, by its Spanish acronym) due to restrictive conditions and lack of transportation, instead relying on informal networks and overstretched humanitarian services. Weak institutional presence and limited regional coordination continue to heighten risks such as trafficking, exploitation, and survival-based coping strategies.²⁰²

Between January and August 2025, northbound crossings through the Darien jungle dropped by 99 per cent compared to 2024, with 2,949 crossings recorded. In contrast, irregular southbound movements surged,

with more than 18,275 people traveling south through Panama.²⁰³ Migrants and refugees increasingly resort to informal maritime routes between Panama and Colombia to avoid re-entering the Darien jungle, exposing themselves to serious risks such as exploitation and unsafe travel conditions. While most refugees and migrants were men, women and children were also present.²⁰⁴ Venezuelans accounted for 94 per cent of those surveyed, followed by Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Peruvians. Main reported destinations included Venezuela, Peru, Chile, and Brazil.²⁰⁵

In March 2025, Panama introduced a temporary Humanitarian Security Protection Permit for individuals who had been irregularly in the country for at least one year, granting access to stay and work permits. However, costs exceeding USD 1,000 have made the programme largely inaccessible to most refugees and migrants. In Costa Rica, 3,455 Venezuelans were approved under the Special Temporary Category between March 2023 and March 2024;²⁰⁶ however, as of mid-2025, no new regularization opportunities exist in Costa Rica or Mexico for those ineligible for asylum.

Between January and June 2025, Mexico received 9,663 new asylum claims from Venezuelans, with 935 approved, a 325 per cent increase in claims compared to 2024²⁰⁷, reflecting continued pressure on the national asylum system. By mid-2025, total new claims exceeded 45,000—around 60 per cent submitted in Chiapas—with projections reaching up to 80,000 by the end of the year. Despite a recognition rate above 60 per cent, delays and limited access to documentation leave many asylum-seekers, particularly Venezuelans, in prolonged uncertainty, heightening protection risks in border and transit areas.²⁰⁸

201 SNM, *Reporte de Operaciones, 2-4 November*, <https://www.migracion.gob.pa/wp-content/uploads/REPORTE-OPERACIONES-2-4-nov.pdf>, <https://www.migracion.gob.pa/wp-content/uploads/REPORTE-OPERACIONES-2-4-nov.pdf>.

202 OHCHR and National Human Rights Institutions of Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, "Migración Inversa en la Ruta Costa Rica–Panamá–Colombia: Desafíos de Protección y Necesidad de una Respuesta Humanitaria Regional", 9–10, <https://www.oacnudh.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Informe-flujo-migratorio-flujo-inverso-Costa-Rica-Panama-Colombia.pdf>.

203 National Migration Services, Panama, *Statistics*, <https://www.migracion.gob.pa/informes-semanales/>.

204 UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, *Reverse Flow Monitoring, Q2 2025*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/118377>.

205 IOM, *Spotlight on Returns in the LAC region, North-South Flow Monitoring*, 17–30 June 2025, <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/latin-america-and-caribbean-lac-spotlight-returns-lac-region-north-south-flow-monitoring-17>.

206 Data shared with R4V partner by the Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería de Costa Rica.

207 COMAR, Mexico.

208 *Ibid.*

The Costa Rica UN Response Plan 2025–2026 on “Trends in Migration and Protection” is strategically aligned with the RMRP, reinforcing and complementing the regional response by also addressing other nationalities at destination, particularly Nicaraguans. The plan prioritizes immediate assistance for people in transit and at destination—including food security, shelter, health, WASH services, and psychosocial support—while simultaneously promoting regularization, integration, and stronger local institutional capacities. It places particular emphasis on individuals in vulnerable situations, such as unaccompanied children, women at risk, LGBTQI+ persons, and older adults, ensuring access to essential services and fostering sustainable integration in Costa Rica.

NEEDS OVERVIEW

After several years of strong northbound movements toward the U.S, these flows have now largely come to a halt. Current trends instead reflect a shift toward southbound movements, while the situation and needs of people in destination countries remain largely unchanged.²⁰⁹ The main challenges for refugees and migrants in-destination remain focused on limited access to regular status, protection, shelter and integration opportunities. While Mexico maintains a comparatively high asylum recognition rate for Venezuelans, those in Costa Rica and Panama continue to face prolonged processing times, low approval rates, and few regularization options. Across the sub-region, migrants and refugees struggle to access employment, financial services, and regular pathways, constraining their ability to meet basic needs and achieve self-reliance.

For refugees and migrants in-transit, recent 2025 assessments indicate widespread unmet needs and heightened protection risks. Many individuals lack access to

food, shelter, and healthcare, and face increased exposure to GBV, exploitation, and trafficking. In Costa Rica, 57 per cent of respondents reported specific protection needs,²¹⁰ while 30 per cent of families with infants indicated having skipped meals. Access to education remains extremely limited, with 42 per cent of children aged 6–17 having been out of school for over a year.

In Panama, north to south movement of migrants and refugees has increased, with the majority being Venezuelan nationals. Many are avoiding the Darien jungle and instead rely on informal maritime routes, exposing them to extortion, exploitation, and abandonment. Communities such as Miramar and Palenque are increasingly overwhelmed, lacking infrastructure and institutional support to respond adequately. Protection monitoring indicates high levels of mistreatment (60 per cent), threats (43 per cent), and extortion (34 per cent), with vulnerable groups—particularly children, pregnant women, and persons with chronic conditions—facing additional barriers to care and assistance.²¹¹ Key needs also include transportation, food, shelter, and water, while financial and informational barriers remain major obstacles to accessing assistance.²¹²

According to monitoring by an R4V partner in Mexico, movement patterns have shifted between 2024 and 2025. The perceived risk of return to countries of origin has risen to 69 per cent, primarily due to persecution, forced recruitment, and insecurity.²¹³ Increasingly, migrants and refugees are choosing Mexico as their destination (76 per cent compared to 29 per cent previously), while the intention to travel onward to the United States has declined from 73 per cent to 35 per cent.²¹⁴ These trends point to Mexico’s evolving role as a country of destination and underline the need to reinforce protection, social inclusion, and integration pathways.

209 National Platforms in Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico observe that the needs of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in-destination are similar to the needs in 2024. As such, the 2025 PiN for in-destination population in Central America and Mexico was calculated based on the JNA 2024 results.

210 UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF, *Mixed Movements Monitoring Q2 2025*, 7–14: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/118404>.

211 UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, *Reverse Flow Monitoring, Q2 2025*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/118377>.

212 IOM, DTM, *Spotlight on Returns in Latin America and the Caribbean, September 2025*, <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/spotlight-returns-latin-america-and-caribbean-september-2025?close=true>. Data was collected in September 2025. Of the people interviewed, 90% were Venezuelans, 6% were Colombians, and the remaining individuals were from Ecuador, Cuba, and Equatorial Guinea.

213 UNHCR, *Mexico Protection Monitoring Report Quarter 2 2025: The data was collected from April-June 2025 and surveys were carried out in 10 locations across Mexico. The main nationalities represented in this report are Cubans (46%), Venezuelans (19%), and Hondurans (17%).* <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/117652>

214 IOM, DTM, *Mexico, June-August 2025*, <https://mexico.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1686/files/documents/2025-10/2509-sintesis-dtm-nacional-jun-ago-vf-1.pdf>. The data collection was carried out between June-August 2025 in 5 different cities across Mexico. Of the nationalities interviewed, 25% are from Venezuela, 15% from Honduras, 13% from Cuba, and 7% from Colombia.

SCOPE OF THE RESPONSE AND PRIORITIES

In 2026, the regional response across Central America and Mexico will take place in a context of reduced funding and limited operational capacity, requiring R4V partners to prioritize interventions that address the most urgent needs while promoting sustainable, government-led solutions in close coordination with governments and local actors. The strategic focus will be on protection, socio-economic integration and access to essential services, ensuring that assistance is both life-saving and conducive to long-term economic inclusion, by combining support with sustained skills development, employability programmes, and access to formal services that enable refugees and migrants to achieve lasting self-reliance.

Protection will remain at the core of the response. R4V partners will strengthen access to asylum procedures, regularization pathways, and child protection systems, while enhancing prevention and response to GBV, human trafficking, and smuggling. In Mexico, where more than 500,000 asylum applications have been filed in the past five years and Venezuelans are among the top nationalities, R4V partners will prioritize expanding access to asylum procedures and reducing waiting times. Partners will work closely with national institutions to streamline and expand protection mechanisms, conduct capacity-building for frontline officials, and provide direct legal and psychosocial assistance to individuals facing risks of exploitation, detention, or deportation.

Efforts will also focus on socio-economic integration and self-reliance. R4V partners will facilitate access to employment, vocational training, and income-generating opportunities. Engagement with the private sector and local authorities will be strengthened to promote decent work, financial inclusion, recognition of professional qualifications, and support for entrepreneurship initiatives. These actions will aim to bridge humanitarian and development approaches, helping families transition from emergency assistance toward sustainable livelihoods and social inclusion. At the same time, the response will ensure continued access to essential goods and services such as healthcare, food, shelter, and WASH.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

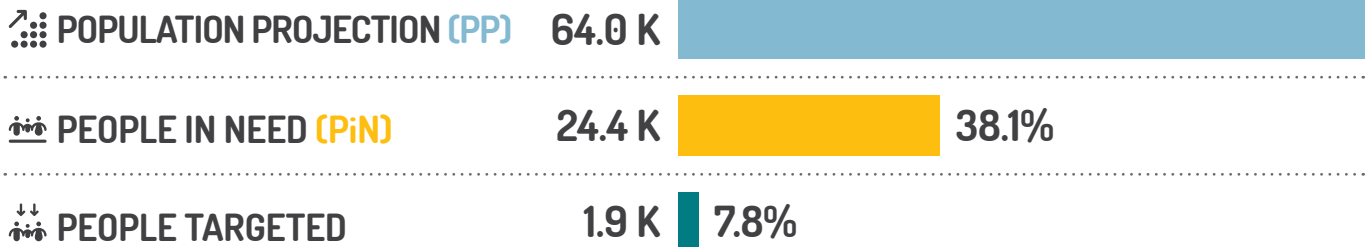
The response in Costa Rica, Panama, and Mexico will continue to be guided by the core humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. R4V partners will uphold AAP through inclusive and participatory approaches, strengthened community engagement, and robust feedback and complaint mechanisms. All interventions will be designed taking into account the specific protection needs of children, women, and other vulnerable people sensitivity, ensuring that protection mainstreaming and do-no-harm principles are integrated across all sectors.

Coordination and complementarity with national and local authorities, civil society organizations, and international partners will remain central to the response. By reinforcing collaboration and information-sharing, R4V partners will work to maximize impact, enhance efficiency, and avoid duplication of efforts.

A strong emphasis will be placed on promoting resilience and self-reliance, particularly through integration and livelihoods initiatives. These will promote access to employment, vocational training, and entrepreneurship opportunities, empowering migrants, refugees and host community members to achieve long-term stability and inclusion.

Finally, the response will be grounded in data-driven planning and monitoring, enabling adaptive programming that remains relevant, effective, and responsive to evolving needs of refugees and migrants throughout 2026. Evidence-based analysis and continuous learning will inform decision-making and ensure accountability across the sub-region.

EDUCATION



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.28 M

TIER 1: \$144.5 K

TIER 2: \$1.14 M



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: IOM^{1,2}, UNHCR^{1,2}

(1) Costa Rica, (2) Mexico

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Across Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico, migrant and refugee children continue to face significant barriers to accessing and remaining in the formal education system. The main needs include:

- **Inability to afford school supplies, including uniforms.** Many Venezuelan refugee and migrant families struggle to cover the costs associated with education, including school supplies, uniforms, transportation, and learning materials.
- **Lack of awareness of enrolment processes and requirements:** Migrant and refugee families often lack information of enrolment processes and documentation requirements, including passports, birth certificates, or residence permits, which are required by some educational institutions.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Improve access to education.** Support flexible learning models and remedial programmes to ensure enrolment, retention, and academic success. Provide school materials, transportation support, and guidance on certification recognition.

- **Strengthen advocacy work on education.** Enhance collaboration among institutions and stakeholders to improve education services. Conduct trainings to ensure effective implementation of education pathways and support mechanisms.
- **Promote information and awareness on education.** Develop and disseminate materials and campaigns to increase awareness of education opportunities, services, and rights for refugee and migrant children and adolescents.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Assistance will be delivered through in-kind support, enrolment support, and coordination with public education systems. Where feasible, voucher assistance may be used to allow families to prioritize education-related expenses according to their most urgent needs.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Education interventions will be implemented using an integrated approach that strengthens coordination with public institutions and community stakeholders, ensuring alignment with national education systems as well as sustainability. For support to necessary documentation for school access and enrolment, the Education Sector will coordinate with the Protection Sector and Child Protection Sub-sector.



FOOD SECURITY



POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 252.0 K



PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

82.7 K

32.8%



PEOPLE TARGETED

5.8 K

7.0%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$361.0 K

TIER 1: \$30.0 K

TIER 2: \$331.0 K



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEAD: IOM

Costa Rica

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants across the sub-region, particularly those in-transit, continue to face persistent challenges in accessing sufficient and nutritious food.

- **Inability to afford quality food.** Among migrants and refugees who live at a subsistence level, many are forced to prioritize limited income and face difficulties accessing quality food. High food prices further complicate access.
- **Lack of access to quality food for those living in rural and remote areas.** Those living in rural and remote areas face increased difficulties in accessing quality food.
- **Lack of availability of quality food for those in transit.** Refugees and migrants in-transit lack access to adequate food due to lack of food availability.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Ensure access to food for migrants and refugees. R4V partners will collaborate with shelters and community organizations to provide meals (breakfast, lunch, or dinner) and food kits or assistance for the most vulnerable individuals and families, particularly for those in transit.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Food assistance will be provided through a combination of vouchers and in-kind support. Food assistance cards will be distributed based on vulnerability assessments, considering factors such as protection concerns, age, unemployment, disabilities and family size. Ready-to-use food kits will be provided to vulnerable individuals and families to address immediate nutritional needs, particularly for those staying in areas with limited access to supplies.

INTEGRATED APPROACH

Food Security interventions will be closely linked with Integration and livelihoods activities to support access to income-generating opportunities, enabling migrants and refugees to strengthen self-reliance and meet their basic needs, including food.

HEALTH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 252.0 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

113.4 K

45.0%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

16.9 K

14.9%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$3.54 M

TIER 1: \$2.58 M

TIER 2: \$962.8 K



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: UNHCR^{1,2}, IOM^{2,3}

(1) Costa Rica, (2) Mexico, (3) Panama

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Across the sub-region, refugees and migrants in both destination and transit continue to face significant challenges in meeting urgent health needs.

- **Limited access to healthcare services.** Migrants and refugees encounter multiple barriers to accessing healthcare across the sub-region, including lack of documentation, limited information on available services, and exclusion from social security schemes that require regular residency or unaffordable financial contributions. Those living in rural and remote areas, as well as people in transit, face additional challenges due to the limited presence of healthcare services.
- **High costs and limited availability of medications.** The high cost and limited availability of medications, particularly for chronic diseases, remain a critical obstacle. Many refugees and migrants are unable to purchase or complete necessary treatments, heightening health risks and long-term vulnerabilities.
- **Mental health and psychosocial challenges.** Migrants and refugees often face high levels of stress, anxiety, and distress due to migration and displacement, family separation, and exposure to violence. Many continue to face mental health challenges while adapting to new and often precarious environments in host countries.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Access to health services:** Strengthen access to essential healthcare through the provision of primary and secondary medical consultations, including referrals for specialized and psychological care. R4V partners will also improve access to essential medicines and medical supplies, particularly for those with chronic conditions and in remote areas.
- **MHPSS:** Deliver first-line psychosocial assistance and specialized mental health services for vulnerable individuals - survivors of violence, families in distress, and those experiencing trauma. Community-level support and peer-led activities will be promoted to foster emotional well-being and cohesion.
- **Health integration and system strengthening:** Facilitate the inclusion of refugees and migrants in public health systems and strengthen the capacity of national institutions to provide equitable care. Efforts will focus on enhancing maternal and child health, nutrition services, and disease prevention, while building the skills of healthcare workers through targeted training and coordination with local authorities.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

R4V partners will provide direct medical and psychosocial assistance to migrants, refugees and affected host community members, including primary care, referrals, and access to essential medicines. Partners will also support refugees and migrants in navigating public healthcare systems through accompaniment, referrals, and technical assistance to local health authorities.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Health interventions will be closely coordinated with the Protection Sector – addressing mental health needs as part of safeguarding individuals from further risks - to ensure safe, dignified, and comprehensive access to health services. Coordination with WASH, Protection and GBV sectors will also support, infection prevention and control in health settings through capacity building, survivor-centered GBV response, and community-based outreach, ensuring continuity of care and reducing risks in transit, shelter, and host community environments.



HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 252.0 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

17.3 K 6.9%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

1.6 K | 9.2%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$50.0 K

TIER 1: -

TIER 2: \$50.0 K



RMRP PARTNERS 1

SECTOR LEADS: IOM, UNHCR

Panama

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Limited access to safe and affordable transportation. Migrants and refugees across the sub-region have limited ability to reach essential services within their communities, such as healthcare, schools, and legal assistance. High transportation costs, long distances, and the absence of public or humanitarian transport options particularly affect those in remote or underserved areas.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Short-distance transportation support. R4V partners will facilitate access to essential services in host countries for individuals and families in vulnerable situations as part of immediate assistance to preserve minimum standards of well-being.²¹⁵

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Transportation assistance will be provided through in-kind direct support, including organized transfers or transport services. This approach will prioritize vulnerable individuals requiring urgent access to healthcare, protection services, or other essential needs, ensuring safety, timeliness, and dignity in service delivery.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Humanitarian transportation will be closely linked with the Health Sector to ensure access to basic health services. By linking mobility support with health response efforts, partners will ensure that refugees and migrants in remote or underserved areas can reach medical facilities and life-saving assistance when needed.

215 In 2026, this activity will only be implemented in Panama.

INTEGRATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 252.0 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

112.0 K

44.5%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

5.7 K

5.1%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$3.64 M

TIER 1: \$2.14 M

TIER 2: \$1.50 M



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: IOM^{1,2,3}, UNHCR^{1,2}

(1) Costa Rica, (2) Mexico, (3) Panama

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Limited access to formal employment and income-generating opportunities.** Venezuelan migrants and refugees face significant challenges accessing formal employment and income-generating opportunities, particularly those in irregular situations, without documentation or work permits. In many cases, there is a mismatch between their skills and labour market demands, restricting their ability to achieve self-reliance.
- **Lack of recognition of academic and professional credentials.** Lengthy, complex, and often costly validation processes of foreign qualifications hinder migrants and refugees from securing formal recognition of their academic and professional credentials, limiting access to skilled employment opportunities.
- **Restricted access to financial services.** Access to banking and financial services remains limited for refugees and migrants due to complex documentation requirements and a lack of clear information about available options. This exclusion constrains their ability to save, receive payments, or invest in small businesses, deepening their economic vulnerability.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Support access to formal employment and income-generating opportunities** through partnerships with private sector, support the issuance of work permits where possible, job placement, and vocational training

aligned with labour market needs, allowing migrants and refugees to develop skills required for available job opportunities. Entrepreneurship support for those wishing to start or expand small businesses.

- **Promote social cohesion and inclusion between migrant and refugee populations and host communities** through awareness campaigns and community events.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Direct assistance will be provided through vocational training programmes, support for the recognition of foreign academic and professional credentials, and economic inclusion through seed capital, grants and CVA for entrepreneurship. These efforts will be complemented by business development services, job placement initiatives and digital literacy training.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Integration programming will be closely coordinated with other sectors, particularly the Protection Sector, to ensure that regularization processes are linked with access to employment and livelihood opportunities. By supporting access to decent employment, entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion, R4V partners will help refugees and migrants meet their basic needs—including food, shelter, and healthcare—while fostering their social and economic integration within host communities.

PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 252.0 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

133.3 K

52.9%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

35.3 K

26.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$8.36 M

TIER 1: \$5.70 M

TIER 2: \$2.66 M



RMRP PARTNERS 5

SECTOR LEADS: IOM¹, UNHCR^{1,2,3}, NRC³

(1) Costa Rica, (2) Mexico, (3) Panama

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- Lack of access to documentation, such as passports and IDs.** The closure of Venezuelan consulates and suspension of consular services in Panama and Costa Rica since 2024 severely limited access to essential documentation for Venezuelans, including passports and national IDs which are required for regularization, family reunification, employment, and services like healthcare. Although consular services in Panama have since resumed, the disruption continues to impact refugees and migrants, particularly those seeking to regularize their stay or access formal employment.
- Lack of access to regular status.** The absence of accessible and affordable regularization pathways, beyond asylum processes, leaves many Venezuelans in irregular situations. Without regular status, migrants and refugees are unable to obtain work permits, secure decent employment, or access basic services such as education, housing, and healthcare, deepening their vulnerability.
- Backlogs in asylum processes.** Access to asylum remains uneven across the sub-region. While Mexico, offers a relatively high approval rate for Venezuelans, Panama and Costa Rica face major challenges,

including lengthy procedures, restrictive interpretations of refugee definitions, and limited incorporation of broader criteria such as the Cartagena Declaration. Prolonged waiting periods, sometimes lasting several years, leave many in legal uncertainty. In cases of denial, many lose access to regularization and work permits, pushing them back into irregularity and increasing risks of detention, deportation, fines, and exploitation. Although Panama has recently reduced initial processing times,²¹⁶ recognition rates remain low.²¹⁷

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Facilitate access to protection and regularization.** R4V partners will provide counselling, legal assistance and information to refugees and migrants seeking access to asylum, regularization, and other protection mechanisms. This support will help individuals navigate complex administrative procedures, submit applications, and obtain the documentation required to access services and exercise their rights.
- Support in developing inclusive regularization policies.** Partners will work with national authorities to develop and implement inclusive and accessible regularization policies. These efforts aim to enhance

²¹⁶ <https://www.instagram.com/p/DNoEU85gEPS/>; Panama, Ministerio de Gobierno, ONPAR apuesta por convertirse en una entidad más humanitaria y cercana a los solicitantes de refugio, 18 December 2024, <https://www.mingob.gob.pa/onpar-apuesta-por-convertirse-en-una-entidad-mas-humanitaria-y-cercana-a-los-solicitantes-de-refugio/>.

²¹⁷ UNHCR, Refugee Data Finder, <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download>.

protection and access to regular status, while promoting their socio-economic integration through access to employment, education, and public services.

- **Strengthen asylum procedures and legal frameworks.** R4V partners will support national institutions and local partners to enhance asylum systems and strengthen protection frameworks. This will include capacity-building activities, technical support, and coordination to address procedural bottlenecks, reduce backlogs, and ensure fair and efficient asylum processes aligned with international protection standards.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Assistance will be provided - in-kind and through CVA - to migrants and refugees. Protection support delivered through CVA will include case management for urgent needs, payments to service providers or cash transfers

via cards, support for naturalization costs, and broader CBI interventions that facilitate access to essential services and programs for people with specific protection needs. Partners will also deliver technical assistance and capacity-building to government institutions to strengthen national protection systems, improve case processing, and enhance the delivery of asylum and regularization services. Coordination with national and local authorities will ensure that interventions remain complementary and aligned with existing frameworks.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Protection interventions will be implemented holistically, linking individual support with access to documentation, regular status, with access to employment, education and other services. This integrated approach aims to strengthen beneficiaries' capacity to meet their own needs and contribute to durable solutions that foster long-term social and economic integration of refugees and migrants.



CHILD PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 64.0 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 11.9 K 18.6%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 5.8 K 49.1%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$3.69 M

TIER 1: \$1.02 M

TIER 2: \$2.67 M

 RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: IOM^{1,2}, UNHCR^{1,2,3}, UNICEF³

(1) Costa Rica, (2) Mexico, (3) Panama

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Risk of UASC during transit.** Migrant and refugee children in-transit face heightened risk of separation from their families, exposing them to exploitation, abuse, and trafficking.²¹⁸
- **MHPSS and child-friendly spaces.** Provide MHPSS to children through recreational activities and child-friendly spaces in host communities and at temporary migration stations, while strengthening alternative care measures for UASC, including family tracing and reunification.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Strengthen national and local child-protection systems:** Support and strengthen protection and care for unaccompanied and separated children by implementing national protocols, best-interest procedures, and family tracing, while expanding alternative and residential care options that ensure safety, reintegration, and a supported transition to autonomy.
- **Provide psychosocial support and safe spaces.** Establish child-friendly spaces in temporary reception centres for migrants and refugees, shelters, and host communities to provide psychosocial support, early childhood development activities, and safe recreational environments for children and adolescents.

- **Build institutional and community capacity.** Deliver training for government personnel, community leaders, and humanitarian partners on child protection, alternative care arrangements, and emergency preparedness to ensure safe and responsive environments for migrant and refugee children.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Activities will be implemented through a combination of direct assistance and capacity-building initiatives, ensuring both immediate support to children and long-term system strengthening. Direct services will include case management, psychosocial support, and child-friendly spaces, while capacity-building will strengthen institutional frameworks, coordination, and referral systems among government and community leaders.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

A holistic, child-centred approach will guide all interventions, ensuring that assistance is tailored to the specific needs of children and coordinated across sectors such as Health, Protection and Education. This integrated approach aims to foster safety, well-being, and inclusion for all refugee and migrant children in both transit and destination contexts.

218 Save the Children, *Medición de los Resultados de Aprendizaje de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes Forzados a Huir, Mexico, 2025*, <https://savethechildren.mx/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/HALDO-RESULTADOS-DE-APRENDIZAJE-DE-NINAS-NINOS-Y-ADOLESCENTES-FORZADOS-A-HUIR-RE.pdf>

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 252.0 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

74.9 K

29.7%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

3.4 K

4.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$446.9 K

TIER 1: \$217.4 K

TIER 2: \$229.5 K



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: IOM^{1,2}, UNHCR^{1,2,3}

(1) Costa Rica, (2) Mexico, (3) Panama

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Limited awareness and fear of accessing support services.** Many survivors of GBV remain unaware of the services available to them, including shelters, MHPSS, and other specialized forms of assistance. This information gap is often compounded by fear of retaliation from perpetrators, mistrust of authorities, and concerns about being reported or discriminated against due to irregular status.
- **Heightened risk to sexual abuse and exploitation.** Refugees and migrants, especially women, girls and adolescents, face elevated risks of sexual abuse and exploitation while in transit. Many travel along informal and dangerous routes controlled by criminal networks, where they are exposed to extortion, coercion, and sexual violence, with limited access to protection or justice mechanisms.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **GBV survivor support.** Establish and strengthen safe spaces in temporary reception centres for migrants and refugees, shelters, and host communities to provide protection, psychosocial support, and referrals for survivors of GBV, with a particular focus on women, girls, and adolescents.

- **Awareness-raising and access to justice.** Develop and implement localized awareness raising strategies, including community workshops, gender analysis kits, and information materials, to raise awareness on GBV and improve access to justice for migrant, refugee and host community populations in border and urban regions. Access to justice²¹⁹ will be increased through specialized GBV assessments and survivor-centred referral pathways, in coordination, with governments and civil society organizations. Tools such as an Intersectional Gender Analysis (IGA) Kit will be developed in close collaboration with local governments to support partners in identifying barriers and improving equitable access to justice mechanisms.
- **Strengthen capacities on GBV prevention, mitigation and response.** Train government entities, civil society organizations, and community leaders on GBV prevention, survivor-centred response, psychological first aid and specialized care. These efforts will strengthen local systems and promote consistent, confidential, and rights-based support for survivors.

219 Panama, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, "Protocolo Para el Acceso a la Justicia de Personas Migrantes en Panamá", March 2025, <https://www.mire.gob.pa/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Protocolo-de-Acceso-a-la-Justicia-migrantes-de-Panamá-13032025-VF.pdf>.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Support will be delivered through direct assistance, including psychosocial care and case management, with capacity-building initiatives for authorities and community actors to ensure both immediate survivor support and longer-term institutional strengthening.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

GBV interventions will be closely coordinated with the Protection, Health and Education sectors, ensuring a comprehensive and survivor-centred response. Integration with community engagement and awareness programs will further promote safety, dignity, and equality for all affected populations.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 252.0 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

71.7 K 28.4%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

62 0.1%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$260.7 K

TIER 1: \$260.7 K

TIER 2: -



RMRP PARTNERS 1

SECTOR LEADS: IOM^{1,2}, UNHCR¹

(1) Mexico, (2) Panama

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Heightened risk of human trafficking and labour exploitation.** Migrants and refugees in the sub-region face increased exposure to human trafficking and related forms of exploitation, driven by their irregular status, limited access to livelihoods, and urgent need for income. Individuals in transit are particularly vulnerable to coercion, forced labour, and sexual exploitation by criminal networks operating along migration routes.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Comprehensive assistance and protection services.** Provide support to victims and those at risk of human trafficking and smuggling. This includes identification, safe referral pathways, legal orientation, case management, and MHPSS.

- **Strengthen international and cross-border collaboration.** Promote cross-border coordination to enhance the detection, investigation and prosecution of trafficking and smuggling networks. Support national government authorities to strengthen national and regional mechanisms, improve data sharing and standardize protection and referral procedures for trafficking victims.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Activities will integrate direct assistance—such as case management, psychosocial support, and specialized services—with coordination and capacity-building of operational partners, and awareness campaigns. These efforts aim to strengthen institutional responses, improve the identification and referral of trafficking cases, and promote safe practices among migrants, refugees, and host communities.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Human trafficking interventions will be implemented in close coordination with the Protection, GBV, and Health sectors. All actions will prioritize the rights, safety, and dignity of victims. through integrated services, including safe referrals and psychosocial support. Collaboration with national authorities and civil society will promote a coherent, rights-based response that prioritizes safety, dignity, and long-term recovery.

SHELTER

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 252.0 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

87.5 K

34.7%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

19.9 K

22.7%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$3.85 M

TIER 1: \$3.48 M

TIER 2: \$369.6 K



RMRP PARTNERS 3

SECTOR LEADS: IOM^{1,2,3}, UNHCR^{1,2,3}

(1) Costa Rica, (2) Mexico, (3) Panama

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- **Lack of affordable and dignified housing.** Refugees and migrants across the sub-region face major barriers in accessing safe and adequate housing where they live. High rental costs, strict documentation requirements, and discrimination frequently prevent access to formal housing options, increasing risks for overcrowded, informal, and unsafe living conditions.²²⁰
- **Unavailability of shelter for migrants and refugees in-transit.** Shelter availability for migrants and refugees in-transit remains limited, as most facilities are designed to provide only short-term accommodation – which aligns with the immediate needs of people on the move. Nevertheless, overall capacity remains insufficient, and ongoing efforts aim to expand and improve temporary shelter options.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Provision of NFIs.** Distribute essential NFIs, such as clothing and blankets to refugees and migrants in vulnerable situations.
- **Access to temporary and transitional shelter solutions.** Facilitate access to short- and medium-term accommodation through shelters, hotels, and rental assistance programmes, ensuring safe and dignified living conditions for families and individuals in need.
- **Strengthening shelter infrastructure and management.** Improve the physical conditions, accessibility, and services in existing shelters. This

will include training shelter staff, local authorities, and community leaders in shelter management, coordination, and protection principles. Inter-institutional collaboration will be reinforced to enhance efficiency, ensure adherence to quality standards, and promote a coordinated and sustainable shelter response across the sub-region.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Partners will implement a range of assistance modalities tailored to local contexts. These may include in-kind support, voucher assistance, and financial contributions to local shelters to ensure their continued operation and capacity to serve vulnerable refugees, migrants, and affected host communities. Support will prioritize safe, dignified accommodation and contribute to the sustainability of shelter systems in key transit and destination locations, including those stranded in Mexico and Panama.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Shelter interventions will be closely coordinated with the Food, Health, Protection and WASH sectors to ensure that the diverse needs of migrants and refugees are met within shelter settings. In several locations, short-distance humanitarian transportation will be provided to ensure safe arrival at designated shelters. Within supported shelters, assistance will be multi-sectoral, combining access to food, hygiene items, and healthcare services to promote safety, well-being, and dignity for all beneficiaries accommodated.

WASH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 252.0 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

67.6 K 26.8%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

33.6 K 49.8%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$3.80 M

TIER 1: \$3.29 M

TIER 2: \$505.0 K



RMRP PARTNERS 4

SECTOR LEADS: IOM^{1,2}, UNHCR², UNICEF³

(1) Costa Rica, (2) Mexico, (3) Panama

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Limited access to potable water and adequate sanitation facilities. Migrants and refugees across the sub-region face limited access to potable water and adequate sanitation facilities, particularly in Mexico and along transit routes. While access to safe water is generally available in Panama and Costa Rica, refugees and migrants in Mexico often experience challenges due to insufficient infrastructure, overcrowded shelters, and limited water distribution in remote areas. Inadequate sanitation facilities for those in transit increase health risks and undermine dignity, particularly for women and children.²²¹

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Provision of essential hygiene and hydration supplies.** Distribute hygiene and hydration kits tailored to the needs of men, women, and children. These kits will ensure access to basic hygiene items and promoting personal well-being and dignity in shelters and key transit areas.
- **Improvement of WASH infrastructure and services.** Rehabilitate and equip water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities, including mobile units, bathing areas, and waste management systems, to ensure safe, clean,

and dignified living conditions for migrants, refugees and host communities.

- **Capacity building and hygiene promotion.** Train local, authorities, communities, and partners on WASH management, and infrastructure maintenance, while promoting behavioural change and hygiene awareness for refugees and migrants to prevent the spread of disease and improve community resilience.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

WASH assistance will be delivered primarily through in-kind support, including hygiene and hydration kits, and technical assistance to improve and maintain WASH infrastructure. Community engagement and participation will be prioritized to ensure sustainability and local ownership.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

WASH interventions will be closely coordinated with the Health, Shelter, and Food Security sectors to ensure a comprehensive and cross-sectoral response. In shelters and transit centres, access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene items will complement health interventions, contributing to the prevention of waterborne diseases and the promotion of safe living conditions..

221 The New Humanitarian, *Stranded: The Trump-induced migration crisis in Mexico*, 26 March 2025, <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news-feature/2025/03/26/stranded-trump-induced-migration-crisis-mexico>.

SOUTHERN CONE

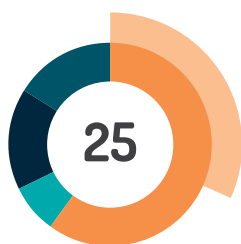
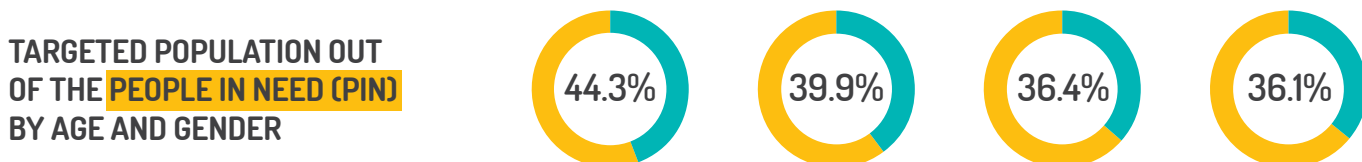
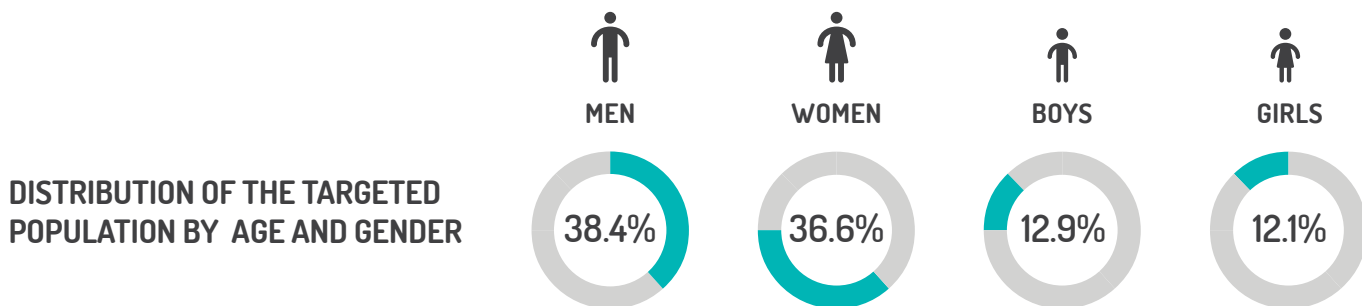
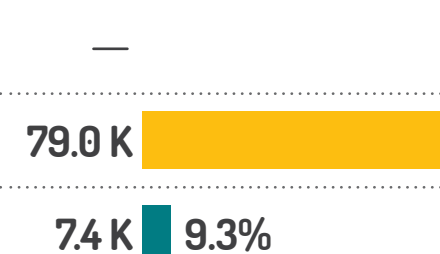
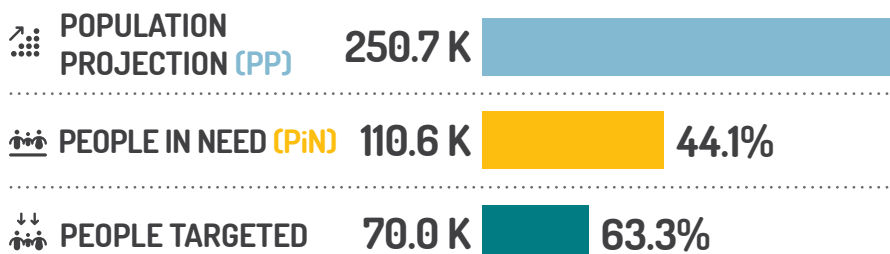


SOUTHERN CONE AT A GLANCE



REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

	CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	15	60.0%
	REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	8	32.0%
	INTERNATIONAL NGO	2	8.0%
	UN AGENCIES	4	16.0%
	OTHERS	4	16.0%

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE







	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ^I	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ^{II}
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$30.72 M	\$135.0 K (0.4%)	\$2.16 M (7.0%)	\$27.27 M (88.9%)	\$1.15 M (3.7%)
ORGANIZATIONS	25	2 (8.0%)	15 (60.0%)	4 (16.0%)	4 (16.0%)















































I. Civil Society Organizations.

II. Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR*

 Population Projection
  People in Need
  People Targeted
 Financial Requirements
  RMRP Partners
  Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

SECTOR							Tier 1 Tier 2		
 EDUCATION**	8.5 K	 7.6%		3.4 K	 40.6%	\$1.21 M	\$391.9 K \$816.9 K	8	3
 FOOD SECURITY	134.9 K	 27.8%		17.7 K	 13.1%	\$1.77 M	\$1.33 M \$434.6 K	4	2
 HEALTH	136.9 K	 28.2%		8.5 K	 6.2%	\$1.84 M	\$1.36 M \$474.8 K	11	4
 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	109.2 K	 22.5%		700	 0.6%	\$100.0 K	- \$100.0 K	1	-
 INTEGRATION	187.2 K	 38.5%		12.0 K	 6.4%	\$6.20 M	\$4.45 M \$1.75 M	18	7
 NUTRITION**	4.8 K	 22.3%		4.5 K	 95.3%	\$190.7 K	\$101.0 K \$89.7 K	2	-
 PROTECTION***	138.6 K	 28.5%		13.9 K	 10.0%	\$3.57 M	\$2.59 M \$977.7 K	12	2
 CHILD PROTECTION**	18.3 K	 16.5%		7.0 K	 38.4%	\$1.32 M	\$448.5 K \$871.8 K	7	1
 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	79.2 K	 16.3%		4.5 K	 5.7%	\$474.3 K	\$335.8 K \$138.5 K	5	1
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	33.9 K	 7.0%		45	 0.1%	\$380.9 K	\$285.5 K \$95.4 K	4	-
 SHELTER	142.6 K	 29.4%		17.9 K	 12.5%	\$5.97 M	\$3.60 M \$2.37 M	8	2
 WASH	62.9 K	 12.9%		1.2 K	 2.0%	\$598.7 K	\$201.7 K \$397.0 K	5	2
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT	-	-		13.6 K	-	\$4.75 M	\$3.88 M \$870.1 K	6	-
 COMMON SERVICES****	-	-		-	-	\$2.34 M	\$759.1 K \$1.58 M	3	-





* These figures do not include data from countries where no corresponding activities are planned by partners, or where no PiN data was available. For details, please see the respective Sector chapters in the RMRP. Additionally, while not being Sectors, data for Financial Support and for Common Services is included to inform on the overall targets and distribution of financial requirements in the RMRP 2026.

** To better reflect the reality of sectors with specific population groups, their projection figure refers to either children (111.1K for Education and Child Protection) or to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (21.4K for Nutrition). The total projected population for the remaining Sectors and Sub-Sectors is of 485.85K.

*** This includes Support Spaces.

**** This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.

KEY FIGURES BY COUNTRY

	Population Projection	People in Need	People Targeted	Financial Requirements	
					Tier 1 Tier 2
ARGENTINA	378.1 K	70.5 K	26.4 K	\$9.86 M	\$6.10 M \$3.76 M
BOLIVIA	124.6 K	16.7 K	43.2 K	\$9.20 M	\$5.73 M \$3.47 M
PARAGUAY	9.8 K	1.6 K	3.1 K	\$3.08 M	\$1.87 M \$1.21 M
URUGUAY	61.6 K	7.6 K	8.3 K	\$8.58 M	\$6.04 M \$2.53 M



SOUTHERN CONE

SUB-REGIONAL OVERVIEW

More than 200,000 refugees and migrants from Venezuela, along with over 80,000 of other nationalities moving through mixed routes, reside in the four countries that constitutes the Southern Cone, primarily in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The context in this sub-region is shaped by contrasting socio-political dynamics and evolving migration and asylum policies. In addition, Bolivia serves as a key transit corridor for nearly 100,000 migrants and refugees each year, many of whom face harsh climatic conditions, exposure to organized crime, and a fragile protection environment that puts their safety and well-being at risk.

Argentina—long recognized for its inclusive, rights-based migration and asylum policies and its generally welcoming social environment—continues to provide accessible pathways to legal residency through the MERCOSUR visa framework. The Special Regularization Regime for Venezuelan nationals launched in September 2024 and concludes in January 2025.²²² The initiative had facilitated the documentation of nearly 8,000 Venezuelans through simplified requirements, such as the acceptance of expired identification documents and reduced apostille demands. While the measure significantly improved access to residence permits, its end in January 2025 left several cases pending review or requiring follow-up, underscoring the importance of sustained technical assistance and linkages to integration services to ensure long-term outcomes. In parallel, the promulgation of Decree 366/2025²²³ introduced significant amendments to the National Migration Law (Law No. 25.871), while

the Decree 646/2025 regulated the Refugee Law.²²⁴ Both instruments collectively tighten procedures for entry, residence, and regularization and asylum, introducing more restrictive requirements for documentation and permanency in the country. These changes, coupled with ongoing reforms to citizenship procedures and regulations related to health and education, could potentially present additional difficulties to regularization and protection of rights, particularly for refugees and migrants in vulnerable situations.

On 11 November 2025, through Decree 793/2025, the Government of Argentina transferred the National Directorate for Migration (DNM) from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of National Security, with the stated aim of reinforcing security oversight of migration policies. Subsequently, on 26 November,²²⁵ the Ministry of National Security announced the transformation of the former DNM into a new Migration Agency, modelled—according to the Government—on the U.S. Border Patrol structure.

Uruguay maintains a welcoming approach with updated mechanisms for regularization, grounded in a human-rights-based migration and refugee policy framework. This positions the country as a consistent destination in the Southern Cone.

The country has implemented the National Integration Plan for Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees for 2023–2024²²⁶, which outlines strategic actions to strengthen integration and access to services for migrants and refugees. Following the change of government in March 2025, the National Migration Board—chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—was expanded to include additional ministries, such as Education and Housing. A

222 National Directorate of Migration via Resolution 388/2024, December 2024, <https://www.sajj.gob.ar/extendieron-vigencia-regimen-especial-regularizacion-migratoria-para-venezolanos-extendieron-vigencia-regimen-especial-regularizacion-migratoria-para-venezolanos-nv45040-2024-12-19/123456789-0abc-040-54ti-lpssedadevon>.

223 Government of Argentina, Decree DNU 366 / 2025, 28 May 2025, <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/decreto-366-2025-413297>.

224 Chequeado, "El Gobierno reglamentó la Ley de Refugiados: en qué consisten los cambios y qué muestran los datos sobre las solicitudes de 2024", 17 September 2025, <https://chequeado.com/el-explicador/el-gobierno-reglamento-la-ley-de-refugiados-en-que-consisten-los-cambios-y-que-muestran-los-datos-sobre-las-solicitudes-de-2024/>.

225 El País, Argentina crea una Agencia Nacional de Migraciones con más poder policial, 25 November 2025, <https://elpais.com/argentina/2025-11-26/argentina-crea-una-agencia-nacional-de-migraciones-con-mas-poder-de-policia.html>.

226 Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional, "Plan Nacional de Integración para personas migrantes, solicitantes de refugio y refugiadas", December 2023, <https://www.gub.uy/agencia-uruguaya-cooperacion-internacional/comunicacion/publicaciones/plan-nacional-integracion-para-personas-migrantes-solicitantes-refugio>.

new policy framework for 2025–2030 is currently under development and is expected to maintain the focus on integration, although its final structure and title have yet to be defined.

In parallel, the Government of Uruguay extended both the “Residency for Roots” (*Residencia por Arraigo*) and the prima facie refugee recognition scheme for Venezuelans until 23 November 2025. These measures aim to reduce the current asylum backlog, now reaching approximately 31,975 cases, including former asylum seekers without regular status. As of the end of September 2025, a total of 5,728 applications for residence permits under the *arraigo* (rootedness) category had been submitted in Uruguay, of which 2,882 had already been approved.

At the same time, arrivals of Cuban nationals have steadily increased, making them the fastest-growing migrant and refugee community in the country. Many Cubans arrive seeking international protection or regularization pathways, placing additional pressure on asylum and residence systems originally designed for smaller caseloads.

In **Bolivia**, the socio-economic context remains fragile, marked by high inflation, widespread labour informality, limited institutional capacity, and political tensions that continue to affect the operational environment. The country’s role as a transit corridor, with approximately 80,000 migrants and refugees crossing annually,²²⁷ mostly en route to Chile, adds complexity to the response, amid the presence of organized crime groups involved in human trafficking and smuggling.²²⁸

The humanitarian situation deteriorated following the April 2025 bilateral readmission agreement between Bolivia and Chile.²²⁹ Since its entry into force in late March, authorities have reported immediate “re-conductions” of individuals intercepted near the border, often without adequate screening to identify protection needs or vulnerabilities. Combined with stricter controls in northern Chile, these

measures have diverted movement of refugees and migrants toward remote, high-altitude crossing through Pisiga and Colchane, exposing migrants and refugees to extreme cold, altitude sickness, accidents, and trafficking risks. In 2025, at least six migrant deaths were reported along the route to Chile—mainly due to cardiovascular complications and hypothermia—making it one of the most dangerous segments of the Andean Corridor.²³⁰

The presidential elections held in August 2025, followed by a runoff on 19 October, resulted in the victory of Senator Rodrigo Paz Pereira, marking the end of nearly two decades of governance by the Movement for Socialism (MAS), with the exception of the brief interim government in 2019–2020. This political transition may lead to adjustments in migration governance and refugee protection frameworks in 2026, as the incoming centrist administration has taken office in November and will redefine national priorities and institutional arrangements.

In 2025, **Paraguay’s** protection landscape underwent a significant shift following the signing of a Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) with the United States on 14 August.²³¹ The agreement enables the transfer of certain asylum seekers present in U.S. territory to Paraguay for the examination of their protection claims, in accordance with national legislation and under the supervision of the National Refugee Commission (CONARE). This development represents a major milestone in Paraguay’s engagement in regional asylum governance, expanding its role beyond national borders. While the government retains discretion to assess and accept individual cases, the agreement presents new operational challenges for institutional capacity, resource allocation, and the need to ensure adequate reception conditions and compliance with international protection standards. The corresponding STCA implementation plan—with further details on the number, nationality, and profiles of asylum seekers to be transferred—has not yet been disclosed.

227 Estimate based on IOMs’ Registration at Flow Monitoring Points (FMR) in the border with Chile (Pisiga/Colchane).

228 MMC, ProLAC, *Dinámicas migratorias y riesgos de protección en los movimientos de retorno norte-sur en las Américas*, May 2025. https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/387_ProLAC-MMC-Migration-dynamics-protection-risks-returns-South-America-ES.pdf.

229 *The Chile–Bolivia bilateral agreement on migration management, signed in 2024, establishes operational procedures for the reciprocal return (reconducción) of persons who have entered irregularly across the shared border. Under the agreed procedure, if Carabineros (uniformed police) or the Army find a Bolivian citizen or a national of a third country within 10 kilometers of the border inside Chilean territory, the person is referred to the Chilean PDI (investigative police) personnel to be handed over to Bolivian authorities following biometric registration: Government of Chile, Learn how the new protocol for redirecting migrants to Bolivia works, <https://www.gob.cl/en/news/learn-how-the-new-protocol-for-redirecting-migrants-to-bolivia-works/>.*

230 IOM, *Missing Migrants Project*, <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/region/americas>.

231 U.S. Department of State, *Press Release: Signing of a Safe Third Country Agreement with Paraguay*, 14 August 2025, <https://www.state.gov/releases/2025/08/signing-of-a-safe-third-country-agreement-with-paraguay/>.

MAIN NEEDS

The Southern Cone sub-region continues to reflect wide disparities in needs and vulnerabilities among refugees and migrants. Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay function primarily as destination countries, where socioeconomic integration, access to employment, and affordable rental housing remain top priorities. In contrast, Bolivia continues to serve mainly as a transit country, facing major challenges related to both legal protection – including access to regular status and asylum procedures – and physical protection, with migrants and refugees exposed to smuggling, violence, and exploitation along transit routes. Access to safe drinking water, sufficient and nutritionally adequate food, dignified temporary shelter, and basic health care services also remain limited. Among those most affected in Bolivia are children and pregnant or lactating women in-transit, who face heightened protection and health risks.

In Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, regularization initiatives have improved access to rights, yet protection gaps persist, particularly for individuals facing documentation delays or pending renewals. Many recently regularized Venezuelans continue to encounter difficulties in validating educational credentials, accessing formal employment, and enrolling in social protection schemes. As a result, legal counselling, labour inclusion, and education pathways remain top priorities for 2026. These integration challenges are further exacerbated by economic slowdowns and the limited capacity of labour markets to absorb new entrants, increasing the risk of informality and socioeconomic vulnerability.

In Bolivia, funding constraints have significantly reduced humanitarian coverage, particularly in border areas where basic needs and protection risks intersect. The readmission agreement with Chile has intensified cross-border movements, increasing exposure to violence, extortion, and trafficking. Refugees and migrants arriving through irregular, high-altitude routes often require urgent assistance, including food, water, shelter, medical care, and information on rights and asylum procedures. Women, children, and LGBTQI+ individuals face heightened risks of GBV and exploitation along these routes. Decrease in funding levels further threatens the continuity of essential services, placing additional strain on local responders. Without renewed and predictable investment, thousands of refugees and migrants risk remaining unassisted in 2026.

SCOPE OF THE RESPONSE AND PRIORITIES

For the RMRP 2026, the response in the Southern Cone will focus on three interconnected pillars:

- Protection and documentation
- Socioeconomic and community integration
- Humanitarian assistance in mobility contexts

In Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, partners will consolidate the progress achieved through recent regularization processes by expanding access to legal assistance, documentation follow-up, and rights awareness campaigns. Post-regularization support will prioritize facilitating access to formal employment, education, financial inclusion, and adequate housing. Efforts will further reinforce community-based protection for women, youth, and LGBTQI+ migrants and refugees, while promoting social cohesion and anti-xenophobia initiatives at local and national levels. Close coordination with public institutions will remain central to ensure sustainability, policy alignment, and inclusion within national systems.

In Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, partners will build on the progress achieved through recent regularization processes by expanding access to legal assistance, documentation follow-up, and rights awareness campaigns. Post-regularization efforts will prioritize facilitating access to formal employment, education, financial services, and adequate housing. Community-based protection mechanisms for women, youth, and LGBTQI+ refugees and migrants will be further strengthened, alongside initiatives that foster social cohesion and combat xenophobia at both local and national levels. Sustained coordination with public institutions will remain essential to ensure policy alignment, long-term inclusion, and the sustainability of achieved results.

In Bolivia, the response will emphasize border protection, provision of information along the route life-saving assistance, and anti-trafficking measures. Key action will include distribution and pre-positioning of essential supplies, the reinforcement of humanitarian operations in Pisiga and other high-altitude areas, and enhanced cross-border coordination with Chilean and Peruvian counterparts. Efforts will aim to uphold non-refoulement guarantees, ensure access to asylum procedures, and strengthen referral mechanisms for asylum seekers and survivors of violence or exploitation. All interventions will integrate AGD sensitive approaches, ensure AAP, and promote localization through partnerships with local and community-based organizations.

Across the Southern Cone, the response will bridge humanitarian and development efforts, ensuring continuity beyond emergency aid and alignment with national UN Cooperation Frameworks. Strengthening data and evidence generation on population figures, mobility dynamics and priority needs will remain a cornerstone of joint efforts among partners. This is particularly critical in Bolivia, where limited public information fails to capture the realities of refugees and migrants in-transit or in irregular situations, underscoring the need for coordinated data collection, analysis, and information-sharing to inform evidence-based programming and advocacy.




RESPONSE PROGRAMMING PRACTICES

In the context of reduced funding, partners will prioritize cost-efficient, high-impact interventions, fostering joint implementation and resource-sharing among agencies, civil society, and local authorities. Localization and capacity-strengthening of migrant- and refugee-led as well as community-based organizations will remain central to promoting sustainability and accountability.

Multi-sectoral coordination—across protection, integration, basic needs, shelter, and health—will ensure comprehensive responses and effective referral mechanisms. Strengthened monitoring systems will incorporate real-time data on documentation progress, service access, and evolving risks, particularly in border areas, enabling adaptive management and alignment with government-led initiatives. The response will also emphasize communication for protection, ensuring timely and reliable information on documentation, rights, and the risks of irregular movement.

Through these collective efforts, R4V partners will continue to maximize impact under constrained resources, upholding a principled, inclusive, and coordinated response for refugees and migrants across the sub-region.

EDUCATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP)	111.1 K	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #4682B4;"></div>
 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)	8.5 K	<div style="width: 7.6%; height: 15px; background-color: #FFC000;"></div> 7.6%
 PEOPLE TARGETED	3.4 K	<div style="width: 40.6%; height: 15px; background-color: #008080;"></div> 40.6%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.21 M

TIER 1: \$391.9 K

TIER 2: \$816.9 K



RMRP PARTNERS 8

SECTOR LEADS:

ADRA¹, ALIANZA POR VENEZUELA¹,
FUNDACION MIRARES¹, IOM^{1,2,3,4}, SCALABRINI
FOUNDATION², SEMILLAS³, CPUED⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugee and migrant children in the Southern Cone continue to face multiple barriers to accessing and thriving in education. The main challenges identified include:

- **Insufficient school materials and learning resources**, with limited enrolment, attendance, and active participation in formal education.
- **Persistent barriers to inclusion and social integration**, underscoring the need for initiatives that foster intercultural dialogue and peaceful coexistence between migrant, refugee and host community students.
- **Limited institutional and teacher capacity**, as schools require training, tools and pedagogical support to address diverse learning psychosocial needs.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Provision of school materials.** Distribute school kits and didactic resources to refugee, migrant and affected host community children to promote access to education, enhance participation, and improve school retention.
- **Inclusive education and coexistence.** Implement intercultural and social inclusion activities within schools, including awareness-raising campaigns, cultural engagement initiatives, and peer learning exchanges to foster dialogue, tolerance, and integration.

- **Teacher training and institutional support.** Strengthen the capacities of educators and socio-educational actors through workshops and technical assistance on inclusive methodologies, rights-based approaches and psychosocial support tailored to the needs of refugee and migrant children.

These interventions will be implemented primarily in Argentina, with complementary actions in other Southern Cone countries hosting school-age migrant and refugee children.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Education Sector will combine in-kind assistance, including school kits and educational materials with capacity-building activities for teachers and education stakeholders. Technical support will be provided to public education systems to promote inclusive practices and strengthen coordination with Ministries of Education and local institutions.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Education interventions will be closely coordinated with the Protection and Health sectors to ensure effective referral pathways and psychosocial support for children with specific needs, promoting a holistic and child-centred response across the Southern Cone.

FOOD SECURITY

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 485.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

134.9 K

27.8%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

17.7 K

13.1%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.77 M

TIER 1: \$1.33 M

TIER 2: \$434.6 K



RMRP PARTNERS 4

SECTOR LEADS: ADRA^{1,4}, LAZOS DE LIBERTAD¹, SJM¹, UNICEF², SCALABRINI FOUNDATION², IOM³, UNHCR³, SEDHU⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Migrants and refugees in the Southern Cone continue to face challenges in securing safe and sufficient food. The primary gaps include:

- **Limited access to safe and adequate food**, particularly among newly arrived or economically vulnerable households without regular income or access to social assistance.
- **Economic instability and high living costs**, which restrict refugees' and migrants' ability to purchase sufficient and nutritious food in local markets.
- **Dependence on humanitarian assistance**, as many households remain unable to meet their basic food needs without external support.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Immediate food assistance.** Distribution of food kits and meal support for migrants and refugees facing severe or moderate food insecurity, prioritizing those without income or access to national assistance programmes.
- **Support for food access and availability.** Facilitation of community-based mechanisms or partnerships with local actors to improve regular access to food for refugee and migrant households.

These interventions will be implemented in key locations across Argentina, Uruguay, and Bolivia, targeting migrants, refugees, and, where appropriate, vulnerable members of host community.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Food Security Sector will rely primarily on in-kind assistance (e.g. food kits), complemented by CVA (e.g. vouchers for staple goods) in areas with functioning markets. Collaboration with local governments, community kitchens, and civil society organizations will ensure effective targeting and complement existing food security programmes.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Food security actions will be closely coordinated with the Integration and Protection sectors to link immediate food assistance with livelihoods opportunities and to ensure that vulnerable households are referred to complementary services when needed.

HEALTH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 485.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

136.9 K 28.2%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

8.5 K 6.2%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.84 M

TIER 1: \$1.36 M

TIER 2: \$474.8 K



RMRP PARTNERS 11

SECTOR LEADS: ASOENVEAR¹, PSICOVEN¹, UNICEF²,
SCALABRINI FOUNDATION², IOM^{3,4},
UNHCR³, CPUED⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants in the Southern Cone face significant barriers to accessing health services, including:

- **Limited access to primary and specialized healthcare** due to lack of documentation, financial constraints, and language barriers.
- **Gaps in accessing SRH services**, particularly for women and survivors of GBV.
- **High mental health needs**, exacerbated by migration-related stress, trauma, and the limited availability of psychosocial support services.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Access to primary health care.** Support will be provided to ensure inclusive access to primary care for migrants and refugees, including vaccination, maternal and child health, and chronic disease management. Activities will be concentrated in urban and border areas with high population density.
- **Provision of clinical care, SRH services, prenatal care and family planning.** Mobile health units and partnerships with local clinics will be used to reach underserved populations and GBV survivors.
- **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).** Implement community-based MHPSS interventions, including individual and group counselling, training for

community health workers, and referral systems for specialized care.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The sector will deliver assistance through a combination of support to public services, including the provision of medical supplies, equipment, and technical assistance to strengthen local health systems. Capacity building for health personnel to improve service delivery, enhance cultural sensitivity, and ensure inclusive and rights-based care. Direct service provision through mobile units, health brigades, and community outreach activities to reach vulnerable populations.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Health interventions will be closely coordinated with other sectors to enhance impact. Joint programming with the Protection Sector and the GVB Sub-sector will ensure that GBV survivors receive comprehensive medical and psychosocial care, including timely referrals and survivor-centred support. Collaboration with the WASH Sector will help improve hygiene conditions in shelters and informal settlements, reducing health risks linked to poor sanitation, while linkages with the Education Sector will promote health awareness, preventative care, and hygiene practices in schools, fostering safe and health-promoting learning environments.

HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 485.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

109.2 K

22.5%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

700

0.6%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$100.0 K

TIER 1: -

TIER 2: \$100.0 K



RMRP PARTNERS 1

SECTOR LEADS: ADRA^{1,4}, LAZOS DE LIBERTAD¹, SJM¹, UNICEF², SCALABRINI FOUNDATION², IOM³, UNHCR³, SEDHU⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Migrants and refugees in the Southern Cone face significant barriers to safe and affordable transportation to reach basic services and durable solutions. The main challenges identified include:

- **Limited access to safe and affordable transportation**, particularly for those requiring relocation or needing to reach essential services within the country.
- **Economic and service accessibility barriers**, as many cannot afford public transport to reach health, education, or documentation services in destination cities.
- **Protection risks during mobility**, particularly for women, children, and other vulnerable groups exposed to unsafe or exploitative transportation conditions.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Long-distance humanitarian transportation assistance.** Organized bus transfers to support refugees and migrants requiring relocation to destination cities, prioritizing individuals and families at risk or stranded in border or transit areas.
- **Short distance urban transportation assistance.** Transportation support to facilitate access to essential protection, health, education, and integration services, in coordination with local authorities and community actors.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

This sector will combine in-kind support – such as organized bus transfers – and transport vouchers, with direct service provision through local implementing partners. Coordination with municipal programs and community networks will promote sustainability, strengthen public systems, and avoid duplication of efforts.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Humanitarian Transportation Sector will coordinate closely with the Protection and Integration sectors to ensure safe mobility and timely access to essential services. All transportation support will be aligned with protection criteria and embedded with integrated referral mechanisms, addressing the specific needs of vulnerable populations.

INTEGRATION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 485.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

187.2 K

38.5%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

12.0 K

6.4%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$6.20 M

TIER 1: \$4.45 M

TIER 2: \$1.75 M



RMRP PARTNERS 18

SECTOR LEADS:

ADRA¹, ALIANZA POR VENEZUELA¹, FUNDACION MIRARES¹, IOM^{1,2,3,4}, SCALABRINI FOUNDATION², SEMILLAS³, CPUED⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants in the Southern Cone continue to face significant barriers to socio-economic inclusion. The main challenges identified include:

- **Limited access to employment and livelihood opportunities**, driven by challenges in validating academic and professional qualifications, and limited availability of formal job offers aligned with migrants' and refugees' skills.
- **Restricted financial inclusion and entrepreneurship opportunities**, as many refugees and migrants, particularly women, lack access to credit, formal banking, or seed capital to establish or sustain small businesses.
- **Gaps in social cohesion and recognition**, with low public awareness among host communities about the rights and contributions of migrants and refugees, leading to stigmatization and limited participation in local networks and community life, particularly in Bolivia.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The Integration Sector will focus on three main priorities.

- **Access to livelihoods and decent work.** Provision of vocational training, professional and academic validation, job placement, and mentorship programmes in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, targeting refugees, migrants, and vulnerable host community members.
- **Promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment.** Delivery of financial literacy sessions, technical

assistance, and seed capital support, complemented by mentorship, to strengthen small businesses and promote formalization, particularly for women-led initiatives.

- **Social cohesion and inclusion.** Implementation of community-based activities fostering intercultural dialogue, coexistence, and participation between migrants, refugees, and host communities.

Activities will be implemented across major urban and border areas hosting the largest number of refugees and migrants.

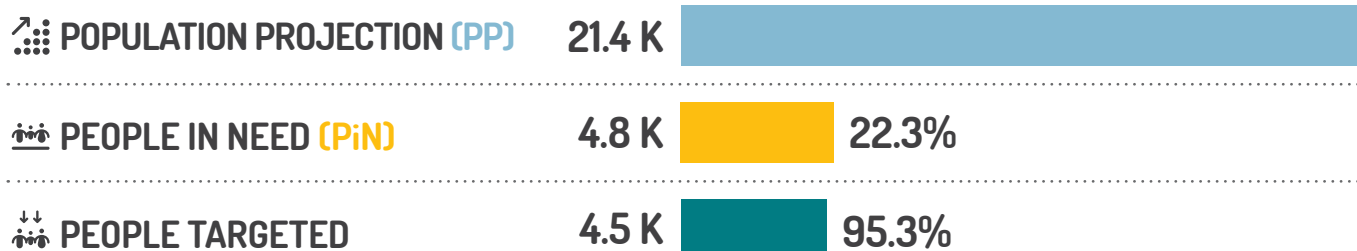
RESPONSE MODALITIES

The sector will adopt a combination of capacity-building, technical assistance, and conditional CVA to support vocational training, entrepreneurship, and recognition processes. In-kind assistance will be applied selectively for the provision of training materials, while partnerships with public institutions, including ministries of labour, education, and universities, will ensure sustainability and alignment with national systems. The overall approach will prioritize local ownership, coordination with national authorities, and alignment with existing integration frameworks.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Integration actions will be coordinated with the Protection, Health, Shelter, and Food Security sectors to ensure that economic inclusion efforts are linked with access to essential services, legal assistance, housing stability, and food security. Joint programming will also promote cross-sector referral pathways and inclusive livelihood strategies to strengthen resilience and self-reliance among refugees, migrants, and host communities.

NUTRITION



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$190.7 K

TIER 1: \$101.0 K

TIER 2: \$89.7 K



RMRP PARTNERS 2

SECTOR LEADS: ADRA^{1,4}, LAZOS DE LIBERTAD¹, SJM¹, UNICEF², SCALABRINI FOUNDATION², IOM³, UNHCR³, SEDHU⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

In Bolivia,²³² migrant and refugee women who are pregnant and lactating as well as children under five face persistent challenges in maintaining adequate nutrition. The main gaps identified include:

- **Limited access to nutritious food and supplements**, particularly for pregnant and lactating women and young children in vulnerable or low-income households.
- **Barriers to accessing local health and nutrition services**, due to lack of documentation, mobility restrictions, and limited-service coverage in certain departments and remote areas.

Response Priorities

- **Provision of nutritional supplements.** Distribution of fortified foods and micronutrient powders for children under five and for pregnant and lactating women identified as at risk of malnutrition.
- **Promotion of healthy feeding practices.** Delivery of awareness sessions and counselling to mothers and caregivers on infant and young child feeding, food hygiene, and adequate maternal diets.
- **Community-based support.** Engagement with local health networks and community workers to strengthen

identification and referral of nutrition cases among refugee and migrant families.

These actions will focus on migrant and refugee households in departments with higher concentrations of Venezuelan and other refugee and migrant populations, prioritizing families with limited access to public health and nutrition programmes.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The sector will combine in-kind assistance, including the distribution of micronutrient and nutritional supplements, with capacity-building for local and community health actors. Implementation will be closely coordinated with municipal health services to ensure complementarity, avoid duplication, and promote integration into national nutrition and health programmes.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Nutrition interventions will be coordinated with the Health and Protection sectors to facilitate access to prenatal, postnatal, and childcare services. This coordination will ensure timely referral, follow-up of vulnerable cases, and enhanced continuity of care, strengthening the overall impact and sustainability of nutrition support.

232 In the Southern Cone, nutrition response activities are only planned in Bolivia in 2026.

PROTECTION

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 485.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

138.6 K

28.5%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

13.9 K

10.0%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$3.57 M

TIER 1: \$2.59 M

TIER 2: \$977.7 K



RMRP PARTNERS 12

SECTOR LEADS: CAREF¹, UNHCR^{1,2,3,4}, MUNASIM
KULLAKITA FOUNDATION², IOM³,
EL PASO⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Key protection challenges of refugees and migrants in the Southern Cone include:

- **Limited access to documentation and regularization pathways or asylum procedures**, despite different initiatives by some of the host governments within the Southern Cone, continues to restrict access to basic services and rights.
- **Lack of reliable information on migratory and asylum procedures** as well as limited access to general information to effectively exercise basic rights.
- **Insufficient legal orientation, counselling, and compliant mechanisms** to ensure timely protection, redress, and accountability.
- **Protection risks for person in-transit through Bolivia** including threats to physical integrity and exposure to death, exploitation and abuse during their journeys.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Support to public policies and legal frameworks.** Strengthen migratory and asylum normative frameworks and procedures through technical assistance and coordination with national authorities.
- **Access to documentation, legal orientation and information.** Provide legal assistance, counselling, and orientation on migration, regularization, and asylum procedures in key urban areas hosting large migrant and refugee populations - including Buenos Aires,

Montevideo, Asunción, La Paz and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. These actions will facilitate access to regular status, rights, and essential services, thereby enabling refugees and migrants to participate more fully in social and economic life.

- **Community-based protection and empowerment.** Promote safe spaces, awareness-raising activities, and training of community leaders, while developing and strengthening complaint and feedback mechanisms. These interventions will reinforce community protection networks, foster social cohesion, and reduce protection risks, particularly for women and children.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The sector will use a combination of modalities, including technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen the capacities of public institutions, local organizations, and civil society organizations to enhance protection systems, service delivery, and coordination mechanism. Direct support to migrants and refugees will provide legal orientation, psychosocial assistance, and referrals to specialized public services, prioritizing individuals at heightened risk of protection violations, including survivors of GBV, children, and persons with specific needs. Community engagement and empowerment will include workshops, information campaigns, and community dialogues to promote awareness and participation. Safe spaces will also be established or supported to strengthen protection, foster social cohesion, and encourage meaningful engagement within host communities.

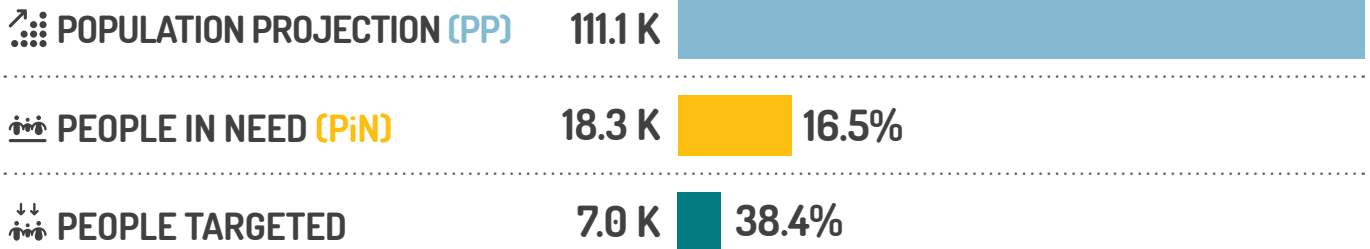
INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Protection interventions will be closely coordinated with other sectors to enhance effectiveness and ensure comprehensive support including:

- **Health Sector:** Collaboration will focus on ensuring comprehensive care for GBV survivors and access to essential health services for refugees and migrants, including those in transit through Bolivia.
- **Education Sector:** Joint actions will help prevent school-based violence, promote safe and inclusive learning environments, and strengthen referral mechanisms for at-risk children and adolescents.
- **Integration Sector:** Linkages will be reinforced to reduce risks of labour exploitation and discrimination by expanding access to decent work, vocational training, and regularization pathways.



CHILD PROTECTION



 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$1.32 M

TIER 1: \$448.5 K

TIER 2: \$871.8 K



RMRP PARTNERS 7

SECTOR LEADS:

CAREF¹, UNHCR^{1,2,3,4}, MUNASIM KULLAKITA FOUNDATION², IOM³, EL PASO⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- Exposure to violence, neglect and exploitation.** Migrant and refugee children across the Southern Cone face protection risks, including exposure to violence, neglect, exploitation, and limited access to child-friendly services.
- Heightened risks among children in-transit.** Children in-transit through Bolivia, particularly UASC, face heightened protection risks, including exposure to exploitation, trafficking, and threats to their physical integrity and lives.
- Gaps in child protection systems.** Across all four countries, child protection systems face gaps in their capacity to provide timely and specialized responses. This includes limited case management mechanisms, insufficient capacity for family tracing and reunification, and restricted access to legal representation or advice in asylum, regularization, and family reunification procedures.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Strengthening child-friendly spaces, psychosocial support, and referral mechanisms for children at risk.** Priority will be given to UASC, children in-transit through Bolivia, and those exposed to violence, neglect, or exploitation, particularly in border areas and urban centres.

- Reinforce national and local child protection systems.** Case management, alternative care arrangements, and coordination mechanisms between authorities and civil society. Capacity-building for public institutions, social workers, and frontline responders will be prioritized to improve service quality and ensure timely and effective responses to protection risks.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The response will adopt a combination of direct assistance, community-based interventions, and institutional capacity strengthening to address protection risks affecting children, women, and LGBTQI+ individuals. Partners will deliver specialized case management and psychosocial support, reinforce referral and coordination mechanisms, and strengthen child protection systems at national and local levels. Capacity-building initiatives targeting authorities and service providers will promote survivor-centred and child-sensitive approaches.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

An integrated, multi-sectoral approach will ensure that protection considerations are mainstreamed across the response. Close coordination with the Education, Health, Integration, and Shelter sectors will enhance access to safe environments, child-friendly and gender-sensitive services, and sustainable inclusion pathways. Collaboration with government institutions and civil society organizations will promote coherent protection systems and the effective inclusion of refugees and migrants in national frameworks.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 485.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 79.2 K 16.3%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 4.5 K 5.7%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$474.3 K

TIER 1: \$335.8 K

TIER 2: \$138.5 K



RMRP PARTNERS 5

SECTOR LEADS:

CAREF¹, UNHCR^{1,2,3,4}, MUNASIM KULLAKITA FOUNDATION², IOM³, EL PASO⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

- Barriers to GBV prevention and response services.** Across the four countries, refugee and migrant women and girls face persistent barriers in accessing GBV prevention and response services, including limited information on available support and inadequate adaptation of existing services to their specific needs.
- Fear of reporting and stigma.** Survivors often experience revictimization when attempting to report incidents to law enforcement, including the refusal to register complaints due to irregular migration status and the lack of survivor-centred approach from security institutions. LGBTQI+ individuals and children face similar discrimination and stigma, which further limits their access to justice and protection.
- Heightened risks for sexual violence and exploitation along irregular transit routes.** In Bolivia, women in transit are exposed to heightened risks of sexual violence, exploitation, and trafficking, particularly along irregular routes and in areas with limited institutional presence or limited humanitarian assistance.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Strengthen prevention, response, and referral mechanisms for GBV,** ensuring that interventions are survivor-centred, age-, gender-, and diversity-sensitive, and accessible to all affected populations.
- Respond to disclosures to GBV cases, provision of psychosocial support, and referrals to specialized services,** while also strengthening the capacity of local authorities, service providers, and community actors

to ensure timely and effective responses. Particular attention will be given to women and girls in-transit through Bolivia, who face heightened risks of violence and exploitation along migration routes. Interventions will include mobile response teams, safe spaces, and enhanced coordination with state institutions and humanitarian partners to ensure continuity of care and protection.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The sector will adopt a combination of modalities, including orientation, psychosocial, and legal assistance provision through safe spaces, and specialized centres. Capacity building for institutions and community actors to strengthen referral mechanisms, enhance survivor-centred responses, and improve coordination. In parallel, training and advocacy efforts will be carried out with governmental areas to raise awareness of the specific protection needs of refugee and migrant women, children, and LGBTQI+ individuals.

In-kind and financial assistance will be provided for survivors and individuals at risk to support recovery, self-reliance, and social reintegration, ensuring that interventions remain accessible, dignified, and sustainable.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The sub-sector will work in close coordination with the Protection and Health sectors to ensure access to SRH and MHPSS services for survivors. Collaboration with the Shelter Sector will facilitate access to safe and dignified accommodation for survivors of GBV, ensuring continuity of care and protection across services.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 485.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 33.9 K 7.0%

 PEOPLE TARGETED 45 0.1%

 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$380.9 K

TIER 1: \$285.5 K

TIER 2: \$95.4 K



RMRP PARTNERS 4

SECTOR LEADS:

CAREF¹, UNHCR^{1,3,4}, IOM^{1,3}, UNICEF²,
SCALABRINI FOUNDATION², EL PASO⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Human trafficking and smuggling remain critical protection concerns across the sub-region. Smuggling is particularly prevalent in Bolivia, where organized criminal networks exploit the inability of migrants and refugees in-transit to cross borders through irregular routes. In Bolivia, reports highlight the need to strengthen oversight and coordination mechanisms to prevent possible interactions between trafficking networks and local actors.²³³ Human trafficking continues to occur, primarily for the purpose of labour exploitation, though cases of sexual exploitation, particularly in border areas, have also been documented. Limited identification mechanisms, weak referral systems, and the lack of specialized services for victims contribute to the persistence of these practices and impede access to justice and protection.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Support to victims of trafficking and those at risk.** Partners will support identification and referral of victims of trafficking, while also providing support to recovery and reintegration.

- **Awareness and information campaigns.** Aimed at refugees and migrants on the protection risks, including human trafficking and smuggling, and safe reporting channels.
- **Capacity building for frontline actors.** Activities will be implemented in coordination with national authorities and civil society, particularly in transit areas, where the risks of exploitation are highest.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Sector will employ a combination of modalities, including information and outreach along key transit routes in Bolivia and other high-risk areas to ensure timely access to protection services and safe reporting channels. Capacity building will target institutions and community actors to strengthen referral mechanisms, improve case management, and enhance coordination with national protection systems. Training and advocacy with government counterparts will raise awareness of the specific protection needs of migrants and refugees, while financial assistance will be provided to victims and at-risk individuals or families to cover basic needs and support recovery and reintegration.

233 MMC, ProLAC, *Dinámicas migratorias y riesgos de protección en los movimientos de retorno norte-sur en las Américas*, May 2025. https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/387_ProLAC-MMC-Migration-dynamics-protection-risks-returns-South-America-ES.pdf; PRETT, IOM, *Diagnóstico Regional sobre la criminalización y persecución del Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes*, https://prett.org/sites/default/files/gbb-uploads/Publicaciones/OIM_-_Diagnostico_Regional_sobre_la_criminalizacion_y_persecucion_del_Trafico_Illicito_de_Migrantes.pdf.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

This Sector will work in close coordination with the Health Sector to ensure access to basic healthcare services, medicines and psychosocial support for victims and individuals at risk, and with the WASH Sector to

guarantee access to safe drinking water and hygiene facilities along transit routes. Collaboration with the Shelter Sector will facilitate access to safe and dignified temporary accommodation for victims and individuals at risk of trafficking and smuggling, ensuring protection and continuity of care.

SHELTER

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 485.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

142.6 K

29.4%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

17.9 K

12.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$5.97 M

TIER 1: \$3.60 M

TIER 2: \$2.37 M



RMRP PARTNERS 8

SECTOR LEADS: ADRA^{1,4}, LAZOS DE LIBERTAD¹, SJM¹,
UNICEF², SCALABRINI FOUNDATION², IOM³,
UNHCR³, SEDHU⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants in the Southern Cone face precarious and unsafe housing conditions that compromise their dignity, health, and protection, including:

- **Insufficient shelter capacity.** In Bolivia, existing shelters have limited capacity and infrastructure to accommodate migrants and refugees in-transit, resulting in inadequate and overcrowding living conditions.
- **Limited access to adequate housing.** Many refugees and migrants live in overcrowded, informal or substandard housing, often without access to basic services such as water, electricity, or sanitation. High rental costs, lack of legal tenancy, discrimination, and unstable income frequently lead to evictions and increased risk of homelessness.
- **Insufficient access to essential household and personal items.** Migrants and refugees in-transit and in-destination, particularly newly arrived families, often lack basic NFIs such as clothing, mattresses, bedding, cooking utensils, and other household supplies necessary to ensure safety, dignity and adequate living conditions.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Provision of temporary shelter and emergency accommodation.** In coordination with local authorities and civil society partners, temporary shelter solutions will be provided for refugees and migrants in-transit, particularly in border areas of Bolivia and major urban centres. These shelters will ensure safe, dignified, and gender-sensitive conditions while linking beneficiaries to protection and basic services.
- **Support for housing stability and rental assistance.** Rental subsidies, information on available housing support mechanisms will be prioritized for vulnerable households, including families with children, female-headed households, older persons, and persons with disabilities, migrant and refugee families with children and female-headed households. These measures aim to prevent evictions, reduce overcrowding, and promote long-term integration within host communities.
- **Distribution of essential NFIs.** Essential household items, such as bedding, kitchen sets, clothing, and seasonal items, will be distributed to newly arrived refugees and migrants, as well as those living in inadequate conditions, particularly during winter months, particularly during colder months.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Sector will adopt a combination of modalities to ensure flexible and context-appropriate shelter support. In-kind assistance will include the distribution of NFIs and shelter kits to meet immediate needs. CVA, including rental subsidies and vouchers for essential household items, will help vulnerable households access safe and adequate housing. In parallel, support to public and community infrastructure will focus on upgrading collective shelters and temporary accommodation facilities to ensure safe, dignified, and inclusive living conditions for migrants, refugees and host communities.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Shelter interventions will be closely coordinated with the GBV and Human Trafficking and Smuggling sub-sectors to ensure access to safe shelter options for GBV survivors and individuals at heightened protection risks. Collaboration with the WASH Sector will focus on improving access to water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities within shelters and informal settlements, ensuring dignity and public health standards. In coordination with the Integration Sector, housing support will be linked to income-generating initiatives and livelihood opportunities to promote self-reliance, reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance, and strengthen social cohesion within host communities.

WASH

 POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 485.8 K

 PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

62.9 K 12.9%

 PEOPLE TARGETED

1.2 K | 2.0%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$598.7 K

TIER 1: \$201.7 K

TIER 2: \$397.0 K



RMRP PARTNERS 5

SECTOR LEADS:

ADRA^{1,4}, LAZOS DE LIBERTAD¹, SJM¹, UNICEF², SCALABRINI FOUNDATION², IOM³, UNHCR³, SEDHU⁴

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Paraguay, (4) Uruguay

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Migrants and refugees in the Southern Cone continue to face significant WASH-related challenges that compromise health, dignity, and protection, including:

- **Limited access to safe water sources.** This issue is particularly acute in Bolivia, where structural water scarcity and inadequate infrastructure restrict reliable access to potable water in several departments hosting refugees and migrants.
- **Insufficient sanitation facilities.** Many border areas, host communities, and temporary shelters lack functional toilets and proper waste management systems, leading to increased health and environmental risks.
- **Inadequate hygiene conditions.** Numerous households lack the resources and infrastructure needed to maintain essential hygiene practices, including regular handwashing, menstrual hygiene management, and safe water storage.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- **Improving access to WASH services.** Expand the availability and reliability of safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, with a particular focus on underserved and high-risk areas in Bolivia and other parts of the Southern Cone.
- **Distribution of hygiene items.** Provide hygiene kits and essential WASH supplies to vulnerable households, prioritizing women, children, and individuals living in precarious or informal conditions to safeguard health and dignity.

- **Community-based hygiene promotion.** Implement initiatives that foster safe hygiene practices and behaviour change, ensuring participation and ownership by local communities through awareness campaigns, the provision of essential materials and improved access to adequate facilities.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The sector will combine in-kind assistance – including the distribution of hygiene kits, containers, and cleaning materials – with technical support and capacity-building for local partners, service providers, and community leaders. Coordination with municipal governments and water authorities will enhance the sustainability and continuity of services, while ensuring alignment with national WASH policies and standards. These efforts aim to promote local ownership and strengthen public systems for long-term impact.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

WASH actions will be implemented in close coordinated with the Health and Shelter sectors to:

- Reduce exposure to waterborne diseases and related public health risks through improved access to clean water and sanitation.
- Enhance living conditions in shelters, informal settlements, and host communities by ensuring adequate WASH facilities and hygiene promotion.
- Facilitate cross-sector referrals to ensure vulnerable families receive comprehensive, complementary assistance and protection services.

REGIONAL

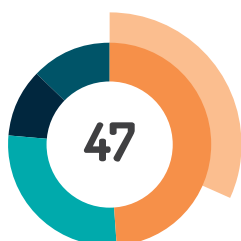
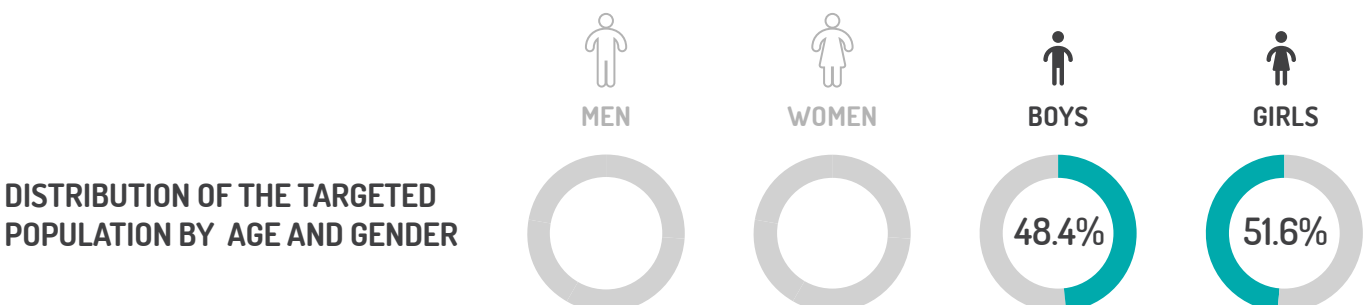
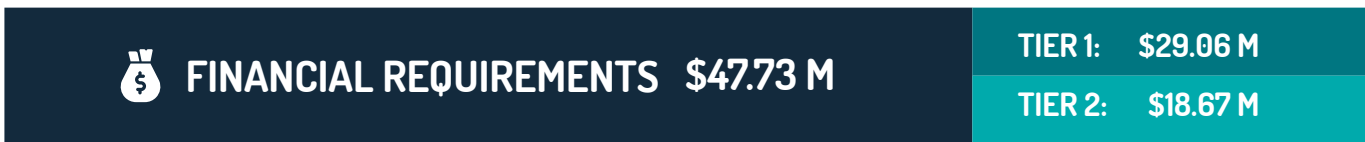




EDUCATION

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

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ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	23	48.9%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	15	31.9%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	13	27.7%
UN AGENCIES	5	10.6%
OTHERS	6	12.8%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

EDUCATION: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM

 Population Projection	 People in Need	 People Targeted
 Financial Requirements	 RMRP Partners	 Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners		
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2			
BRAZIL	476.2 K	141.2 K	29.6%	24.6 K	17.4%	\$4.90 M	\$3.44 M \$1.46 M	7	1	
CHILE	307.4 K	63.2 K	20.6%	1.2 K	1.9%	\$354.9 K	\$223.9 K \$131.0 K	3	-	
COLOMBIA	1.79 M	541.7 K	30.2%	153.3 K	28.3%	\$12.91 M	\$10.86 M \$2.05 M	10	-	
ECUADOR	308.8 K	114.0 K	36.9%	23.2 K	20.3%	\$11.67 M	\$5.50 M \$6.17 M	21	5	
PERU	1.12 M	195.3 K	17.5%	35.5 K	18.2%	\$13.27 M	\$6.78 M \$6.49 M	16	6	
CARIBBEAN										
ARUBA	2.0 K	224	11.4%	76	33.9%	\$23.0 K	- \$23.0 K	1	-	
CURAÇAO	2.5 K	628	25.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC*	33.9 K	6.4 K	19.0%	-	-	\$175.0 K	- \$175.0 K	2	-	
GUYANA*	10.0 K	5.2 K	52.0%	-	-	\$114.1 K	\$87.7 K \$26.3 K	2	-	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	7.0 K	5.5 K	78.0%	4.3 K	79.1%	\$1.55 M	\$1.45 M \$100.0 K	2	-	
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO										
COSTA RICA	14.1 K	7.1 K	50.5%	665	9.4%	\$144.5 K	\$14.5 K \$130.0 K	2	-	
MEXICO	45.1 K	19.3 K	42.8%	1.2 K	6.4%	\$1.14 M	\$130.0 K \$1.01 M	2	-	
PANAMA	14.0 K	4.7 K	33.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOUTHERN CONE										
ARGENTINA	82.1 K	3.1 K	3.8%	1.3 K	41.2%	\$260.7 K	\$33.0 K \$227.7 K	3	1	
BOLIVIA	29.8 K	13.2 K	44.4%	1.8 K	13.9%	\$790.2 K	\$201.0 K \$589.2 K	3	-	
PARAGUAY	2.3 K	251	10.8%	50	19.9%	\$37.1 K	\$37.1 K -	1	-	
URUGUAY	12.0 K	971	8.1%	260	26.8%	\$120.8 K	\$120.8 K -	4	2	

*Although no targeted individuals are reported, financial requirements are included as partners have submitted and requested funding to implement key interventions—including capacity-building, infrastructure, campaigns, and other activities essential to enable and sustain an effective response.

EDUCATION: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



EDUCATION

Access to education for migrant and refugee children across Latin America and the Caribbean remains constrained by multiple, overlapping barriers that limit the full exercise of this right. Persistent challenges, including lack of documentation, limited school capacity, high associated costs, and language or cultural barriers – continue to hinder enrolment and retention. Emerging factors such as insecurity, armed violence, and prolonged mobility further disrupt learning continuity, exacerbate education gaps, and undermine children's right to inclusive, quality education. The Education Sector will focus on three main priorities:

Access, enrolment, and retention in national education systems: Partners in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and the Caribbean will work to ensure the enrolment and retention of refugee and migrant children in national education systems.²³⁴

- Brazil will promote enrolment through multilingual approaches, improve school infrastructure, train teachers, and ensure access to learning materials, school meals, and transportation.
- Colombia will strengthen the Ministry of Education's Active Search strategy, supporting enrolment and certification, particularly in early childhood and secondary education.
- Ecuador will focus on re-enrolment and access for children and adolescents in provinces facing the greatest barriers.
- Peru will facilitate school access through family guidance and strengthening school capacity.

In the Caribbean, families will receive support for school registration, while language classes will be offered to overcome linguistic barriers. Actions will focus on strengthening institutional and community capacities to ensure inclusive, quality education for all migrant and

refugee children. This includes the provision of school materials, food, transportation, and furniture, support with documentation, and the establishment of temporary learning spaces where needed. Partners will also provide guidance to families, conduct information campaigns on enrolment procedures, and promote inclusive, protective and safe learning environments. All interventions will be closely coordinated with national and local education authorities and civil society organizations to ensure sustainability and alignment with public education systems.

Addressing learning gaps through flexible and inclusive education: To mitigate learning disruptions and promote educational continuity, partners will implement remedial programmes, flexible learning modalities, intercultural methodologies, and psychosocial support. Technical assistance and teacher training will be central to these efforts.

- Colombia will focus on training teachers in curriculum adaptation and flexible assessment methods.
- Ecuador and Peru will provide remedial classes, accelerated learning opportunities, and intercultural pedagogical approaches to support inclusion.
- Central America and Mexico will promote flexible education models and remedial programmes to reach children affected by mobility and displacement.
- Chile will promote resilience education systems with a lifelong learning approach.
- Southern Cone countries will enhance teacher capacities through workshops on inclusive methodologies and rights-based education approaches.

234 Brazil's response includes indigenous children and youth, thereby addressing linguistic, cultural, and systemic barriers.

Promoting recognition, validation, and accreditation of prior learning for primary and secondary education:

The Education Sector will work closely with Ministries of Education and local authorities to simplify enrolment processes, close access gaps, and improve school retention among refugee and migrant children and adolescents. Efforts will support the implementation of the Policy for Recognition, Validation, and Accreditation (RVA)²³⁵ of learning outcomes across the Central American Integration System (SICA) and Mexico, enabling students to continue their education.

- Colombia, Central America, and Mexico will strengthen certification and academic recognition mechanisms through technical assistance and inter-institutional coordination.

- Peru will provide technical support to teachers and education authorities in applying inclusive practices and flexible learning pathways.
- The Caribbean will facilitate access to language certification, improving educational and professional mobility for migrant and refugee learners.

The Education Sector will coordinate closely with the Protection, Health, Nutrition, WASH, and Integration sectors. This intersectoral collaboration will enhance access to complementary services such as psychosocial support, school feeding, and water and sanitation in schools, while also supporting academic recognition and safeguarding children from violence and discrimination. These coordinated efforts will foster safe, inclusive, and resilient learning environments that promote both educational continuity and well-being.



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235 Central American Integration System (SICA), CECC Resolution 01-2022: Approval of the Regional Policy for the Recognition, Validation, and Accreditation of Learning Outcomes/Competencies in the Countries of the SICA Region and Mexico, April 28, 2022. https://www.sica.int/documentos/resolucion-cecc-01-2022-aprobacion-de-la-politica-regional-de-reconocimiento-validacion-acreditacion-de-resultados-de-aprendizaje-competencias-de-los-paises-de-la-region-sica-y-mexico_1_131687.html



FOOD SECURITY

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

© WFP/Rosana Berenguel

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 13.26 M

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 4.36 M **32.9%**

PEOPLE TARGETED 340.8 K **7.8%**

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$70.41 M

TIER 1: \$47.29 M

TIER 2: \$23.12 M



MEN



WOMEN

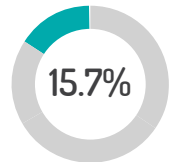
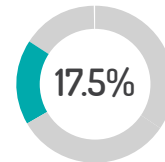
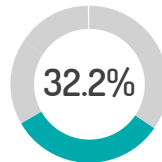
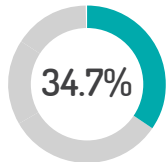


BOYS

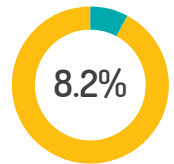
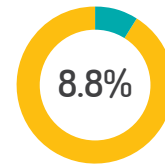
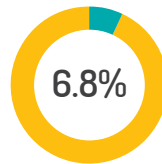
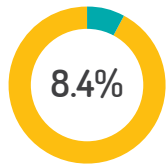


GIRLS

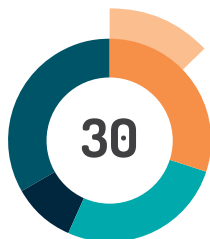
DISTRIBUTION OF THE TARGETED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER



TARGETED POPULATION OUT OF THE PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) BY AGE AND GENDER



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	9	30.0%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	4	13.3%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	8	26.7%
UN AGENCIES	3	10.0%
OTHERS	10	33.3%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

FOOD SECURITY: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM



Population Projection



People in Need



People Targeted



Financial Requirements



RMRP Partners



Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners	
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2		
BRAZIL	1.29 M	414.4 K	32.2%	44.7 K	10.8%	\$7.33 M	\$5.55 M \$1.78 M	9	1
CHILE	1.42 M	327.8 K	23.0%	4.5 K	1.4%	\$4.12 M	\$4.12 M -	2	-
COLOMBIA	6.44 M	1.92 M	29.7%	107.6 K	5.6%	\$14.56 M	\$9.55 M \$5.01 M	5	-
ECUADOR	949.2 K	464.5 K	48.9%	156.8 K	33.8%	\$27.41 M	\$16.62 M \$10.79 M	10	1
PERU	3.64 M	2.01 M	55.3%	119.2 K	5.9%	\$14.12 M	\$9.60 M \$4.52 M	9	-
CARIBBEAN									
ARUBA	13.7 K	5.8 K	42.0%	461	8.0%	\$27.6 K	- \$27.6 K	1	-
CURAÇAO	9.7 K	7.0 K	72.0%	1.5 K	21.5%	\$150.0 K	- \$150.0 K	1	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	116.8 K	39.7 K	34.0%	3.0 K	7.6%	\$144.0 K	\$144.0 K -	1	-
GUYANA	32.2 K	17.4 K	54.0%	300	1.7%	\$88.5 K	- \$88.5 K	1	-
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	32.5 K	21.1 K	65.0%	1.2 K	5.9%	\$155.0 K	\$155.0 K -	1	-
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO									
COSTA RICA	51.3 K	22.3 K	43.4%	5.8 K	26.0%	\$361.0 K	\$30.0 K \$331.0 K	2	-
MEXICO	167.5 K	67.8 K	40.4%	-	-	-	- -	-	-
PANAMA	81.9 K	24.7 K	30.1%	-	-	-	- -	-	-
SOUTHERN CONE									
ARGENTINA	378.1 K	96.0 K	25.4%	7.6 K	7.9%	\$1.07 M	\$905.0 K \$161.0 K	2	-
BOLIVIA	124.6 K	78.9 K	63.3%	8.2 K	10.3%	\$281.1 K	\$187.5 K \$93.6 K	1	-
PARAGUAY	9.8 K	2.8 K	28.2%	450	16.2%	\$133.5 K	\$133.5 K -	1	-
URUGUAY	61.6 K	9.8 K	15.9%	1.8 K	17.9%	\$288.1 K	\$108.1 K \$180.0 K	4	2

FOOD SECURITY: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



FOOD SECURITY

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

To address widespread food insecurity among refugees and migrants—particularly new arrivals, those in transit, and Indigenous Peoples—the Food Security Sector will focus on three main priorities:

- **Immediate food assistance:** Provision of hot meals, food kits, and CVA to the most vulnerable migrants and refugees in transit or stranded along border, transit and hinterland areas. Community kitchens and shelters will be reinforced to meet nutritional needs.
- **Access to national food programmes:** Strengthen inclusion in national and local food assistance systems by simplifying procedures and developing multilingual materials, targeting groups facing administrative or documentation barriers.
- **Sustainable food solutions:** Promote agroforestry, bio-gardens, and community-based food production to enhance resilience and self-reliance among refugees, migrants, and host communities.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Food Security Sector will employ a combination of response modalities to ensure effective, flexible, and context-specific assistance. This includes:

- **In-kind support**, such as food kits and hot meals, to meet immediate nutritional needs of refugees, migrants, and vulnerable host community members.
- **Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)** to enhance autonomy, dignity, and beneficiaries' preferences.
- **Technical capacity building** for public services and community-based initiatives, strengthening food systems and inclusion in national programmes.
- **Support to community kitchens, school feeding programmes, and government food schemes**, ensuring regular access to nutritious meals, particularly for children, pregnant and lactating women, and Indigenous Peoples.

- **Livelihood and agroforestry projects** to promote sustainable food production, climate resilience, and self-reliance among migrants, refugees and host communities.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Food Security Sector will pursue integrated, multi-sectoral interventions to maximize impact, efficiency and cost-sustainability while ensuring protection-sensitive-delivery that upholds safety, dignity, and long-term resilience. Food assistance will be linked to health and nutrition programmes, including enrolment in national health systems and nutritional monitoring for vulnerable groups. WASH interventions will ensure safe water and hygiene practices for food preparation in shelters, schools, and community kitchens. Joint programming with the Education Sector will strengthen school feeding initiatives, improving attendance and learning outcomes for refugees and migrant children. Collaboration with the Protection Sector will help mitigate child labour, exploitation, and GBV risks, while livelihood and integration initiatives will promote self-reliance, income generation, and long-term food security.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

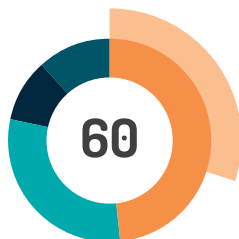
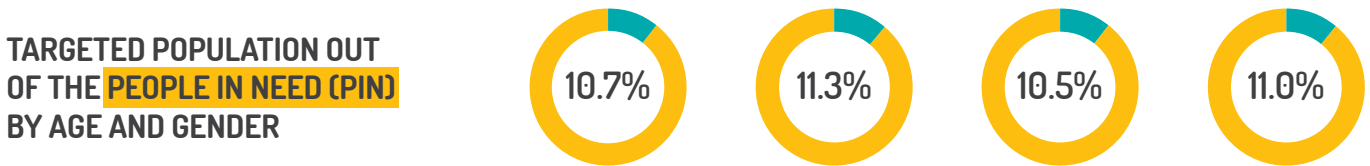
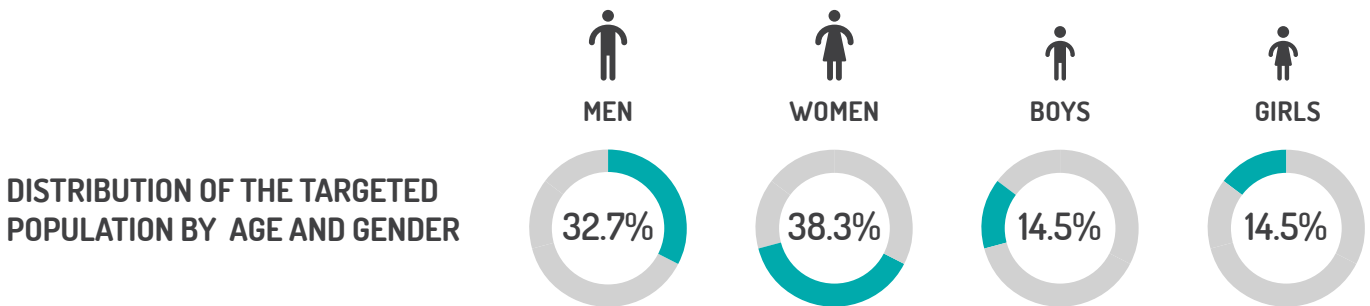
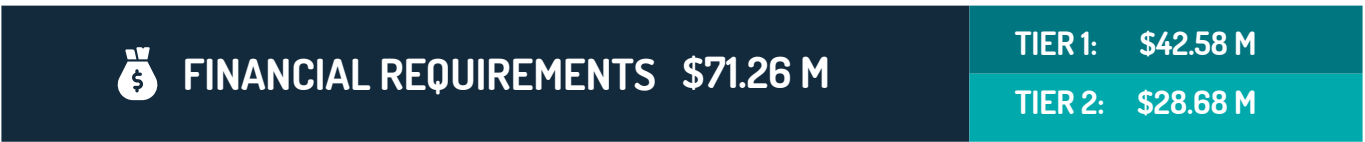
The regional Food Security Sector is guided by humanitarian principles and a commitment to accountability, protection, and inclusivity. All interventions will be evidence-based, context-sensitive, and coordinated, ensuring that assistance responds to the specific needs and capacities of refugees, migrants, and host communities while strengthening their resilience and self-reliance.

An inclusive lens on gender, age, ethnicity, and disability will guide equitable access, while environmental sustainability will be promoted through eco-friendly production and responsible resource use. Strategic criteria will be based on severity of food insecurity, local response capacity, and coordination with other sectors, ensuring collective, people-centered action aligned with humanitarian principles.



OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

© UNICEF















ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	29	48.3%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	18	30.0%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	18	30.0%
UN AGENCIES	6	10.0%
OTHERS	7	11.7%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

HEALTH: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM

 Population Projection	 People in Need	 People Targeted
 Financial Requirements	 RMRP Partners	 Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners		
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2			
BRAZIL	1.29 M	150.9 K	11.7%	36.0 K	23.9%	\$4.99 M	\$2.57 M \$2.42 M	10	1	
CHILE	1.42 M	383.0 K	26.9%	1.3 K	0.3%	\$1.40 M	\$20.0 K \$1.38 M	3	1	
COLOMBIA	6.44 M	2.47 M	38.4%	321.3 K	13.0%	\$33.12 M	\$23.88 M \$9.24 M	19	1	
ECUADOR	949.2 K	395.8 K	41.7%	63.4 K	16.0%	\$9.16 M	\$2.42 M \$6.74 M	20	5	
PERU	3.64 M	1.35 M	37.2%	115.4 K	8.5%	\$15.53 M	\$8.95 M \$6.58 M	21	6	
CARIBBEAN										
ARUBA	13.7 K	5.6 K	41.0%	2.8 K	49.6%	\$257.2 K	\$202.1 K \$55.1 K	1	-	
CURAÇAO	9.7 K	6.7 K	69.0%	1.6 K	23.2%	\$327.0 K	- \$327.0 K	2	-	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	116.8 K	17.5 K	15.0%	560	3.2%	\$340.0 K	\$230.0 K \$110.0 K	2	-	
GUYANA	32.2 K	10.6 K	33.0%	1.1 K	10.4%	\$122.8 K	- \$122.8 K	1	-	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	32.5 K	18.8 K	58.0%	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO										
COSTA RICA	51.3 K	16.5 K	32.2%	3.3 K	19.9%	\$545.0 K	\$325.0 K \$220.0 K	2	-	
MEXICO	167.5 K	77.1 K	46.0%	4.6 K	5.9%	\$2.31 M	\$1.76 M \$550.0 K	2	-	
PANAMA	81.9 K	37.0 K	45.2%	12.6 K	34.1%	\$682.8 K	\$490.0 K \$192.8 K	2	-	
SOUTHERN CONE										
ARGENTINA	378.1 K	112.5 K	29.8%	2.3 K	2.0%	\$443.4 K	\$102.0 K \$341.4 K	4	2	
BOLIVIA	124.6 K	42.3 K	33.9%	6.0 K	14.3%	\$1.12 M	\$1.02 M \$100.0 K	6	1	
PARAGUAY	9.8 K	3.2 K	32.6%	100	3.1%	\$209.6 K	\$176.2 K \$33.4 K	1	-	
URUGUAY	61.6 K	7.0 K	11.4%	40	0.6%	\$66.1 K	\$66.1 K -	2	1	

HEALTH: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



HEALTH

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

In 2026, with a focus on the most vulnerable migrants, refugees and host community members, the Health Sector will focus on reducing barriers to access healthcare, addressing gaps in sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and MHPSS, and strengthening institutional and community public health systems capacities across the region.

Equitable **access to primary healthcare** will be expanded through strengthening national and local public health systems, provision of essential equipment and medicines, and the deployment of trained health personnel in key border and reception areas such as Roraima (Brazil), Norte de Santander (Colombia), Tulcán (Ecuador), Tumbes (Peru), and Pisiga (Bolivia). Mobile health units will be deployed to deliver primary healthcare consultations, vaccinations, and maternal and child health services, while enrolment and referral mechanisms will support the inclusion of refugees and migrants in public health systems. In the Caribbean and Central America, access in remote and island areas, such as Curaçao, Trinidad and Tobago, and southern Mexico, will be reinforced through the deployment of medical brigades, and the provision of humanitarian transportation and essential medicines.

To **strengthen SRH and MHPSS services**, partners will prioritize prenatal care, family planning, and the clinical management of GBV. MHPSS services will be established in schools, shelters, and community centres, complemented by SRH kits distribution and technical/logistical assistance to local health facilities in Ecuador, Brazil, and the Southern Cone. Particular attention will be given to women, girls, LGBTQI+ persons, and survivors of GBV. Healthcare workers and facilitators will be trained to deliver gender-sensitive, inclusive, and culturally appropriate healthcare.

Finally, the Sector will **reinforce institutional resilience** through infrastructure upgrades, improved supply chains, strengthened communicable diseases epidemiological surveillance and a stronger collaboration with community health structures. To ensure ownership and sustainability of interventions, coordination with Ministries of Health will promote the integration of services and data systems into national frameworks, aligning humanitarian assistance with public health national and regional strategies. Community health workers in areas of intervention will be supported to promote prevention, hygiene, and AAP.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Health assistance will be delivered through a combination of direct service provision, CVA, and support to public health systems. Direct services will include mobile medical units, outreach brigades, and community-based interventions that ensure access to primary healthcare and referrals for migrants and refugees. CVA will be used to cover medical consultations, treatments, and essential medicines - particularly in urban areas of Peru, Colombia, Chile, and the Caribbean. Support to public health systems will focus on the provision of medical supplies and equipment, infrastructure upgrades, and capacity building for health personnel. Partnerships will promote localization and capacity transfer to local institutions and civil society actors to ensure continuity and resilience of services beyond the humanitarian phase.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Health Sector will promote cross-sectoral collaboration to enhance efficiency, sustainability, and impact. Collaboration with the WASH Sector will ensure the availability of clean water and adequate sanitation in health facilities. Joint programming with the Nutrition Sector will strengthen the prevention and treatment of

malnutrition. Collaboration with the Protection Sector and GBV Sub-sector will ensure timely, survivor-centred care, while engagement with the Education Sector will promote health awareness and psychosocial support in schools. Partnerships with the Shelter and Integration sectors will facilitate the inclusion of health posts, renewable energy, and hygiene infrastructure in community centres. Shared monitoring and community feedback mechanisms will reinforce accountability and the centrality of protection across all interventions.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

The Health Sector adopts a rights-based and inclusive approach that prioritizes protection, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and accountability. Guided by the do-no-harm principle, interventions aim to reduce exposure to risks and ensure confidentiality, safety, and informed consent. Applying the GAM, the Sector ensures equitable access to health services for all, with a focus on women, children, LGBTQI+ individuals, and persons with disabilities. Environmental sustainability is integrated using renewable energy sources, safe health care waste management practices, and climate-resilient infrastructure in health facilities.

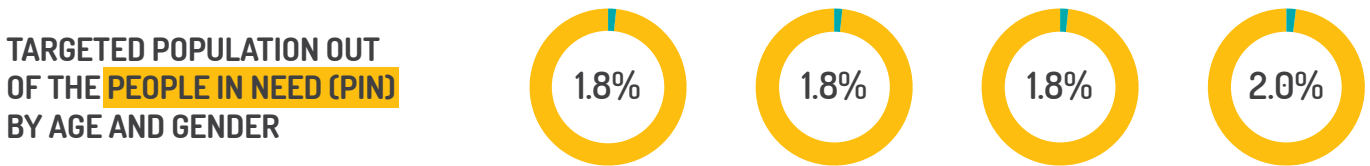
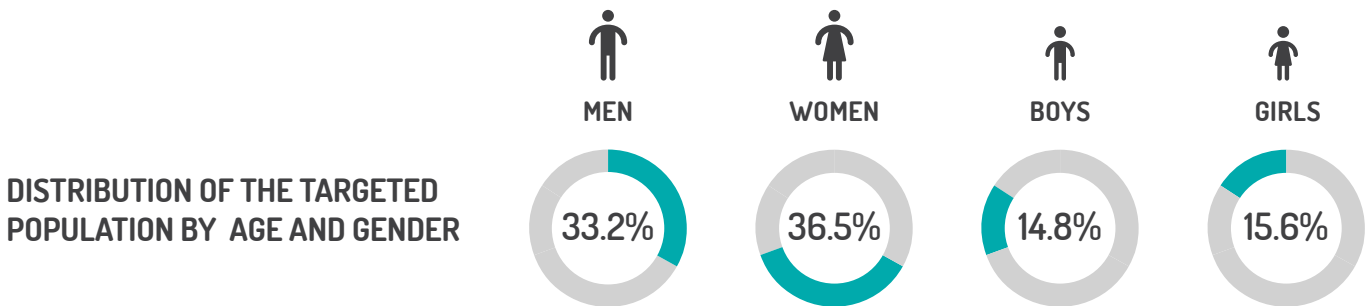
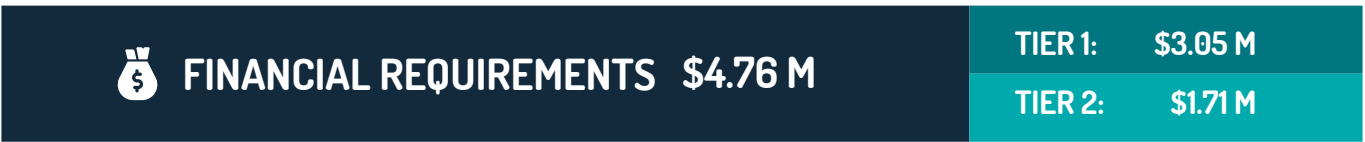




HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

© Action Against Hunger/Jessica Morales















ORGANIZATION TYPE:

	CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	-	-
	REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	-	-
	INTERNATIONAL NGO	2	33.3%
	UN AGENCIES	1	16.7%
	OTHERS	3	50.0%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM

 Population Projection	 People in Need	 People Targeted
 Financial Requirements	 RMRP Partners	 Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners		
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2			
BRAZIL	1.29 M	361.3 K	28.1%	10.9 K	3.0%	\$2.32 M	\$2.32 M -	1	-	
CHILE	1.42 M	246.8 K	17.3%	270	0.1%	\$478.5 K	- \$478.5 K	1	-	
COLOMBIA	6.44 M	1.82 M	28.3%	36.8 K	2.0%	\$693.6 K	\$50.0 K \$643.6 K	3	-	
ECUADOR	949.2 K	318.9 K	33.6%	10.6 K	3.3%	\$331.0 K	\$255.2 K \$75.8 K	3	-	
PERU	3.64 M	963.6 K	26.5%	2.2 K	0.2%	\$362.9 K	\$180.0 K \$182.9 K	2	-	
CARIBBEAN										
ARUBA	13.7 K	4.2 K	31.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CURAÇAO	9.7 K	1.6 K	17.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	116.8 K	29.2 K	25.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GUYANA	32.2 K	9.3 K	29.0%	350	3.8%	\$33.3 K	- \$33.3 K	1	-	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	32.5 K	3.9 K	12.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO										
COSTA RICA	51.3 K	8.7 K	17.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEXICO	167.5 K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PANAMA	81.9 K	24.5 K	30.0%	1.6 K	6.5%	\$50.0 K	\$50.0 K -	-	-	
SOUTHERN CONE										
ARGENTINA	378.1 K	80.4 K	21.3%	500	0.6%	\$80.0 K	- \$80.0 K	1	-	
BOLIVIA	124.6 K	71.0 K	56.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PARAGUAY	9.8 K	1.4 K	14.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
URUGUAY	61.6 K	13.2 K	21.5%	200	1.5%	\$20.0 K	- \$20.0 K	1	-	

HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

The Humanitarian Transportation Sector is committed to promoting safe and dignified human mobility across the region. In collaboration with 33 partners in 16 countries, this collaborative effort will focus on protecting and integrating refugees and migrants, while strengthening their resilience and access to essential services.

- Ensuring **short-distance humanitarian transportation** remains a core priority to facilitate access to essential goods and services such as healthcare, education, shelter, legal assistance, and employment in both rural and urban areas. This support will also enable access to lifesaving assistance for people in vulnerable situations. For example, in Guyana, partners will provide short-distance transport for those most in need living in remote areas, allowing access to basic goods, health and protection services, and livelihood opportunities within urban areas.
- **Long-distance humanitarian transportation** will support family reunification, access to integration and livelihood opportunities, and sensitive protection case management within national borders. In Chile, partners will prioritize long-distance assistance to support families remain together, thereby reducing exposure to protection risk and strengthen community resilience.
- The sector will also focus on **capacity development and information dissemination to ensure safe and dignified mobility**. This will include organizing awareness-raising sessions for public and private sector actors on protection-sensitive transportation practices and coordination with national authorities. For example, in Peru, partners will conduct training sessions with private transport providers to promote safe and dignified transportation in line with national standards and regulations.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Humanitarian Transportation Sector will use a combination of response modalities to ensure safe, dignified, and organized mobility for migrants and refugees. These will include in-kind assistance, such as organized bus transfers, and CVA for transportation, adapted to specific country contexts.

In parallel, the sector will prioritize institutional capacity building, establishing partnerships with transport providers, and coordinating with municipal programmes to strengthen sustainability and efficiency. This will ensure that humanitarian transportation efforts are well-coordinated, protection-sensitive, and complementary to broader national and local mobility initiatives.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The sector's strategy is grounded in cross-sector collaboration and joint programming to maximize impact and operational efficiency. Building on the outcomes of 2025 regional webinars, the sector has strengthened linkages with other sectors and developed of a regional Humanitarian Transportation Training Package, to be published by the end of 2025.

Humanitarian transportation activities are closely coordinated with the Protection Sector and its sub-sectors, as well as the Health, Integration, Shelter, and WASH sectors, ensuring that refugees and migrants can safely access essential services such as medical appointments, regularization offices, educational centres, and reception facilities.

For example, in Ecuador, humanitarian transportation will be linked with the Protection and Shelter sectors to facilitate safe movement for migrants and refugees needing to reach shelters, urban centres, or family reunification and legal assistance services. In Peru, coordination with the Health and Integration sectors will ensure that transportation assistance enables access to medical care and employment opportunities, reinforcing both immediate protection and long-term self-reliance.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

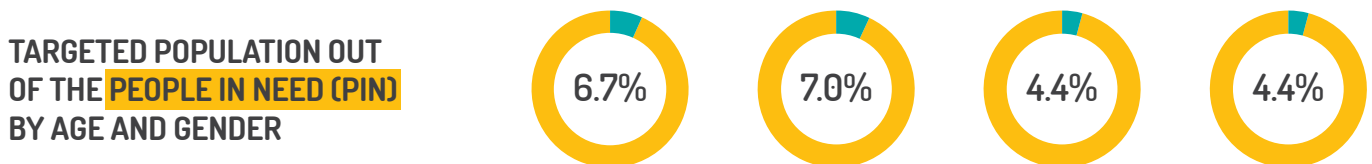
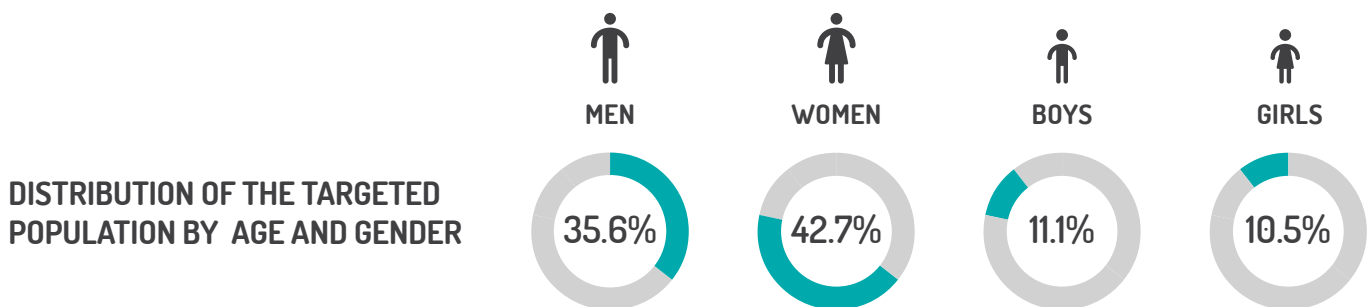
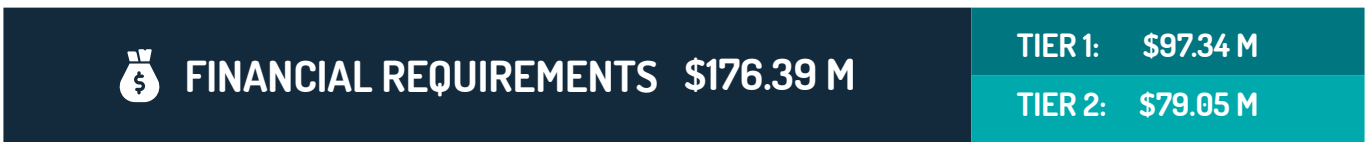
All interventions under the regional Humanitarian Transportation Sector are guided by strategic principles of protection, equity, and accountability, ensuring that every action upholds the safety, dignity, and rights of affected populations. The sector applies a do-no-harm and protection mainstreaming approach, with special attention to the needs of women, children, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI+ individuals, and ethnic minorities, ensuring inclusive, safe, and non-discriminatory access to mobility assistance.



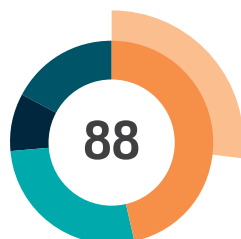
INTEGRATION

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

© DRC/Katerine Lara



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

	CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	41	46.6%
	REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	24	27.3%
	INTERNATIONAL NGO	24	27.3%
	UN AGENCIES	8	9.1%
	OTHERS	15	17.0%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

INTEGRATION: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM



Population Projection



People in Need



People Targeted



Financial Requirements



RMRP Partners



Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners	
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2		
BRAZIL	1.29 M	541.7 K	42.1%	75.5 K	13.9%	\$19.64 M	\$11.49 M \$8.15 M	18	2
CHILE	1.42 M	565.1 K	39.7%	8.2 K	1.5%	\$11.33 M	\$7.92 M \$3.41 M	6	1
COLOMBIA	6.44 M	2.65 M	41.2%	105.3 K	4.0%	\$72.93 M	\$35.44 M \$37.49 M	26	2
ECUADOR	949.2 K	532.0 K	56.1%	26.4 K	5.0%	\$20.29 M	\$16.90 M \$3.39 M	25	2
PERU	3.64 M	1.36 M	37.4%	111.1 K	8.2%	\$30.89 M	\$10.61 M \$20.28 M	26	10
CARIBBEAN									
ARUBA	13.7 K	5.5 K	40.0%	4.6 K	83.5%	\$399.5 K	\$367.4 K \$32.1 K	1	-
CURAÇAO	9.7 K	7.6 K	79.0%	1.0 K	13.1%	\$499.2 K	\$482.2 K \$17.0 K	2	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	116.8 K	70.1 K	60.0%	1.1 K	1.5%	\$590.1 K	- \$590.1 K	1	-
GUYANA	32.2 K	14.2 K	44.0%	200	1.4%	\$131.7 K	\$55.8 K \$75.9 K	1	-
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	32.5 K	22.1 K	68.0%	855	3.9%	\$285.0 K	\$100.0 K \$185.0 K	1	-
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO									
COSTA RICA	51.3 K	29.7 K	57.8%	5.1 K	17.3%	\$1.16 M	\$570.0 K \$585.0 K	2	-
MEXICO	167.5 K	73.7 K	44.0%	560	0.8%	\$2.44 M	\$1.52 M \$918.7 K	2	-
PANAMA*	81.9 K	47.2 K	57.6%	-	-	\$50.0 K	\$50.0 K -	1	-
SOUTHERN CONE									
ARGENTINA	378.1 K	134.8 K	35.6%	5.0 K	3.7%	\$1.61 M	\$936.8 K \$672.9 K	11	5
BOLIVIA	124.6 K	64.2 K	51.6%	210	0.3%	\$900.9 K	\$586.2 K \$314.7 K	4	-
PARAGUAY	9.8 K	3.8 K	39.0%	665	17.4%	\$516.0 K	\$218.5 K \$297.5 K	3	-
URUGUAY	61.6 K	15.8 K	25.6%	6.7 K	42.3%	\$3.17 M	\$2.71 M \$469.0 K	6	2

*Although no targeted individuals are reported, financial requirements are included as partners have submitted and requested funding to implement key interventions—including capacity-building, infrastructure, campaigns, and other activities essential to enable and sustain an effective response.

INTEGRATION: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



INTEGRATION

Integration and access to livelihoods remain critical needs for migrants and refugees across Latin America and the Caribbean, directly shaping self-reliance, access to services, and social cohesion within host communities. Limited employment opportunities, financial exclusion and discrimination continue to hinder integration – particularly in a context of shifting migration policies and funding constraints. To address this, the Integration Sector will focus on three strategic priorities:

- Promote economic inclusion and access to livelihoods.** To strengthen income opportunities and self-reliance, the Integration Sector will support migrants and refugees through vocational and technical training, job placement, matching services, psychosocial support and recognition of professional degrees and skills acquired abroad. Entrepreneurship will be promoted by providing financial support, sharing knowledge and business plan development for entrepreneurs. Activities will prioritize women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ individuals – groups disproportionately affected by unemployment and economic exclusion. Partnership with the private sector will facilitate inclusive hiring and expand access to decent work opportunities.
- Improve access to financial services.** To address barriers to banking, credit, and savings mechanisms, partners will provide financial support to businesses owned by refugees or migrants, helping them establish and grow their ventures in a safe and sustainable environment. Direct work with financial institutions is essential to foster financial inclusion, capacity building and dissemination of information for migrants and refugees on available services, saving and growth opportunities, principles around non-discrimination, among others.
- Foster social cohesion and inclusion.** Community events and intercultural initiatives such as cultural activities for inclusion that promote a coexistence free of prejudice and stereotypes, sport, arts and musical events/activities that promote social cohesion, as well as awareness campaigns, will address xenophobia, discrimination, and misinformation. Collaboration with local governments, employers, and civil society will ensure the participation of host communities in local integration strategies and promote equal access to education, health, and employment opportunities for all.

While funding constraints may limit the overall scale of interventions, partners will prioritize high-impact, context-specific activities that strengthen sustainable local integration and self-reliance.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Interventions will be delivered through a combination of training, capacity-building and community-based approaches that foster inclusion and self-reliance. CVA will support entrepreneurship, small business development, and vocational training, while technical support will strengthen public services that facilitate integration, such as regularization programmes, employment and job placement programmes and recognition of academic and professional credentials.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

Integration efforts will be closely coordinated with the Protection, Humanitarian Transportation and Shelter sectors, as well as with other coordination mechanisms, to advance a coherent and complementary response. The Integration Sector will promote the triple nexus approach by bridging humanitarian, development, and peace efforts,

ensuring that integration contributes to durable solutions and social stability in the region. It will also contribute to the ERISE+ strategy (a framework that measures the economic integration of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, taking into account policies and services, in addition to direct assistance)²³⁶ and regional initiatives such as the Quito Process, fostering alignment and joint advocacy on inclusion, regularization, and socioeconomic participation. Efforts to include the private sector as a long-term partner is a priority for the Integration Sector.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

Interventions will promote the inclusion of migrant and refugees in national social protection systems, while ensuring that host communities also benefit through job creation, entrepreneurship, and strengthened local economies. By fostering social cohesion, integration programming will contribute to collective resilience and stability.

All interventions will adhere to principles of accountability, gender equality, and non-discrimination, ensuring context-sensitive, participatory, and rights-based approaches that reinforce good programming practices and collective responsibility.



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236 Quito Process, R4V, *Regional Strategy for Socioeconomic Integration of Migrants, Asylum Seekers, Refugees, and Returnees in Latin America and the Caribbean*, September 2025, <https://www.ilo.org/node/716646>.



NUTRITION

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

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POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 1.30 M

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)

667.2 K

51.5%

PEOPLE TARGETED

63.1 K

9.5%



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$7.73 M

TIER 1: \$4.35 M

TIER 2: \$3.38 M



MEN



WOMEN

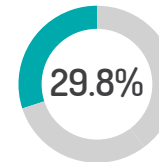
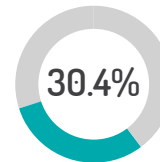
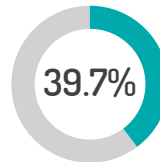
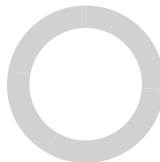


BOYS

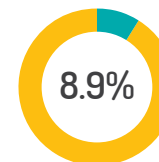
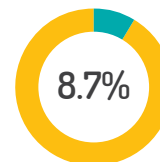
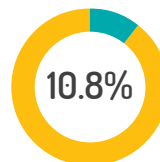
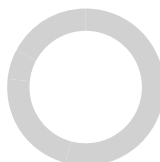


GIRLS

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TARGETED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER



TARGETED POPULATION OUT OF THE PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) BY AGE AND GENDER



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	4	26.7%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	1	6.7%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	5	33.3%
UN AGENCIES	3	20.0%
OTHERS	3	20.0%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

NUTRITION: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM



Population Projection



People in Need



People Targeted



Financial Requirements



RMRP Partners



Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners		
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2			
BRAZIL	134.3 K	91.7 K	68.3%	18.4 K	20.1%	\$809.5 K	\$308.0 K \$501.5 K	3	-	
CHILE	90.8 K	35.3 K	38.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COLOMBIA	534.5 K	248.7 K	46.5%	31.1 K	12.5%	\$3.88 M	\$2.87 M \$1.01 M	7	1	
ECUADOR	119.6 K	66.5 K	55.6%	4.8 K	7.3%	\$869.5 K	\$43.4 K \$826.0 K	6	-	
PERU	452.7 K	311.3 K	68.8%	19.4 K	6.2%	\$1.49 M	\$861.0 K \$630.0 K	4	-	
CARIBBEAN										
ARUBA	3.4 K	1.7 K	51.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CURAÇAO	2.4 K	580	24.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	29.2 K	9.1 K	31.0%	1.1 K	12.0%	\$201.2 K	\$101.2 K \$100.0 K	2	-	
GUYANA	8.0 K	2.7 K	34.0%	100	3.7%	\$42.1 K	- \$42.1 K	1	-	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO*	8.1 K	1.2 K	15.0%	-	-	\$40.0 K	- \$40.0 K	1	-	
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO										
COSTA RICA	5.9 K	3.5 K	58.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEXICO	20.6 K	11.6 K	56.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PANAMA	6.9 K	3.8 K	55.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOUTHERN CONE										
ARGENTINA	13.0 K	2.6 K	20.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOLIVIA	8.3 K	4.7 K	56.0%	4.5 K	97.1%	\$190.7 K	\$101.0 K \$89.7 K	2	-	
PARAGUAY	661	160	24.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
URUGUAY	3.9 K	584	15.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*Although no targeted individuals are reported, financial requirements are included as partners have submitted and requested funding to implement key interventions—including capacity-building, infrastructure, campaigns, and other activities essential to enable and sustain an effective response.

NUTRITION: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



NUTRITION

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The Nutrition Sector adopts a focused and differentiated approach, prioritizing population groups inherently vulnerable to malnutrition: children under five years of age (particularly those under two), and pregnant and breastfeeding women, including adolescents.²³⁷

In 2026, the Sector will ensure access to quality nutrition services for refugees, migrants, and affected host communities across nine priority countries where there is active nutrition capacity: Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago.

- **Prevention of malnutrition.** The primary focus will be on preventing malnutrition among vulnerable groups. Activities include nutrition counselling for caregivers of children under two, with a focus on breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices. In areas with limited access to food and food diversity, micronutrient supplements will be provided to prevent deficiencies in young children. Adolescents and pregnant or lactating women will receive counselling and micronutrient supplementation to meet increased nutritional demands and prevent anaemia. Additionally, caregivers, families, and communities will be empowered through access to culturally appropriate, gender- and age-sensitive information that promotes healthy diets, positive nutrition practices and guidance on how to access health and nutrition services.
- **Identification and treatment of malnutrition.** Efforts will target the early detection and treatment of malnutrition, particularly among children under five with acute malnutrition, who are at elevated risk of mortality. The Sector will strengthen linkages with local health systems to ensure timely diagnosis, referral, and treatment, including community-based management of acute malnutrition.

- **Capacity strengthening and systems support.** The Sector will provide technical assistance and capacity-building to national health authorities to improve prevention, screening, and treatment of malnutrition in migration and displacement contexts. This includes training health workers and supporting the development of protocols and standard operating procedures to enable health systems to more effectively prevent, identify, and manage malnutrition.

At the regional level, Nutrition partners will continue to advocate for increased visibility of nutrition risks, mobilize additional resources, and promote the integration of nutrition into broader health, food security, and protection programming.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

Access to specialized nutrition supplies and services will be central to the Nutrition Sector's response. This includes the provision of anthropometric equipment for the early detection of malnutrition and micronutrients supplements, and ready-to-use food supplements and therapeutic spread to prevent and treat malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations.

Capacity strengthening will remain a core modality, with regular training of healthcare staff to implement nutrition interventions effectively, considering high staff turnover in many contexts, and technical assistance to national and local health authorities to review or develop nutrition protocols, guidelines, and monitoring tools. These efforts aim to reinforce the sustainability, localization, and resilience of national health and nutrition systems.

In parallel, the Sector will undertake advocacy and awareness-raising, including the development of human-interest stories, multimedia materials, and the organization of multistakeholder events to highlight the nutrition needs and risks faced by children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women in mixed movements settings, and to mobilize additional resources and partnerships for the response.

237 Further details on the nutrition needs and vulnerabilities of these groups refer to: R4V, Introduction to the Nutrition Sector, August 2022, <https://www.r4v.info/en/document/introduction-r4v-nutrition-sector>.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Nutrition Sector will coordinate closely with the Health, Protection, Food Security, and WASH sectors to ensure comprehensive access to essential nutrition services and complementary support. This includes psychosocial support, nutrition-sensitive food assistance, and safe water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion to prevent malnutrition and disease.

Examples of integrated actions include anaemia screening in collaboration with health facilities, nutrition counselling linked to early childhood development, and joint programming with Protection and GBV actors to ensure that nutrition interventions are designed and implemented in ways that prevent and respond to GBV risks. These coordinated efforts will enhance the cost-effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of interventions while strengthening national service delivery systems.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

The Sector will uphold the principles of protection, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and AAP. Coordination with Gender, Environment, and AAP focal points will help strengthen capacities across national and sub-regional Nutrition sectors and partners.

While recognizing that caregiving responsibilities often fall disproportionately on women and girls, interventions will actively promote the empowerment of male and female caregivers in preventing, identifying, and addressing malnutrition. Feedback and accountability mechanisms will be integrated into all country-level activities to ensure responsiveness, inclusion, and transparency.

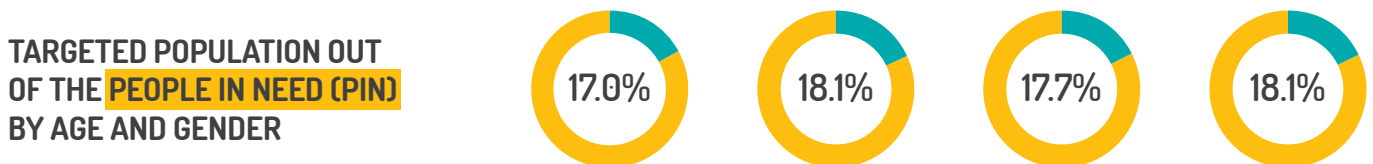
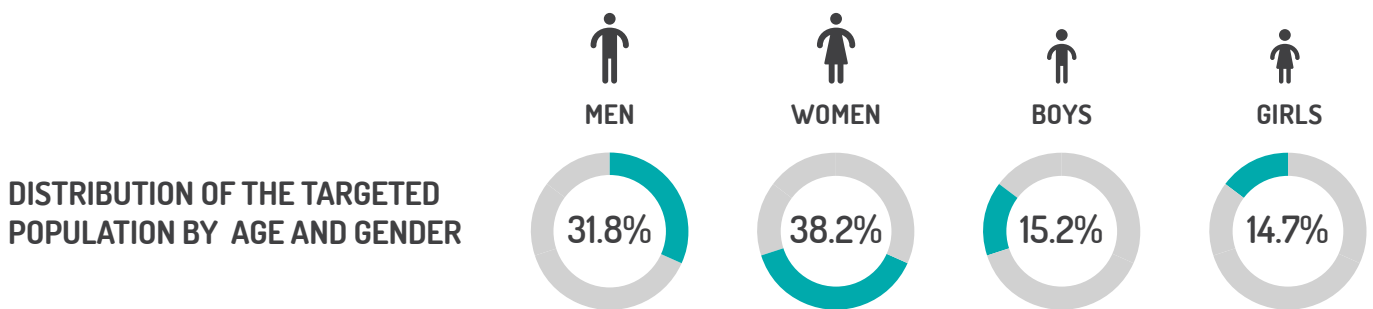




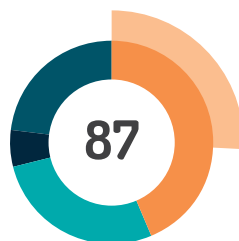
PROTECTION

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

© Save the Children/Marcos Mora



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	38	43.7%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	23	26.4%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	24	27.6%
UN AGENCIES	5	5.7%
OTHERS	20	23.0%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

PROTECTION: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM



Population Projection



People in Need



People Targeted



Financial Requirements



RMRP Partners



Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners		
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2			
BRAZIL	1.29 M	422.7 K	32.9%	118.7 K	28.1%	\$11.04 M	\$7.75 M \$3.29 M	16	1	
CHILE	1.42 M	587.1 K	41.2%	77.2 K	13.2%	\$8.19 M	\$5.29 M \$2.90 M	6	1	
COLOMBIA	6.44 M	2.65 M	41.1%	281.5 K	10.6%	\$31.69 M	\$16.68 M \$15.01 M	23	1	
ECUADOR	949.2 K	614.1 K	64.7%	130.1 K	21.2%	\$21.50 M	\$16.29 M \$5.21 M	29	9	
PERU	3.64 M	1.24 M	34.2%	330.7 K	26.6%	\$28.21 M	\$22.14 M \$6.06 M	29	10	
CARIBBEAN										
ARUBA	13.7 K	10.1 K	74.0%	1.0 K	10.1%	\$291.3 K	\$150.0 K \$141.3 K	2	-	
CURAÇAO	9.7 K	7.5 K	78.0%	100	1.3%	\$181.7 K	\$181.7 K -	2	-	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	116.8 K	70.1 K	60.0%	1.9 K	2.7%	\$845.0 K	\$729.0 K \$116.0 K	2	-	
GUYANA	32.2 K	15.4 K	48.0%	1.4 K	9.1%	\$291.0 K	\$291.0 K -	1	-	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	32.5 K	22.1 K	68.0%	1.6 K	7.3%	\$515.0 K	\$295.0 K \$220.0 K	2	-	
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO										
COSTA RICA	51.3 K	30.7 K	59.9%	3.4 K	10.9%	\$880.0 K	\$640.0 K \$240.0 K	2	-	
MEXICO	167.5 K	93.4 K	55.7%	20.9 K	22.4%	\$3.82 M	\$2.97 M \$854.2 K	4	-	
PANAMA	81.9 K	46.0 K	56.2%	15.1 K	32.8%	\$2.89 M	\$1.32 M \$1.56 M	3	-	
SOUTHERN CONE										
ARGENTINA	378.1 K	93.0 K	24.6%	3.2 K	3.4%	\$747.2 K	\$461.2 K \$286.0 K	5	-	
BOLIVIA	124.6 K	76.2 K	61.2%	7.8 K	10.3%	\$1.14 M	\$909.9 K \$227.2 K	5	-	
PARAGUAY	9.8 K	3.7 K	37.2%	2.7 K	73.5%	\$481.2 K	\$276.0 K \$205.3 K	3	-	
URUGUAY	61.6 K	11.2 K	18.1%	1.8 K	15.7%	\$611.3 K	\$352.0 K \$259.3 K	5	2	

PROTECTION: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



PROTECTION

In light of evolving protection risks and changing needs identified in the Regional Protection Analysis²³⁸ (November 2025), the Protection Sector will focus its response on three key priorities:

Providing information, legal assistance, and counselling

to help migrants and refugees access asylum procedures, regular stay arrangements, and documentation. Support will also extend to family reunification, naturalization, and access to national services without discrimination, including social and other protection schemes. Furthermore, partners will offer legal advice, representation, and judicial engagement to prevent and respond to refoulement, deportations, and arbitrary or prolonged detention. Lastly, recognizing the cross-border nature of many protection challenges, the sector will strengthen and expand regional networks of legal aid providers to improve coordination and promote joint legal actions and harmonized protection approaches across countries.

Strengthening asylum procedures remains a central priority for the Protection Sector amid shifting movement dynamics and the rising number in asylum applications across the region.²³⁹ The Sector will provide technical support to national and subnational asylum authorities to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and fairness of procedures, promote the digitalization of asylum systems, and encourage the use of differentiated case processing modalities, including the application of the extended Cartagena definition. In parallel, the Sector will support the implementation of regular stay arrangements and advocate for their linkage to mid- and long-term solutions to ensure continuity of rights, access to documentation and inclusion in services, laying the groundwork for sustainable protection and integration.

The Sector will continue its integrated work with the Regional Protection Sector of REDLAC to ensure a coherent, efficient and holistic approach to population movements. This will include capacity-sharing initiatives to strengthen protection principles and standards across sectors, ensuring consistency and quality in all interventions.

In parallel, the Sector will strengthen its advocacy efforts

in coordination with national counterparts to ensure continued visibility and prioritization of protection needs and risks, particularly in sub-regions where these may be at risk of being overlooked, including Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean.

Strategic partnerships will be further expanded with international financial institutions, development actors, including through the Quito Process, REDLAC, the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS, for its Spanish acronym), and the Chile Declaration and Plan of Action, to promote comprehensive and sustainable protection responses. Collaboration with academia and human rights organizations, including the Inter-American Commission and Court on Human Rights, will remain a strategic priority to advance evidence-based advocacy and strengthen regional accountability on key protection issues affecting refugees and migrants.

The Sector will continue to strengthen coordinated protection monitoring initiatives and promote joint regional protection analysis, optimizing available capacities to identify emerging trends and ensure timely, evidence-based responses.

In contexts where violence, conflict and human mobility intersect, the Sector will promote joint responses to reduce risks of violence, discrimination, and human trafficking, ensuring that all actions are guided by rights-based, community-led, and "Do No Harm" approaches. The Sector will also contribute to the roll-out of centrality of protection and protection mainstreaming trainings developed by the PSEA Community of Practice across National Platforms and partners, reinforcing quality and accountability. The Sector will also strengthen collaboration with the Integration Sector to link humanitarian and protection efforts with pathways toward durable solutions, while maintaining close coordination with other regional platforms in general to advance cross-cutting protection approaches. In coordination with the AAP/CwC Working Group, efforts will focus on two-way communication and community feedback mechanisms to ensure inclusive and accountable engagement with affected populations, and to adapt programming to their evolving needs.

238 R4V, RED LAC, *Regional Protection Analysis, Latin America and the Caribbean*, November 2025, <https://www.r4v.info/es/analisisproteccion2025>.

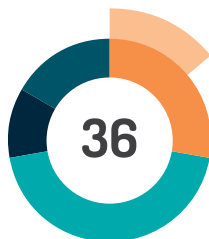
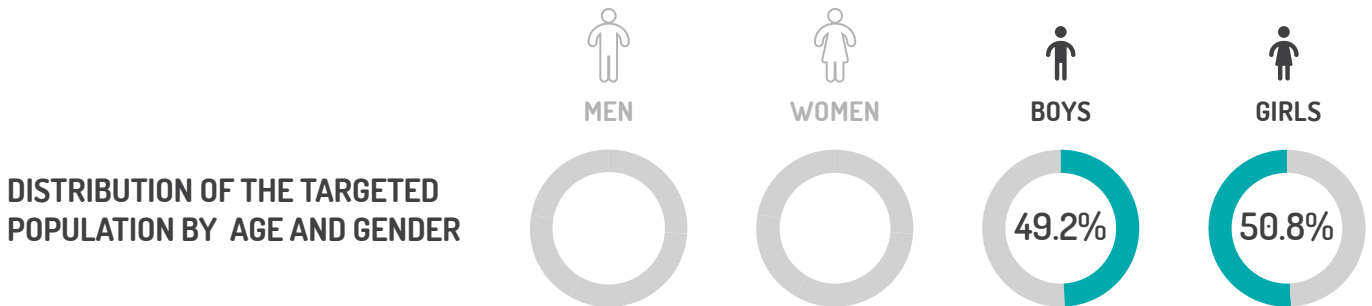
239 There has been an increase in asylum applications particularly in Central America and Mexico, as people searching for international protection are considering staying in previous transit countries. UNHCR, *Global trends*, 2025. <https://www.unhcr.org/global-trends>.



CHILD PROTECTION

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

© Save the Children/Yaira Ojeda



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	10	27.8%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	5	13.9%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	16	44.4%
UN AGENCIES	4	11.1%
OTHERS	6	16.7%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

CHILD PROTECTION: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM



Population Projection



People in Need



People Targeted



Financial Requirements



RMRP Partners



Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners		
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2			
BRAZIL	476.2 K	79.8 K	16.8%	32.9 K	41.3%	\$6.21 M	\$5.32 M \$889.5 K	8	-	
CHILE	307.4 K	103.5 K	33.7%	7.8 K	7.5%	\$709.0 K	\$270.0 K \$439.0 K	3	-	
COLOMBIA	1.79 M	297.4 K	16.6%	75.3 K	25.3%	\$17.40 M	\$14.89 M \$2.51 M	13	-	
ECUADOR	308.8 K	141.4 K	45.8%	23.8 K	16.8%	\$9.97 M	\$3.39 M \$6.58 M	13	1	
PERU	1.12 M	254.0 K	22.7%	52.0 K	20.5%	\$8.90 M	\$7.18 M \$1.71 M	14	3	
CARIBBEAN										
ARUBA	2.0 K	414	21.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CURAÇAO	2.5 K	2.0 K	81.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	33.9 K	16.2 K	47.9%	1.9 K	11.8%	\$438.7 K	\$87.7 K \$351.0 K	2	-	
GUYANA	10.0 K	3.4 K	34.0%	3.4 K	100.0%	\$243.3 K	\$115.6 K \$127.8 K	1	-	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	7.0 K	5.9 K	83.0%	4.6 K	79.0%	\$1.58 M	\$740.0 K \$840.0 K	1	-	
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO										
COSTA RICA	14.1 K	3.3 K	23.7%	510	15.3%	\$186.0 K	\$177.2 K \$8.8 K	2	-	
MEXICO	45.1 K	8.1 K	17.9%	5.8 K	72.6%	\$2.92 M	\$500.0 K \$2.42 M	2	-	
PANAMA	14.0 K	4.2 K	30.1%	814	19.3%	\$578.2 M	\$343.0 K \$235.2 K	1	-	
SOUTHERN CONE										
ARGENTINA	82.1 K	12.5 K	15.3%	1.0 K	8.0%	\$407.2 K	\$196.0 K \$211.2 K	4	1	
BOLIVIA	29.8 K	12.8 K	43.1%	5.7 K	44.5%	\$333.8 K	\$65.0 K \$268.8 K	3	-	
PARAGUAY	2.3 K	249	10.7%	16	6.4%	\$139.6 K	\$7.5 K \$132.1 K	2	-	
URUGUAY	12.0 K	1.8 K	15.1%	624	34.6%	\$439.7 K	\$180.0 K \$259.7 K	3	-	

CHILD PROTECTION: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



CHILD PROTECTION

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Across Latin America and the Caribbean, refugee and migrant children face persistent and multidimensional protection risks. Key needs identified include protection from violence, exploitation, GBV, and family separation; access to documentation and legal identity; and prevention of risks such as recruitment, sexual violence, and trafficking. These risks often transcend borders, requiring coordinated, cross-country approaches and harmonized child protection mechanisms.

Specialized attention and services for UASC: To address the heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and family separation, the Child Protection sub-sector will provide tailored and holistic services for UASC. This includes case management, alternative care, family tracing and reunification, and legal assistance to ensure child-centred protection and comprehensive solutions. In Brazil, activities will also focus on ensuring access to documentation and culturally appropriate care for Indigenous children in border and remote areas.

Strengthen national and local child protection systems and services: Partners will support governments and local actors in strengthening national and community-based child protection systems. This includes enhancing coordination, improving referral pathways, standardizing case management protocols, and technical training for service providers. In Chile, partnerships with the Undersecretary for Children at national and local levels, together with municipalities, will strengthen and expand case management procedures to ensure appropriate care for refugee and migrant children, while also enhancing safe community spaces where protection services are provided.

Ensure access to documentation and legal identity: The sub-sector will prioritize facilitating civil registration and access to identity and regular stay documentation, recognizing these as essential foundations for protection, access to services, and long-term integration. Colombia will expand the *"Primero la Niñez"* initiative to prevent statelessness and promote regularization for children born to Venezuelan parents. In Argentina and Uruguay, although regularization measures have improved access to rights, gaps remain, particularly for children of irregular migrants, who continue to face administrative and institutional barriers to essential services and protection systems. Efforts will

therefore continue with national and local authorities to promote more inclusive and accessible processes.

Promote community-based protection and safe environments for children: The sub-sector will engage families, caregivers, and host communities to strengthen resilience and prevent child protection risks. Safe spaces, shelters, and primary services and referral systems will be reinforced to ensure timely identification and continuity of care. In Costa Rica, safe spaces supported by trained local actors will be linked to municipal protection systems for effective referrals and inclusion.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The Child Protection Sub-sector will combine direct service delivery, technical assistance to public services, capacity building, and community-based approaches to address the protection needs of refugee and migrant children across the region. Modalities will be adapted to country contexts and vulnerability profiles, ensuring flexible, sustainable, and locally owned interventions.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The Child Protection Sub-sector will coordinate closely with the Health, Education, WASH, Protection, and Integration sectors to ensure a holistic response for refugee and migrant children. Efforts will prioritize safe spaces in shelters, schools, and communities, integrating MHPSS, safe mobility, and access to essential services. Referral pathways will link child protection with GBV and trafficking responses. Collaboration with national systems and civil society will strengthen sustainability, while cross-sectoral efforts will promote inclusion, resilience, and continuity of care, particularly for UASC.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

The sub-sector will uphold the centrality of protection, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and AAP. All interventions will be age, gender, and diversity, sensitive, culturally appropriate, and inclusive of Indigenous practices and languages. PSEA will be mainstreamed through survivor-centred approaches and accessible reporting mechanisms. Community feedback systems will guide real-time programme adjustments, ensuring ethical, transparent, and coordinated responses that reinforce collective responsibility and cross-border cooperation.



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

© DRC/Katherine Lara

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 13.26 M

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 3.36 M 25.3%

PEOPLE TARGETED 85.2 K | 2.5%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$24.54 M

TIER 1: \$7.83 M

TIER 2: \$16.71 M



MEN



WOMEN

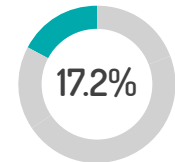
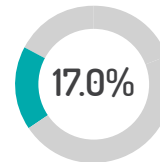
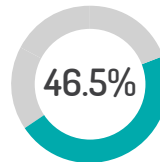
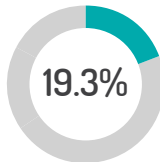


BOYS

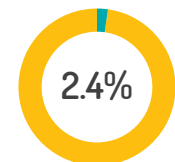
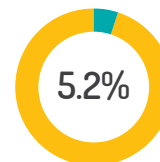
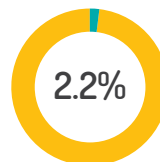
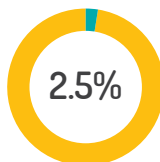


GIRLS

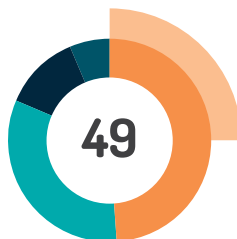
DISTRIBUTION OF THE TARGETED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER



TARGETED POPULATION OUT OF THE PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) BY AGE AND GENDER



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	24	49.0%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	12	24.5%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	16	32.7%
UN AGENCIES	6	12.2%
OTHERS	3	6.1%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM



Population Projection



People in Need



People Targeted



Financial Requirements



RMRP Partners



Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners	
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2		
BRAZIL	1.29 M	335.3 K	26.1%	3.6 K	1.1%	\$802.9 K	\$796.2 K \$6.7 K	6	1
CHILE	1.42 M	343.0 K	24.1%	7.0 K	2.0%	\$605.0 K	\$485.0 K \$120.0 K	2	-
COLOMBIA	6.44 M	2.00 M	31.1%	45.3 K	2.3%	\$9.26 M	\$1.59 M \$7.67 M	14	-
ECUADOR	949.2 K	262.9 K	27.7%	26.0 K	9.9%	\$5.51 M	\$2.12 M \$3.39 M	24	7
PERU	3.64 M	790.6 K	21.7%	2.4 K	0.3%	\$6.48 M	\$1.68 M \$4.80 M	17	3
CARIBBEAN									
ARUBA	13.7 K	2.9 K	21.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
CURAÇAO	9.7 K	3.7 K	38.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	116.8 K	11.7 K	10.0%	430	3.7%	\$316.0 K	\$193.0 K \$123.0 K	3	-
GUYANA*	32.2 K	6.8 K	21.0%	-	-	\$24.9 K	\$24.9 K -	1	-
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	32.5 K	13.6 K	42.0%	3.3 K	24.2%	\$250.0 K	\$120.0 K \$130.0 K	2	-
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO									
COSTA RICA	51.3 K	14.1 K	27.5%	160	1.1%	\$249.5 K	\$82.0 K \$167.5 K	3	-
MEXICO*	167.5 K	58.9 K	35.1%	-	-	\$62.0 K	- \$62.0 K	1	-
PANAMA	81.9 K	19.0 K	23.2%	3.2 K	17.0%	\$135.4 K	\$135.4 K -	1	-
SOUTHERN CONE									
ARGENTINA	378.1 K	50.8 K	13.4%	1.1 K	2.2%	\$124.2 K	\$8.0 K \$116.2 K	2	1
BOLIVIA	124.6 K	53.5 K	43.0%	3.3 K	6.3%	\$194.8 K	\$182.3 K \$12.5 K	3	-
PARAGUAY	9.8 K	2.3 K	23.0%	16	0.7%	\$17.3 K	\$7.5 K \$9.8 K	2	-
URUGUAY	61.6 K	6.6 K	10.7%	50	0.8%	\$138.0 K	\$138.0 K -	2	-

*Although no targeted individuals are reported, financial requirements are included as partners have submitted and requested funding to implement key interventions—including capacity-building, infrastructure, campaigns, and other activities essential to enable and sustain an effective response.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Migrant and refugee women, girls, and LGBTQI+ individuals continue to face heightened risks of GBV particularly sexual violence, exploitation, and discrimination both in transit and in host countries. Access to timely, quality, and survivor-centred services remains limited due to information gaps, limited institutional capacity, and funding shortfalls, particularly in border and hard-to-reach areas.

In light of reduced operational capacity across the region, the GBV sub-sector will prioritize high-impact, low-cost interventions that strengthen and leverage existing national protection systems, community-based networks, and inter-agency coordination mechanisms.

- **Strengthen comprehensive, survivor-centred GBV response services.** The sub-sector will coordinate with the Protection, Health, and Shelter Sectors to ensure timely, safe, and confidential access to clinical management of rape, psychosocial support, legal aid, and safe accommodation. Partners will expand Women and Girls Safe Spaces, deploy mobile multi-sectoral teams in remote and border areas, and reinforce cross-border and in-destination referral pathways through harmonized service mapping and inter-country protocols. Priority will be given to adolescent girls, Indigenous and Afro-descendant women, women with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ individuals, ensuring culturally appropriate and accessible services.
- **Prevent and mitigate GBV risks through empowerment and community-led action.** GBV partners will support women-led organizations and community-based protection networks to prevent and respond to the specific needs of refugee and migrant women and LGBTQI+ individuals. Activities will include awareness campaigns, safety audits, and training for non-specialized staff along transit routes on GBV risk mitigation, safe disclosures, psychological first aid, and referral mechanisms to specialized GBV services. Information on GBV risks, rights, and services will be disseminated through inclusive channels, including hotlines and community networks.

- **Reinforce national and local GBV response systems and institutional capacities.** The GBV sub-sector will deliver technical assistance and capacity-building for women-led organizations, state institutions, and frontline responders to strengthen survivor-centred approaches and ensure the inclusion of migrant and refugee survivors in national GBV protection systems. Localization efforts will prioritize the leadership of women's rights and women-led organizations, particularly those led by refugees and migrants, through mentorship, capacity-sharing, and joint advocacy, promoting sustainability, accountability, and ownership at all levels. The GBV Sub-Sector will also lead advocacy and information initiatives to raise awareness of the specific GBV risks and barriers faced by migrant, refugee, and host community populations. Evidence-based analyses and lessons learned will be used to inform humanitarian actors, donors, and governments.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

The GBV sub-sector response will combine specialized service delivery with capacity-strengthening for public institutions and community actors, particularly women-led organizations. Assistance will include the distribution of dignity kits, cash assistance for survivors and those at risk, and the provision of services through fixed and mobile Women and Girls Safe Spaces.

Programming will be guided by standardized tools for GBV case management, safety audits, and risk analysis, ensuring quality and consistency across contexts. Digital platforms and accessible communication channels will disseminate reliable information on rights, available services, and referral mechanisms.

The Sub-sector will also expand the use of safety audit tools and conduct capacity-building sessions for temporary shelter personnel and relevant sectoral partners, reinforcing safe, survivor-centred, and coordinated GBV prevention and response efforts across the region.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE APPROACHES

The GBV Sub-Sector will work jointly with the Shelter, Health, Child Protection, Education, Integration, sectors/sub-sectors to ensure coordinated, cost-effective and survivor-centred interventions. Collaboration with the Integration and Shelter sectors and the Cash Working Groups will also promote economic empowerment, expand livelihood opportunities, and provide rental assistance for women and girls at risk, reducing exposure to GBV and strengthening resilience.

RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

The GBV sub-sector will uphold a regional focus on localization and meaningful participation, ensuring the active engagement of women-led and women's rights organizations (WLOs/WROs) throughout all stages of the response. Coordination with the PSEA Community of Practice will reinforce safe reporting mechanisms and survivor-centred case management for sexual exploitation and abuse.

Through joint advocacy, harmonized technical guidance, and strengthened cross-border coordination, the GBV Sub-sector will advance a collective, survivor-centred humanitarian response enabling refugees and migrants to access safety, justice, and recovery while fostering resilient, inclusive, and violence-free communities across the region.





HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

© DRC/Ivan Valencia

POPULATION PROJECTION (PP) 13.26 M

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) 1.90 M 14.3%

PEOPLE TARGETED 8.5 K | 0.4%

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS \$16.54 M

TIER 1: \$5.45 M

TIER 2: \$11.09 M



MEN



WOMEN

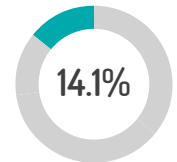
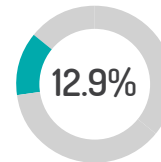
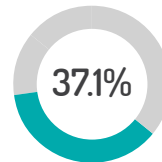
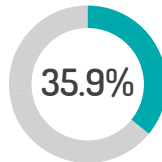


BOYS

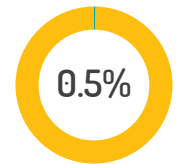
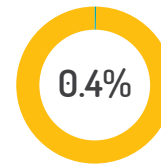
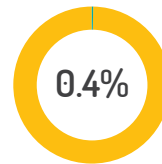
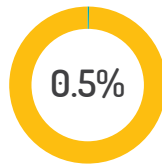


GIRLS

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TARGETED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER



TARGETED POPULATION OUT OF THE PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN) BY AGE AND GENDER



RMRP PARTNERS



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

	CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	6	46.2%
	REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	1	8.3%
	INTERNATIONAL NGO	2	15.4%
	UN AGENCIES	4	30.8%
	OTHERS	1	7.7%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM



Population Projection



People in Need



People Targeted



Financial Requirements



RMRP Partners



Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners		
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2			
BRAZIL	1.29 M	126.1 K	9.8%	125	0.1%	\$1.22 M	\$796.3 K \$428.7 K	3	-	
CHILE*	1.42 M	255.7 K	18.0%	-	-	\$598.3 K	- \$598.3 K	2	-	
COLOMBIA	6.44 M	1.05 M	16.4%	1.0 K	0.1%	\$7.37 M	\$752.1 K \$6.62 M	2	-	
ECUADOR	949.2 K	175.0 K	18.4%	4.9 K	2.8%	\$2.67 M	\$749.9 K \$1.92 M	4	1	
PERU	3.64 M	610.1 K	16.8%	960	0.2%	\$2.94 M	\$1.75 M \$1.19 M	5	-	
CARIBBEAN										
ARUBA	13.7 K	1.9 K	14.0%	1.2 K	62.4%	\$91.9 K	- \$91.9 K	1	-	
CURAÇAO*	9.7 K	4.5 K	47.0%	-	-	\$70.0 K	\$70.0 K -	1	-	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	116.8 K	35.0 K	30.0%	1.5 K	4.3%	\$505.0 K	\$505.0 K -	2	-	
GUYANA	32.2 K	8.7 K	27.0%	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO*	32.5 K	14.6 K	45.0%	-	-	\$40.0 K	\$40.0 K -	1	-	
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO										
COSTA RICA	51.3 K	16.7 K	32.6%	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
MEXICO	167.5 K	51.7 K	30.9%	62	0.1%	\$210.7 K	\$210.7 K -	1	-	
PANAMA*	81.9 K	34.6 K	42.3%	-	-	\$50.0 K	\$50.0 K -	1	-	
SOUTHERN CONE										
ARGENTINA*	378.1 K	19.4 K	5.1%	-	-	\$33.2 K	4.5 K \$28.7 K	2	-	
BOLIVIA	124.6 K	35.8 K	28.7%	10	0.0%	\$11.0 K	\$11.0 K -	1	-	
PARAGUAY*	9.8 K	714	7.3%	-	-	\$16.7 K	- \$16.7 K	1	-	
URUGUAY	61.6 K	3.2 K	5.2%	40	1.3%	\$320.0 K	\$270.0 K \$50.0 K	2	-	

*Although no targeted individuals are reported, financial requirements are included as partners have submitted and requested funding to implement key interventions—including capacity-building, infrastructure, campaigns, and other activities essential to enable and sustain an effective response.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

To address the priority needs identified by national and sub-regional platforms, the Regional Human Trafficking and Smuggling²⁴⁰ Sub-sector will focus on four key areas in 2026:

- Strengthening prevention and early detection:** In light of the growing risks faced by refugees and migrants in irregular situations in Latin America and the Caribbean, the sub-sector will expand both digital and community-based prevention strategies on human trafficking and smuggling. Efforts will include awareness raising campaigns, early-warning systems, and digital literacy initiatives to detect human trafficking and smuggling risks.
- Enhancing protection and access to justice:** To address persistent gaps in comprehensive care for victims of trafficking, particularly women and unaccompanied and separated children, the sub-sector will support national institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean to improve case management and access to criminal justice. Efforts will promote a migration-sensitive, gender- and age- responsive approach, ensuring that survivors receive legal, psychosocial, and reintegration support. Partners will prioritize institutional capacity-building, coordination among relevant authorities, and technical assistance for rights-based service delivery.
- Strengthening prosecution and rule of law:** Given limited prosecution mechanisms and cross-border coordination, the sub-sector will promote national and regional cooperation to enhance prevention, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of human trafficking and smuggling crimes. This will be pursued through multi-level partnerships and the use of international cooperation mechanisms consistent with international standards.
- Enhancing regional partnerships and coordination:** The sub-sector will deepen collaboration with regional and sub-regional platforms addressing human trafficking and smuggling, including the Quito Process, Mercosur, South American Conference on Migration (CSM), and Regional Conference on Migration (CRM). Joint work with CORETT²⁴¹ and PRETT²⁴² will promote coordination among national authorities, improve cross-border case management and enhance international criminal justice cooperation. Efforts will be anchored in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its respective Protocols on Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling, operationalized through strategic partnerships with the REDTRAM Network of Prosecutors and INTERPOL's specialized networks for criminal investigation and law enforcement.

The sub-sector will employ a mix of modalities to ensure an effective, coordinated, and rights-based response:

- Capacity building** for state institutions, frontline responders, and humanitarian actors to strengthen the identification, referral, and assistance of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants. Special attention will be given to integrating gender, age, and intersectional approaches across prevention and response efforts.
- Technical support to public services**, including justice and protection systems for the development and implementation of operational guidelines, standard protocols, and tools that enhance victim protection, investigation, and access to services.
- Regional cooperation and coordination** to strengthen regional working groups and roundtables on human trafficking and smuggling, supporting institutional frameworks and cross-border mechanisms for

²⁴⁰ Although the term *smuggling of migrants* is generally used, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the Sub-sector recognizes that refugees are also affected.

²⁴¹ The Regional Coalition against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (CORETT, for its acronym in Spanish) brings together nine Central American countries to strengthen cross-border collaboration in combating human trafficking and smuggling.

²⁴² Regional Platform against Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (PRETT) is a regional coordination mechanism composed of 10 South American countries which serves as a platform to collaborate on preventing, detecting, prosecuting, judicializing, assisting, and protecting victims of human trafficking and smuggling.

information-sharing, case referral, and coordinated law enforcement action (including at the national and binational level).

Coordination with the Integration Sector and the +ERISE²⁴³ initiative will be intensified to address the economic vulnerabilities that heighten risks of trafficking and smuggling. Joint programming with the Humanitarian Transportation, Shelter, and Protection sectors will be reinforced to ensure a comprehensive, survivor-centered response that facilitates safe mobility, temporary accommodation, and access to essential services for victims and those at risk.

The sub-sector is committed to addressing the multifaceted nature of human trafficking and smuggling through a collaborative and inclusive framework. All activities will uphold key principles of Gender and Age Sensitivity, AAP and PSEA. Likewise, the sector will prioritize localization in 2026, with a focus on strengthening the capacities and resilience of local and community-based partners to sustain and scale the response.

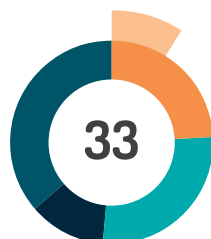
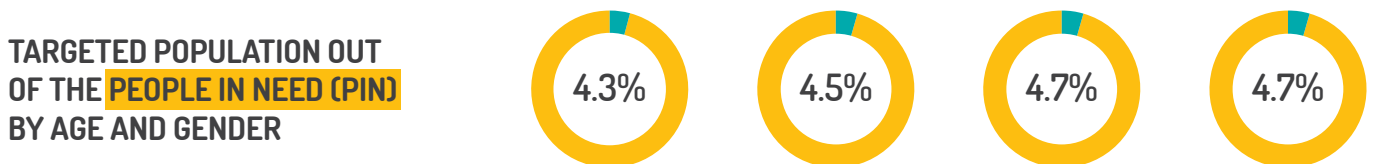
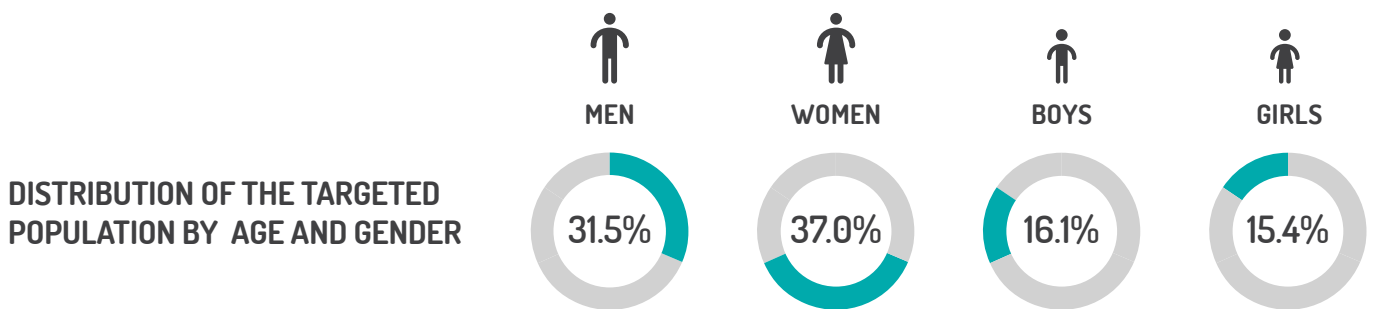
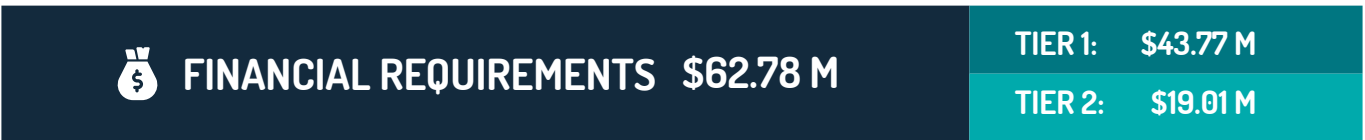
243 Quito Process, R4V, *Regional Strategy for Socioeconomic Integration of Migrants, Asylum Seekers, Refugees, and Returnees in Latin America and the Caribbean*, September 2025, <https://www.ilo.org/node/716646>.



SHELTER

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

© UNICEF/Katarine Almeida



ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	8	24.2%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	3	9.1%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	9	27.3%
UN AGENCIES	4	12.1%
OTHERS	12	36.4%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

SHELTER: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM



Population Projection



People in Need



People Targeted



Financial Requirements



RMRP Partners



Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners		
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2			
BRAZIL	1.29 M	645.8 K	50.2%	82.4 K	12.8%	\$12.01 M	\$7.31 M \$4.70 M	8	-	
CHILE	1.42 M	534.3 K	37.5%	23.0 K	4.3%	\$6.22 M	\$3.32 M \$2.90 M	2	-	
COLOMBIA	6.44 M	2.33 M	36.1%	66.7 K	2.9%	\$11.44 M	\$11.37 M \$70.1 K	8	-	
ECUADOR	949.2 K	543.1 K	57.2%	56.8 K	10.5%	\$13.08 M	\$10.91 M \$2.17 M	12	1	
PERU	3.64 M	1.34 M	36.8%	16.2 K	1.2%	\$6.97 M	\$4.18 M \$2.79 M	9	-	
CARIBBEAN										
ARUBA	13.7 K	3.8 K	28.0%	230	6.0%	\$73.5 K	- \$73.5 K	1	-	
CURAÇAO	9.7 K	5.5 K	57.0%	900	16.3%	\$110.0 K	- \$110.0 K	1	-	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	116.8 K	23.4 K	20.0%	2.5 K	10.7%	\$120.2 K	\$100.2 K \$20.0 K	1	-	
GUYANA	32.2 K	18.7 K	58.0%	108	0.6%	\$73.7 K	- \$73.7 K	1	-	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	32.5 K	21.1 K	65.0%	-	-	-	- -	-	-	
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO										
COSTA RICA	51.3 K	30.4 K	59.4%	1.4 K	4.5%	\$1.05 M	\$935.0 K \$111.0 K	2	-	
MEXICO	167.5 K	47.9 K	28.6%	12.3 K	25.6%	\$2.41 M	\$2.28 M \$130.0 K	3	-	
PANAMA	81.9 K	40.9 K	50.0%	8.4 K	20.4%	\$398.6 K	\$270.0 K \$128.6 K	2	-	
SOUTHERN CONE										
ARGENTINA	378.1 K	102.8 K	27.2%	4.8 K	4.7%	\$2.41 M	\$1.02 M \$1.38 M	3	-	
BOLIVIA	124.6 K	77.6 K	62.3%	10.1 K	13.1%	\$1.63 M	\$985.6 K \$647.6 K	4	-	
PARAGUAY	9.8 K	2.9 K	30.0%	496	16.8%	\$462.1 K	\$362.3 K \$99.8 K	3	-	
URUGUAY	61.6 K	12.1 K	19.6%	2.6 K	21.2%	\$1.47 M	\$1.22 M \$246.7 K	5	2	

SHELTER: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



SHELTER

Migrants and refugees across the region continue to face severe shelter challenges with many living in insecure, overcrowded, or informal conditions, exposed to eviction, homelessness, lack of basic services, and heightened protection risks. Due to this situation, shelter continues to have among the three highest PINs in the region. In response, the Shelter Sector aims to expand access to adequate housing options, provide rental assistance and essential household items, upgrade infrastructure, and collaborate with partners to prioritize vulnerable groups, including women, children, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities.

The Shelter Sector response will focus on five key areas of intervention, addressing both the immediate needs of those in transit and the longer-term requirements of those in destination contexts, ensuring safe, dignified, and sustainable living conditions across the region.

Individual Housing Solutions will address the acute shortage of adequate and affordable housing faced by refugees and migrants across the region. Interventions will include rental assistance and support for families transitioning from collective shelters to independent housing, with a focus on urban and high-density areas where risks of homelessness, overcrowding, and exploitation are greatest. These initiatives aim to promote autonomy, dignity, and local integration by enabling families to secure safe and stable accommodation.

In Chile, rental subsidies will target families at risk of homelessness in informal settlements, while in Colombia, rent support will assist newly arrived refugees and migrants, particularly female-headed households and persons with disabilities, in major cities such as Bogotá and Medellín.

Collective Shelter interventions will prioritize upgrading and expansion of existing facilities and ensure safe, dignified, and inclusive living conditions for migrants and refugees. Efforts will focus on improving shelter management, particularly in border and high-influx

areas. In Brazil, shelters in Roraima and Amazonas will be maintained and upgraded, prioritizing Indigenous families. In Bolivia, temporary collective shelters will be established at high-altitude border crossings to protect migrants and refugees from severe weather conditions and trafficking risks.

Community Infrastructure improvements will include quick-impact projects that upgrade communal spaces, and improve access to essential services for refugees, migrants, and host communities. These interventions aim to strengthen safety, dignity, and social cohesion, while reducing protection risks, including GBV. For example, in the Caribbean, infrastructure support in Aruba, Guyana, and the Dominican Republic will establish secure and dignified living environments for vulnerable families.

Distribution of Essential Household Items (EHI) remains a key component of the Shelter Sector's response, ensuring safe, dignified, and sustainable living conditions while supporting the transition from emergency to stable housing. Core EHIs, such as bedding, kitchen sets, and seasonal supplies, will be distributed to address immediate needs and promote stability. In Ecuador, EHI assistance will focus on migrants and refugees in transit and destination contexts, particularly new arrivals and those living in inadequate or unsafe housing. In Chile, EHIs will support families transitioning from emergency shelters to stable housing, with a focus on households with children and other vulnerable groups.

Capacity Building and Technical Guidance will focus on strengthening public institutions and local authorities through training, coordination, and technical assistance to enhance shelter management and integration with national housing systems. In Brazil, technical support will link shelter interventions with public housing and risk management policies, including training for shelter managers and administrators. In the Caribbean, partners will receive guidance on tenant rights, rental procedures, and legal protections, fostering safe and informed access to housing.

Shelter programming will adopt a multi-layered strategy that combines in-kind support, emergency accommodation, financial assistance, and capacity strengthening to address key risks such as eviction, overcrowding, and discrimination. Regional priorities will emphasize support for indigenous peoples, LGBTQI+ individuals, women, children, and persons with disabilities, ensuring an inclusive and equitable response.

Integration with Protection, Health, WASH, Food Security, and other sectors will remain central to ensuring comprehensive assistance and maximizing impact. Strong coordination, information-sharing, and community engagement will enhance efficiency, sustainability, and preparedness. All activities will be guided by the principles of protection, inclusivity, cultural relevance, accountability, and environmental sustainability, incorporating community feedback, safeguarding against exploitation, and promoting dignified, durable, and sustainable shelter solutions for all.

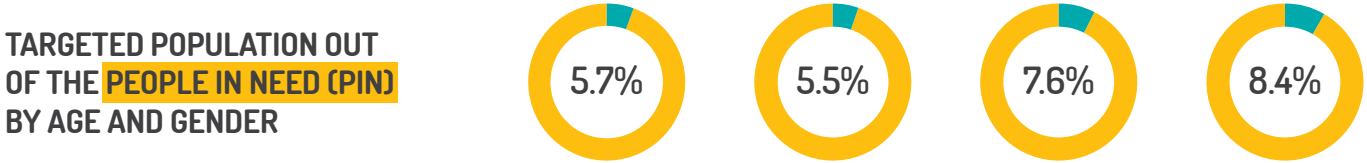
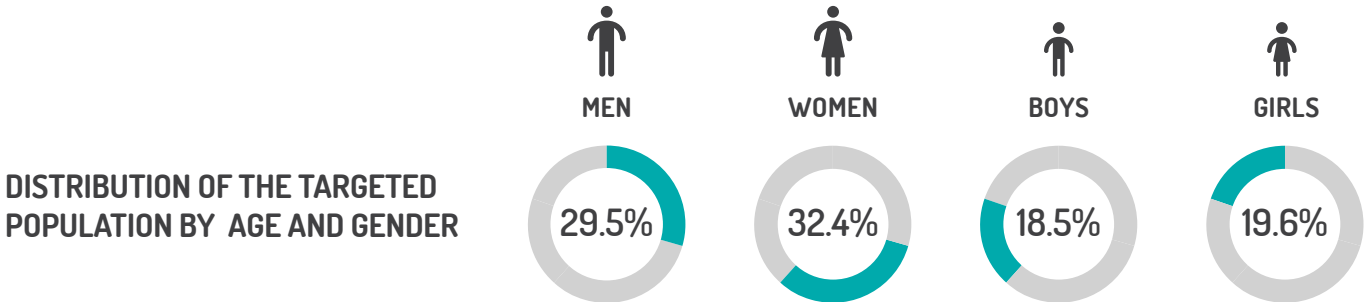




WASH

OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES*

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ORGANIZATION TYPE:

CIVIL SOCIETY / NATIONAL NGO	8	25.0%
REFUGEE- AND MIGRANT-LED	4	12.5%
INTERNATIONAL NGO	13	40.6%
UN AGENCIES	3	9.4%
OTHERS	8	25.0%

*Unless otherwise indicated, the regional figures on this and the following sector pages, include the various population groups subject to the RMRP response (incl. refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination, in-transit and pendulars, as well as Colombian returnees, affected host community members, and other nationalities of refugees and migrants in-transit). Notably, transit figures are included in all Platforms except the Caribbean. In the case of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-transit, as they transit through different countries before reaching an in-destination country, and to avoid double counting, they are not summed in the overall regional calculations. In contrast, in the case of other refugees and migrants in-transit (apart from Venezuelan nationals), and in order to avoid double-counting, only the maximum value in the region is included in the regional and subregional totals.

WASH: KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM

 Population Projection	 People in Need	 People Targeted
 Financial Requirements	 RMRP Partners	 Organizations led by Refugees and Migrants

PLATFORM	Population Projection	People in Need		People Targeted		Financial Requirements		Partners		
			%		%		Tier 1 Tier 2			
BRAZIL	1.29 M	616.0 K	47.9%	138.5 K	22.5%	\$6.61 M	\$3.34 M \$3.27 M	11	-	
CHILE	1.42 M	333.1 K	23.4%	11.7 K	3.5%	\$3.78 M	\$1.64 M \$2.14 M	2	-	
COLOMBIA	6.44 M	2.81 M	43.7%	62.1 K	2.2%	\$5.24 M	\$4.37 M \$868.5 K	11	-	
ECUADOR	949.2 K	479.6 K	50.5%	48.5 K	10.1%	\$3.12 M	\$642.1 K \$2.48 M	10	1	
PERU	3.64 M	1.19 M	32.6%	55.2 K	4.6%	\$5.17 M	\$3.40 M \$1.78 M	6	1	
CARIBBEAN										
ARUBA	13.7 K	1.9 K	14.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CURAÇAO	9.7 K	4.5 K	47.0%	200	4.4%	\$45.0 K	\$45.0 K	1	-	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	116.8 K	30.4 K	26.0%	2.0 K	6.6%	\$600.0 K	\$450.0 K \$150.0 K	1	-	
GUYANA	32.2 K	10.9 K	34.0%	6.1 K	55.8%	\$243.9 K	\$130.0 K \$113.9 K	2	-	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	32.5 K	17.8 K	55.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO										
COSTA RICA	51.3 K	26.6 K	51.9%	4.1 K	15.4%	\$152.7 K	\$32.7 K \$120.0 K	2	-	
MEXICO	167.5 K	31.6 K	18.9%	30.9 K	97.7%	\$3.44 M	\$3.23 M \$210.0 K	2	-	
PANAMA	81.9 K	29.6 K	36.2%	6.6 K	22.4%	\$205.0 K	\$30.0 K \$175.0 K	2	-	
SOUTHERN CONE										
ARGENTINA	378.1 K	39.1 K	10.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOLIVIA*	124.6 K	64.2 K	51.5%	-	-	\$138.6 K	\$118.6 K \$20.0 K	2	-	
PARAGUAY	9.8 K	2.2 K	22.4%	140	6.4%	\$25.7 K	\$25.7 K -	1	-	
URUGUAY	61.6 K	7.6 K	12.3%	1.1 K	14.5%	\$434.5 K	\$57.5 K \$377.0 K	4	2	

*Although no targeted individuals are reported, financial requirements are included as partners have submitted and requested funding to implement key interventions—including capacity-building, infrastructure, campaigns, and other activities essential to enable and sustain an effective response.

WASH: TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN



WASH

The regional WASH response aims to maintain and expand access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for vulnerable populations, including refugees, migrants, host communities, Indigenous peoples, women and children. Key interventions will address critical WASH needs and protection risk in shelters, informal settlements, schools, and health facilities, particularly in areas where waterborne diseases are prevalent.

The response will ensure inclusive, equitable, and sustained access to WASH services, reaching migrants and refugees in transit and destination contexts, while also supporting affected host communities to strengthen overall community resilience and health outcomes.

- **Safe water and sanitation:** Efforts will focus on improving infrastructure, ensuring emergency water supply, and upgrading sanitation facilities in transit sites, host communities and informal settlements. In Brazil, interventions will prioritize Indigenous and female-headed households in Roraima and Amazonas. Colombia will enhance water access in La Guajira and Norte de Santander,²⁴⁴ while Ecuador will strengthen public water systems and hydration points. In Peru,²⁴⁵ partners will rehabilitate WASH facilities in border zones and in Bolivia, actions will focus on improving potable water availability in high-altitude transit areas.
- **Hygiene promotion:** Across the region, hygiene kits—including menstrual hygiene items—will be distributed to women and children in-transit. Interventions in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico²⁴⁶ and the Caribbean will integrate hygiene promotion and behavior-change campaigns to reduce the risk of disease transmission, enhance health outcomes, and uphold dignity for migrants, refugees, and host community members.
- **Strengthen institutional WASH capacities:** In Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Southern Cone countries, partners will provide technical support to strengthen local authorities, community management structures, and coordination mechanisms. These efforts aim to ensure the continuity and sustainability of WASH services in areas with high numbers of migrants and refugees, while improving preparedness and resilience within host communities.

The WASH sector will deliver interventions through a combination of response modalities, including:

- **Direct assistance:** operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of WASH facilities to ensure reliable access to safe water and sanitation for refugees, migrants, and host communities
- **In-kind:** distribution of hygiene kits, water treatment supplies, and sanitation materials to meet immediate needs and reduce health risks.
- **Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA):** voucher assistance enabling beneficiaries to purchase hygiene items or access WASH services through local markets, promoting dignity, autonomy, and local economic engagement.
- **Capacity building:** training local WASH actors, promoting hygiene awareness, and supporting community-led water and sanitation systems to foster ownership, long-term sustainability, and resilience.
- **Technical assistance:** to municipalities and infrastructure upgrades in schools and shelters, and coordination with water authorities will strengthen public services, while training of local WASH actors, promotion of community hygiene awareness, and strengthening of community-led systems will build long-term resilience.

244 UNICEF, WASH Cluster, *Panorama Actual del Clúster/Grupo Sectorial WASH Colombia: Encuesta y revisión de Indicadores de Respuesta Humanitaria (Primer semestre 2025)*, 2 September 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/report/colombia/panorama-actual-del-clustergrupo-sectorial-wash-colombia-encuesta-y-revision-de-indicadores-de-respuesta-humanitaria-primer-semestre-2025>.

245 *In Peru 58% migrants and refugees interviewed in border monitoring exercises needed showers and bathrooms, 50% needed hydration and 26% hygiene items.* UNHCR, *Border Monitoring in Tacna, Tumbes and Madre de Dios, July 2024 to June 2025*.

246 UNICEF, Mexico, *Gotas de Lava: gestión menstrual en movilidad, 2025*, <https://www.unicef.org/mexico/informes/gotas-de-lava-gesti%C3%B3n-menstrual-en-movilidad>.

WASH integration across sectors will reinforce outcomes in health, education, protection, shelter, nutrition, and environmental sustainability.

- In **Health**, access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion will support infection control and disease prevention.
- In **Education**, schools will be upgraded with safe inclusive WASH systems, and hygiene campaigns will promote handwashing and school attendance of girls.
- **Protection** efforts will focus on gender-sensitive WASH design, menstrual hygiene management and GBV prevention (safe facilities, lighting, accessibility).
- In **Shelter**, WASH facilities will be installed and hygiene kits distributed in transit sites and reception centres.
- In **Nutrition**, access to safe water will improve food preparation and child health outcomes.

Finally, environmental initiatives will promote climate resilience, efficient water use, and waste management to ensure the sustainability of WASH systems and reduce environmental impact.

The WASH Sector prioritizes upholding **protection, accountability, and inclusivity** across all interventions, ensuring gender-sensitive, accessible facilities and strong links with protection pathways.

GBV and PSEA measures will continue to be mainstreamed through survivor-centred approaches and the design of safe WASH infrastructure design. Applying an **AGD lens**, interventions address specific needs such as menstrual hygiene management and accessibility for persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups.

Environmental sustainability will be promoted through eco-friendly infrastructure, solid waste and wastewater management, and responsible water use.

ANNEXES



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAP Accountability to Affected Populations

AAP/CWC WG Accountability to Affected Populations and Communication with Communities Working Group

AGD Age, Gender and Diversity

CAM Central America and Mexico

CARICOM The Caribbean Community and Common Market

CBP U.S. Customs and Border Protection

CCM Camp Coordination and Camp Management

CCSS Costa Rican Social Security Fund

CEM Spanish acronym for Women's Emergency Center in Peru

CEPR Special Commission for Refugees in Peru

CONARE National Commission for Refugees

COP Community of Practice

CORETT Regional Coalition Against the Trafficking in Persons and Illicit Smuggling of Migrants

CRM Regional Conference on Migration

CSM South American Conference on Migration

CSOS Civil Society Organizations

CVA Cash and Voucher Assistance

CWC Communication with Communities

DEMUNAS Local Ombudsman Office for Children and Adolescents

DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix

EHIS Essential Household Items

EMISUR Southern Migration Station in Costa Rica

ENAHO National Household Survey in Peru

ERISE+ Regional Strategy for Socioeconomic Integration of People in Human Mobility in Latin America and the Caribbean

ETRM Temporary Migration Reception Centres

FTS Financial Tracking Service

GAM Gender and Age Marker

GBV Gender-Based Violence

GCM Global Compact for Migration

GCR Global Compact on Refugees

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GIFMM Grupo Interagencial para los Flujos Migratorios Mixtos, Spanish acronym for Interagency Group for Mixed Migration Flows, the National Platform in Colombia

GTRM Grupo de Trabajo sobre Refugiados y Migrantes, Spanish acronym for the National Platforms in Peru and Ecuador

HCT Humanitarian Country Team

HDPN Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus

HDX Humanitarian Data Exchange	OECD Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
HIV/AIDS Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	PASEE Special Administrative Sanction Procedure in Peru
HLP Housing, Land and Property	PDI Policía De Investigaciones, Spanish acronym for Police of Chile
HNO Humanitarian Needs Overview	PIN People in Need
HNRP Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan	PRETT Regional Platform Against Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants
IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee	PSEA Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ID Identity Document	REDTRAM Ibero-American Network of Specialized Prosecutors against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants
IOM International Organization for Migration	RMNA Regional Refugee and Migrant Needs Analysis
IM Information Management	RMRP Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan
IMF International Monetary Fund	RVA Recognition, Validation and Accreditation
INGO International Non-Governmental Organization	R4V Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for the Response for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela
ISCG Inter-Sector Coordination Group	SDGs Sustainable Development Goals
IYCF Infant and Young Child Feeding	SDR Secondary Data Review
JIAF Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework	SEA Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
JNA Joint Needs Assessment	SENAFRONT National Border Service in Panama
LAC Latin America and the Caribbean	SERMIG National Migration Service in Chile
LGBTQI+ Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex	SGSSS General Social Security Health System in Colombia
MHPSS Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	SICA Central American Integration System
MPC Multipurpose Cash	SOP Standard Operating Procedure
MPI Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index	
NGO Non-Governmental Organization	
NFIS Non-Food Items	

SNM Superintendencia Nacional de Migraciones, Spanish acronym for Superintendence of Migration

SRH Sexual and Reproductive Health

STCA Safe Third Country Agreement

SEA Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

STEM Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics

TB Tuberculosis

TIP Trafficking in Persons

TVRH Humanitarian Visitors Cards in Mexico

UASC Unaccompanied and Separated Children

UDAVIT Spanish acronym for Witness Aid Services Unit, a national assistance program of the Public Prosecution Office in Peru

UPE Special Protection Unit

UN United Nations

UNCT United Nations Country Team

UN DCO United Nations Development Coordination Office

UNSDCF United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

UNTOC United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

USD United States Dollars

VOT Victims of Trafficking

WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WG Working Group

RMRP 2026 PARTNERS

Action against Hunger	Caritas Brazil
ActionAid	Caritas Ecuador
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Caritas Germany
Alas de Colibrí Foundation	Caritas Parana
Alianza por Venezuela	Caritas Peru
Angeles del Camino	Caritas Rio de Janeiro
Apurimac ETS	Caritas São Paulo
Argentine Commission for Refugees and Migrants (CAREF)	Caritas Switzerland
ASBRAD - Associação Brasileira de Defesa da Mulher da Infância e da Juventude	CCEFIRO Association
Asociación Caritas Madre de Dios	CEDRO
Asociación Civil El Paso	Centro de Atención Psicosocial (CAPS)
Asociación Civil Lluvia Arcoiris	Centro de Desarrollo Humano
Asociación de Enfermeros Venezolanos en Argentina	ChildFund International
Asociación de Venezolanos en Eloy Alfaro	CHS Alternativo
Asociación de Venezolanos en Trujillo	Comité Pro-Mejoras Comunitario Unión y Progreso
Asociación de Venezolanos y Refugiados en el Estado de Amazonas	Compromiso Migrante
Asociación Fundación contra el Hambre Perú	COOPI - International Cooperation Foundation
Asociación Misioneros de San Carlos Scalabrinianos	Corporación Alianza Migrante
Asociación Mujeres Emprendedoras de Venezuela	Cuso International
Asociación Protección Población Vulnerable	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Asociación Quinta Ola	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe
Asociación Venezuela en Ecuador AC	Encuentros SJS (Servicio Jesuita de la Solidaridad)
Associação Hermanitos	FEPP REGIONAL ESMERALDAS
Associação Venezuelana em Campo Grande	Flags Without Borders
Association of Venezuelan Psychologists in Argentina	Foundation of the Americas (FUDELA)
AVSI Foundation	Fraternity – International Humanitarian Federation
Banho de Cidadania - Recife	Fundación Almas en Movimiento
Blumont	Fundación Arupo
Building Markets	Fundación Casa de Refugio Matilde
CARE	Fundación Comisión Católica Argentina de Migraciones (FCCAM)
	Fundación Diálogo Diverso

Fundación Doña Milagros	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
Fundación Hermandad Integrada por la Solidaridad del Inmigrante	Kimirina Cooperation
Fundación Juntos Se Puede	Lazos de Libertad Asociación Civil
Fundación L'Albero Della Vita	Lutheran World Relief
Fundación Mujer & Mujer	Mana Institute
Fundación para el desarrollo Social Martina Construyendo Esperanza	Manos Veneguayas Association
Fundación para la Integración Cultural de Migrantes y refugiados	Más Igualdad Perú
Fundación Quimera	Medipeace
Fundación RadaBer	Mercy Corps
Fundación Scalabrini Bolivia	Mirares
Fundación SCARLETH	Mixed Migration Centre
FUSA para la salud integral con perspectiva de género y derechos asociación civil	Movimiento Migrante
German Development Cooperation Agency GIZ	Munasim Kullakita Foundation
Haciendo la Diferencia y Encaminando Vidas (HADEV)	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Heartland Alliance International (HAI)	OCASIVEN
HIAS	Organización Mamá Influencer Para El Empoderamiento Integral (OMIEI)
Humanity & Inclusion	Organized Front of Venezuelans for Service and Assistance Association
IDRC Research Chair on Migration and Forced Displacement in Latin America and the Caribbean at Universidad del Pacífico	OXFAM
IMPACT Initiatives (REACH)	Panamerican Development Foundation
INCAMI - Instituto Católico Chileno de Migración	Panamerican Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)
Institute for Migration and Human Rights (IMDH)	Pastoral Service for Migrants National
Institute of Natural and Cultural Heritage (IPANC)	Plan International
Instituto para el Desarrollo Humano - Bolivia	Plataforma de Personas que Ejercen Trabajo Sexual
International Committee for the Development of People (CISP)	Premiere Urgence Internationale
International Labour Organization (ILO)	PRISMA
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Profamilia Association
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Programa de Soporte a la autoayuda de personas seropositivas
IsraAID	Red Cross Colombia
Jesuit Migrant Service (JMS)	Red Cross Ecuador
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Red Cross Peru
Jesuit Service for Migrants and Refugees (JSMR)	Red de Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos - CONICET (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas)
	Rede Internacional de Ação Comunitária - Interação

RET International
RICH (Red Internacional de Cooperación Humanitaria)
Ronald McDonald House
Save the Children International (SCI)
Semillas para la Democracia
Serviço Pastoral dos Migrantes do Nordeste
Sesame Workshop
Solidarity and Action Association
SOS Children's Villages
Tarabita Foundation
Terre des Hommes Suisse
Un Mundo Sin Límites
Unión Venezolana en Perú
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
UruVene
Vale da Benção Educational and Charitable Association (AEBVB)
Venezolanos Organizados (VEO Perú)
Venezuelan's International Care Assistance
World Bank
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Vision
Young Potential Development Ecuador SA (LAB XXI)

Organization	Education	Food Security	Health	Humanitarian Transportation	Integration	Financial Support	Nutrition	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Human Trafficking & Smuggling	Shelter	WASH	Common Services	Grand Total
Associação Hermanitas					\$352,040								\$18,700		\$370,740
Associação Venezuelana em Campo Grande		\$15,000	\$10,000		\$6,000	\$15,000		\$8,000		\$2,000					\$56,000
Banho de Cidadania - Recife		\$35,000											\$40,000		\$75,000
Cáritas Brasil		\$600,000					\$100,000						\$700,000	\$30,000	\$1,430,000
Cáritas Parana		\$48,600	\$16,314									\$166,637			\$231,552
Cáritas Rio de Janeiro								\$46,200							\$46,200
Cáritas São Paulo								\$7,000	\$7,000						\$14,000
Cáritas Suíza						\$14,877		\$120,504				\$34,050		\$8,134	\$177,565
Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres					\$750,000										\$750,000
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)	\$4,375,000		\$1,100,000				\$700,000	\$276,900	\$2,885,000				\$2,821,932	\$601,500	\$12,760,332
Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)			\$465,000					\$47,000		\$30,000				\$65,000	\$607,000
Fraternity – International Humanitarian Federation		\$11,100			\$46,900										\$58,000
Fundación AVSI					\$113,603							\$849,788			\$963,391
Fundación Panamericana para el Desarrollo (FUPAD)	\$116,250				\$158,674			\$85,750	\$24,500				\$50,500		\$485,674
Instituto de maría					\$122,663										\$122,663
Instituto para las Migraciones y Derechos Humanos (IMDH)		\$4,500			\$10,985		\$9,500	\$12,911		\$2,700			\$9,500		\$50,096
Oficina de Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (ONUDDD)											\$134,000				\$134,000
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)	\$12,000														\$12,000
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)	\$382,947	\$1,554,746	\$2,428,194	\$2,315,100	\$1,580,913	\$1,809,577		\$2,059,048	\$120,266	\$67,717	\$1,074,952	\$3,361,018	\$1,291,427	\$998,724	\$19,044,629
Organización Panamericana de la Salud/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OPS/ OMS)			\$810,000												\$810,000
Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SIDA (ONUSIDA)			\$7,500												\$7,500
Rede Internacional de Ação Comunitária - Interação					\$63,000			\$139,500							\$202,500
Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes y Refugiados (SJMR)	\$14,854		\$556		\$77,283			\$99,681		\$500					\$192,874
Servicio Pastoral de Migrantes Nacional					\$1,147,440			\$119,000	\$130,000			\$2,592,360	\$1,180,000	\$424,000	\$5,592,800
Servicio Pastoral dos Migrantes do Nordeste					\$471,360			\$51,000				\$560,900	\$295,000	\$216,000	\$1,594,260

Organization	Education	Food Security	Health	Humanitarian Transportation	Integration	Financial Support	Nutrition	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Human Trafficking & Smuggling	Shelter	WASH	Common Services	Grand Total
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe			\$544,980	\$20,000				\$156,289		\$50,922					\$772,191
Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres					\$168,000			\$120,000		\$70,000	\$126,460	\$81,600		\$30,000	\$596,060
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)	\$8,431,040		\$663,543				\$2,795,631	\$259,048	\$3,497,817	\$1,468,258			\$2,954,303	\$2,574,567	\$22,644,207
Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)			\$2,172,720							\$1,717,565				\$30,000	\$3,920,285
Fundación Juntos Se Puede			\$87,600		\$735,900		\$100,000							\$189,500	\$1,113,000
Fundación L'Albero Della Vita					\$1,862,586		\$718		\$264,482						\$2,127,786
Fundación Panamericana para el Desarrollo (FUPAD)			\$390,000		\$2,310,500			\$1,148,000	\$645,000						\$4,483,500
Fundación RadBer					\$450,000			\$260,000							\$710,000
Heartland Alliance Internacional (HA)			\$15,600		\$658,035	\$120,000		\$52,375	\$2,500			\$337,500			\$1,186,010
HIAS			\$545,539		\$550,507			\$167,717		\$247,839			\$231,856		\$1,742,958
Humanity & Inclusion			\$459,000					\$86,350						\$11,700	\$557,050
IMPACT Initiatives (REACH)													\$35,708		\$702,580
IsraAID	\$16,000		\$9,000		\$16,000			\$6,000							\$82,708
Mercy Corps		\$1,286,232			\$446,486										\$1,732,718
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)			\$21,029,930	\$643,570	\$29,278,281	\$857,144		\$5,742,856	\$1,330,001	\$1,469,996	\$7,245,001	\$2,663,928	\$1,300,000	\$1,918,700	\$73,479,407
Organización Panamericana de la Salud/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OPS/ OMS)			\$1,785,258												\$1,785,258
OXFAM				\$30,000				\$110,000		\$84,000			\$111,937		\$335,937
Plan Internacional									\$104,875						\$104,875
Primera Urgencia Internacional			\$1,726,000										\$294,000		\$2,097,000
RET Internacional					\$750,000										\$750,000
Save the Children (SCI)	\$17,006		\$152,291		\$127,791	\$1,860,835			\$16,235				\$77,391		\$2,251,549
Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados (SJR)	\$311,814				\$284,280			\$213,750	\$7,700	\$56,394				\$4,000	\$877,938
Visión Mundial	\$50,000	\$160,000			\$55,600	\$240,000		\$636,400	\$954,600						\$2,096,600
World Food Programme (WFP)	\$2,880,000	\$9,525,513			\$3,150,001		\$500,000								\$16,055,514
Ecuador															
Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales (ADRA)		\$1,042,020	\$169,771						\$475,000	\$35,000		\$354,818	\$121,756		\$2,198,365
Agencia de Cooperación Alemana para el Desarrollo GIZ					\$1,000,000										\$1,000,000
Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)	\$3,835,304		\$2,466,623		\$6,970,870	\$4,070,899		\$12,342,506	\$1,114,915	\$1,114,915		\$2,229,831	\$1,017,647	\$3,835,688	\$38,999,199
Asociación Civil Lluvia Arcoiris			\$42,000					\$85,000		\$20,000				\$50,000	\$197,000

Organization	Education	Food Security	Health	Humanitarian Transportation	Integration	Financial Support	Nutrition	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Human Trafficking & Smuggling	Shelter	WASH	Common Services	Grand Total
Asociación de Venezolanos en Eloy Alfaro	\$40,000							\$30,000		\$30,000					\$100,000
Asociación Frente Organizado de Venezolanos para el Servicio y Asistencia	\$7,200		\$8,900		\$12,000			\$21,400		\$20,800	\$8,400			\$10,500	\$89,200
Asociación Solidaridad y Acción									\$139,520			\$213,000			\$352,520
Asociación Venezuela en Ecuador AC			\$50,000					\$45,000		\$5,310					\$95,000
Ayuda en Acción			\$2,100		\$98,340	\$28,000		\$12,020							\$145,770
Banco Mundial					\$90,000										\$90,000
CARE			\$793,721		\$378,102	\$488,400		\$588,970		\$361,280		\$159,486		\$88,733	\$2,858,693
Cáritas Ecuador		\$70,000		\$13,650		\$142,800		\$96,328				\$135,480		\$27,380	\$485,638
ChildFund Internacional	\$207,287							\$115,000	\$25,000						\$347,287
Comité Internacional de Rescate (IRC)	\$425,116		\$229,859				\$14,000	\$59,844						\$5,000	\$733,819
Comité Internacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos (CIDSP)			\$266,595		\$110,000			\$99,700		\$17,000				\$43,200	\$519,495
Comité Pro-Mejoras Comunitario Unión y Progreso	\$10,000				\$15,000										\$42,000
Consejo Noruego para los Refugiados (NRC)	\$90,000				\$27,000	\$69,000		\$1,108,566				\$164,000	\$64,000	\$50,000	\$1,572,566
COOPTI - Cooperación Internacional					\$400,000			\$530,000	\$350,000	\$140,000			\$190,000		\$1,610,000
Cooperación Kimirina			\$152,000					\$90,000		\$15,000		\$10,000		\$10,000	\$152,000
Corporación Alianza Migrante	\$33,000	\$10,000	\$20,000		\$12,000			\$90,000	\$12,000						\$212,000
Cruz Roja Ecuador					\$41,500			\$66,779							\$108,279
Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres					\$30,000					\$62,000	\$76,000				\$168,000
FEPP REGIONAL ESMERALDAS					\$42,700										\$42,700
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)	\$1,426,000		\$986,600				\$345,000	\$360,000	\$5,214,800				\$764,600	\$53,000	\$9,150,000
Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)			\$615,000							\$430,000				\$75,000	\$1,120,000
Fundación Alas de Colibrí	\$136,611	\$15,000	\$120,000		\$200,850	\$240,000		\$185,402	\$177,000	\$271,300	\$276,000	\$104,800	\$8,000	\$20,450	\$1,755,413
Fundación Almas en Movimiento	\$10,000		\$35,550					\$14,000		\$8,000					\$32,000
Fundación Arupo								\$19,875							\$55,425
Fundación AVSI						\$131,659		\$74,184	\$199,505	\$246,137		\$167,376			\$818,861
Fundación Casa de Refugio Matilde								\$270,000		\$237,680				\$26,000	\$2,988,500
Fundación de las Américas (FUDELA)	\$1,020,000				\$952,500	\$360,000		\$270,000							\$2,988,500
Fundación Diálogo Diverso							\$21,432	\$15,256							\$36,688
Fundación Doña Milagros	\$39,600				\$12,000			\$34,000		\$26,200			\$12,000		\$123,800
Fundación Hermandad Integrada por la Solidaridad del Inmigrante			\$8,000					\$19,000		\$11,000					\$38,000

Organization	Education	Food Security	Health	Humanitarian Transportation	Integration	Financial Support	Nutrition	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Human Trafficking & Smuggling	Shelter	WASH	Common Services	Grand Total
Fundación Mujer & Mujer		\$42,000	\$14,750				\$14,825						\$2,250		\$73,825
Fundación para el desarrollo Social Marítima Construyendo Esperanza	\$33,758				\$24,700				\$43,200						\$101,658
Fundación Quimera					\$80,000					\$90,000					\$170,000
Fundación SCARLETH										\$200,000					\$200,000
Fundación Tarabita		\$72,000						\$16,000				\$107,000			\$195,000
HIAS					\$154,595			\$135,703		\$79,419					\$369,717
Instituto de Patrimonio Natural y Cultural (IPANAC)	\$250,000														\$250,000
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)	\$34,000														\$34,000
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)	\$406,792	\$326,550	\$3,126,321	\$311,704	\$9,257,634	\$2,124,718	\$114,204	\$4,904,950	\$1,931,669	\$1,955,707	\$2,310,949	\$9,432,370	\$933,524	\$3,641,523	\$40,778,615
Organización Panamericana de la Salud/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OPS/ OMS)			\$40,000												\$40,000
Plan Internacional					\$115,000				\$35,000						\$150,000
Plataforma de Personas que Ejercen Trabajo Sexual										\$34,000					\$34,000
Plaza Sésamo	\$680,000													\$18,000	\$698,000
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)					\$60,000										\$60,000
RET Internacional	\$2,270,000								\$250,000	\$100,000		\$1,200	\$1,225	\$1,000	\$2,621,000
Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados (SJR)	\$43,314	\$32,020	\$9,900	\$5,600	\$100,845	\$22,500		\$150,047							\$366,651
Visión Mundial		\$2,100			\$21,200	\$7,000		\$20,800							\$51,100
World Food Programme (WFP)		\$25,795,292													\$25,795,292
Young Potential Development Ecuador SA (LAB XXI)	\$675,000				\$100,000										\$775,000
Peru															
Acción contra el Hambre		\$3,280,550	\$140,595		\$1,270,402	\$1,449,828	\$84,975	\$13,390	\$203,532			\$56,908	\$646,041		\$6,942,688
Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales (ADRA)												\$463,832			\$667,364
Agencia de Cooperación Alemana para el Desarrollo GIZ	\$-		\$-		\$-			\$-		\$-					\$-
Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)	\$2,432,734		\$3,087,744		\$11,082,301	\$3,894,156		\$16,033,694	\$4,445,215	\$4,266,079		\$1,552,861		\$3,947,090	\$50,741,873
Angeles del Camino			\$20,000		\$34,000			\$21,000							\$75,000
Apurimac ONIUS			\$23,000					\$6,000							\$29,000
Asistencia De Cuidado Internacional De Venezolanos	\$245,000		\$75,000		\$50,000			\$200,000					\$250,000		\$820,000

Organization	Education	Food Security	Health	Humanitarian Transportation	Integration	Financial Support	Nutrition	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Human Trafficking & Smuggling	Shelter	WASH	Common Services	Grand Total
OASIVEN			\$850,000		\$650,000			\$1,000,000							\$2,500,000
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)	\$150,000				\$50,000					\$100,000					\$300,000
Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)					\$61,000										\$61,000
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)	\$3,982,220	\$3,570,000	\$8,755,500	\$350,000	\$9,665,230	\$1,177,500	\$535,000	\$9,141,900	\$700,000	\$1,255,000	\$2,565,000	\$4,495,000	\$3,210,000	\$4,451,534	\$53,883,884
Organización Mamá Influencer Para El Empoderamiento Integral (OMIE)	\$15,900				\$19,500			\$5,000	\$4,000	\$14,000					\$58,400
Organización Panamericana de la Salud/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OPS/ OMS)			\$1,092,208												\$1,092,208
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)					\$200,000										\$200,000
Programa de Soporte a la autoayuda de personas seropositivas			\$20,600					\$20,600		\$75,000					\$116,200
RET Internacional	\$2,400,000														\$2,400,000
RICH (Red Internacional de Cooperación Humanitaria)								\$7,000	\$42,000						\$49,000
Save the Children (SC)		\$255,000					\$21,000								\$276,000
Terre des Hommes Suisse									\$9,200	\$6,500	\$10,200				\$25,900
Un Mundo Sin Límites	\$60,000				\$140,000										\$200,000
Unión Venezolana en Perú	\$300,000		\$450,000		\$4,250,000			\$800,000						\$400,000	\$6,200,000
Venezolanos Organizados (VEO Perú)			\$16,750		\$560			\$1,142							\$18,452
Visión Mundial	\$125,000				\$140,000	\$1,000,000		\$450	\$600,000						\$1,865,450
World Food Programme (WFP)		\$6,861,405													\$6,861,405
Caribbean															
Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales (ADRA)					\$42,500										\$42,500
Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)			\$150,000					\$665,000							\$815,000
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)	\$1,610,000		\$200,000			\$674,500	\$221,220		\$2,242,051	\$20,000		\$800,000		\$130,000	\$5,997,771
Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)								\$464,000						\$125,000	\$589,000
Oficina de Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (ONUDDD)											\$8,000				\$8,000
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)	\$252,033	\$565,098	\$697,011	\$33,341	\$1,862,984		\$62,113	\$1,458,988	\$20,000	\$106,886	\$698,851	\$377,338	\$88,868	\$1,090,782	\$7,314,292
Central America and Mexico															
Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)	\$701,000	\$30,000	\$517,825		\$1,802,778	\$400,000		\$5,207,421	\$137,040	\$197,000		\$1,324,373	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$10,397,437

Organization	Education	Food Security	Health	Humanitarian Transportation	Integration	Financial Support	Nutrition	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Human Trafficking & Smuggling	Shelter	WASH	Common Services	Grand Total
Consejo Danés para los Refugiados (DPC)								\$207,000						\$33,600	\$207,000
Consejo Noruego para los Refugiados (NRC)								\$615,000					\$30,000	\$33,600	\$678,600
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)	\$450,000		\$1,460,000		\$1,320,000			\$210,000	\$3,550,104	\$137,860		\$600,000	\$5,057,673	\$533,735	\$11,319,372
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)	\$130,000	\$331,000	\$1,564,010	\$50,000	\$520,000			\$2,110,000		\$112,000	\$260,692	\$1,929,000	\$681,060	\$1,955,000	\$9,642,762
Southern Cone															
Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales (ADRA)					60000										60000
Alianza por Venezuela					\$134,400										\$134,400
Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)			\$100,000		\$2,122,484	\$3,081,389		\$1,642,989	\$422,514	\$259,765		\$1,977,390		\$909,152	\$10,515,673
Asociación Civil El Paso										\$2,980					\$2,980
Asociación de Enfermeros Venezolanos en Argentina	\$8,000		\$6,000		\$8,000				\$6,000	\$8,000					\$36,000
Asociación de Psicólogos Venezolanos en Argentina			\$117,000		\$50,000										\$167,000
Asociación Manos Venegueyas	\$60,000	\$35,000			\$182,000			\$50,000				\$50,000	\$50,000		\$427,000
Comisión Argentina para Refugiados y Migrantes (CAREF)								\$13,200							\$13,200
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)	\$328,000		\$155,000		\$65,000	\$300,000	\$101,000	\$67,100	\$380,000	\$40,700			\$45,000	\$465,000	\$1,946,800
Fundación Munasim Kuliakita			\$3,000					\$5,000			\$11,000	\$2,000			\$21,000
Fundación para la Integración Cultural de Migrantes y refugiados					\$68,000										\$68,000
Fundación Scalabrini Bolivia					\$105,275							\$170,000			\$275,275
FUSA para la salud integral con perspectiva de género y derechos asociación civil			\$22,000												\$22,000
Instituto para el Desarrollo Humano - Bolivia			\$10,000												\$10,000
Lazos de Libertad Asociación Civil	\$25,000				\$27,000			\$15,000							\$67,000
Mirares					\$78,400				\$180,000		\$80,000				\$78,400
Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)					\$570,000										\$880,000
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)	\$762,016	\$1,606,578	\$1,345,947	\$100,000	\$2,532,729	\$1,122,437	\$89,700	\$1,683,637	\$298,800	\$162,847	\$285,384	\$2,781,286	\$246,256	\$963,485	\$13,981,102
Red de Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos - CONICET (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas)						\$10,000									\$10,000
Save the Children (SCI)	\$5,000		\$13,000			\$40,000		\$4,000	\$13,000						\$75,000

Organization	Education	Food Security	Health	Humanitarian Transportation	Integration	Financial Support	Nutrition	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Human Trafficking & Smuggling	Shelter	WASH	Common Services	Grand Total
Semillas para la Democracia					\$24,000	\$200,000		\$3,500				\$32,250			\$259,750
Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes (SJM)	\$5,832	\$76,710	\$16,073		\$127,356			\$51,437	\$20,000			\$527,345	\$7,452		\$832,205
UruVene	\$15,000	\$50,400	\$50,000		\$19,000			\$8,000			4500	\$434,000	\$250,000		\$826,400
Fundación Comisión Católica Argentina de Migraciones (FCCAM)					2,400			24,000							30,900
Asociación Mujeres Emprendedoras de Venezuela					25,000										25,000

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Education				
Outcome-ED-1	Ensure access to quality educational services for refugees and migrants from Venezuela under gender, inclusion and intersectoral perspectives	Participation rate of children, youth and adult refugees and migrants in formal and non-formal education and training, by sex		
Output-RE-ED-01	Providing and increasing access to educational services in conditions of safety and dignity to the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population (and the related host population in conditions of vulnerability) from a gender, inclusion and intersectoral perspective.	Number of refugee and migrant BGA served with teaching-learning services in formal or non-formal education.	Access to services through which boys, girls and adolescents (BGA) reinforce or acquire learning through formal education in educational institutions or non-formal education in educational attention programs.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-ED-02	Provide and increase access to educational services in conditions of safety and dignity to the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population (and the related host population in conditions of vulnerability) from a gender, inclusion and intersectoral perspective.	Number of refugees and migrants that are BGA who are supported with supplies or services	Attention and support to formal or non-formal education of children and adolescents (BGA) to promote permanence and, consequently, educational continuity and trajectory.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-ED-03	Providing and increasing access to educational services in conditions of safety and dignity to the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population (and the related host population in conditions of vulnerability) from a gender, inclusion and intersectoral perspective.	Number of schools supported with supplies or that are established, built or rehabilitated	Support to formal or non-formal schools or educational spaces	Infrastructure

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-ED-04	Provide and increase access to educational services in conditions of safety and dignity to the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population (and the related host population in conditions of vulnerability) from a gender, inclusion and intersectoral perspective.	Number of refugee and migrant BGA receiving assistance or support for RVA of studies or competencies	Assistance or support for the recognition, validation and accreditation (RVA) of studies or competencies.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-GEN-01		Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02		Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-03		Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04		Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05		Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06		Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07		Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08		Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09		Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Food Security				
Outcome-FS-1	Enhance food security of refugees and migrants from Venezuela with a priority focus on the most vulnerable.	Prevalence of food insecurity in the population of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (CARI)		
Outcome-FS-2	Enhance food security of refugees and migrants from Venezuela with a priority focus on the most vulnerable.	Percentage of households with acceptable diet diversity in the population of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, based on the Food Consumption Score (FCS) or on the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)		
Outcome-FS-3	Enhance food security of refugees and migrants from Venezuela with a priority focus on the most vulnerable.	Percentage of households among the refugee and migrant population from Venezuela that does not engage in negative coping strategies regarding access to food, as per the rCSI		
Output-RE-FS-01	Refugees and migrants from Venezuela, and affected host communities, are provided with assistance to increase their productive capacity and improve their livelihoods	Number of refugees, migrants and members of affected host communities that are beneficiaries of productive projects (Incl. delivery of agricultural inputs, technical assistance, etc)	Este indicador mide el número de personas, que se beneficia de alguna de las siguientes acciones: entrega de insumos agropecuarios (semillas, fertilizantes, materiales, insumos veterinarios, etc.), activos productivos para medios de vida no agropecuarios y/o transferencias monetarias; acompañamiento técnico y fortalecimiento de capacidades para proteger y mejorar en tiempo corto los medios de sustento esenciales para la seguridad alimentaria de las poblaciones prioritizadas.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-FS-02	Public sector institutions and other service providers that provide food assistance or food security related technical assistance to refugees, migrants and affected host communities are supported	Number of food assistance facilities supported	This indicator measures the number of facilities, such as canteens, communal kitchens, shelters, etc. that have been supported with infrastructure assistance, equipment, inputs including non perishable items, and adaptation of spaces for food production, storage, preparation and consumption, in order to maintain the provisions of food and services at these facilities.	Infrastructure
Output-RE-FS-03	Refugees and migrants from Venezuela, and affected host communities, are provided with food assistance	Number of refugees, migrants and members of affected host communities that receive food assistance	The indicator measures the number of individuals supported through interventions that address their food security needs, through food assistance considering one or a combination of different transfer modalities (i.e. in kind food and/or cash-based transfers). These are direct recipients and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family).	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-GEN-01		Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02		Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-03		Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04		Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05		Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06		Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07		Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08		Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09		Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other
🇸🇰 Health				
Outcome-HE-1	Improve access to health services and supplies at all levels of care including specialized assistance and vaccination	Number of refugees and migrants receiving health care		
Output-RE-GEN-01	Improve access to health services and supplies at all levels of care including specialized assistance and vaccination	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-03	-	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	-	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other
Output-RE-HE-01	Improve access to health services and supplies at all levels of care including specialized assistance and vaccination	Number of refugees and migrants benefiting from health services including vaccination	"This indicator measures the access of refugees and migrants from Venezuela and other nationalities in-transit to health care services at all levels including specialized care, with emphasis on primary care level including public health programs as TB, HIV / AIDS, non-communicable diseases (HTA, Diabetes and others), mental health, maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health including family planning, STIs, laboratory tests, psychosocial support, emergencies, prevention and care of gender-based violence including clinical management of sexual violence, vaccination according to age group and the country's calendar among others. Disaggregation should be made according to sex, age group and population type such as refugees and migrants in destination, in-transit, pendular colombian returnees, and affected host communities"	Direct Assistance

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-HE-02	Improve access to health services and supplies at all levels of care including specialized assistance and vaccination	Number of refugees and migrants who received supplies	"This indicator measures the direct support provided by the health sector partners of the national platforms to refugees and migrants through the delivery of supplies (such as dignity kits, clean delivery kits, hygiene kits, PPE, among others). Disaggregation should be made according to sex, age group and type of population (migrants in transit, pendular migrants and migrants at host communities)"	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-HE-03	Improve access to health services and supplies at all levels of care including specialized assistance and vaccination	Number of institutions strengthened for the care of refugees, migrants and host community	This indicator measures the number of health facilities (hospitals, laboratories, outpatient centers, specialized care centers, and others) that have received support as medicines, medical devices, supplies, or their infrastructure was improved	Infrastructure
Humanitarian Transportation				
Outcome-HT-1	The humanitarian transportation response will contribute to the protection, integration and access to basic goods and services for vulnerable refugees and migrants	Proportion of vulnerable refugee and migrant population that has access to humanitarian transport		
Output-RE-GEN-01	-	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-03	-	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	-	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other
Output-RE-HT-01	Provide transportation assistance in a safe, humane and dignified manner to refugees and migrants from Venezuela for the purposes of protection, integration and access to basic goods and services.	Number of refugees and migrants receiving local transportation assistance to access services of protection, basic goods or services, or employment at intra-urban level (within city)	The indicator aims to capture number of persons targeted assisted with short distance transport to facilitate access to protection and basic services such as medical facilities, humanitarian assistance such as food, facilitate the fulfilling of administrative requirements, and to seek employment. Priority is given to the most vulnerable groups identified through vulnerability criteria and based on needs.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-HT-02	Provide transportation assistance in a safe, humane and dignified manner to refugees and migrants from Venezuela for the purposes of protection, integration and access to basic goods and services.	Number of refugees and migrants receiving assistance for transportation between two points within the country for family or social reunification, or access to protection or social protection, employment, and basic and administrative services	The indicator aims to capture the number of targeted persons receiving long distance transportation assistance, in order to reduce protection risks for refugees and migrants in transit. Priority is given to cases related to family or social reunification to guarantee protection networks in their destination.	Direct Assistance

Integration				
Outcome-INT-1	Promote economic integration for refugees and migrants from Venezuela with their host communities	Percentage of unemployment rate among refugees and migrants from Venezuela		
Outcome-INT-2	Promote economic integration for refugees and migrants from Venezuela with their host communities	Percentage of informal employment in total employment of refugees and migrants from Venezuela		
Outcome-INT-3	Xenophobia is reduced and social cohesion between refugees and migrants and host communities is strengthened	Percentage of refugees and migrants surveyed that report experiencing/feeling discriminated due to their nationality		
Outcome-INT-4	Households improve their access to the financial system	Percentage of households with access to the financial system		
Output-RE-GEN-01	-	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description / rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-03	-	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	-	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-INT-01	Promote economic integration for refugees and migrants from Venezuela with their host communities	Number of refugees, migrants and host community members receiving support activities/interventions enabling them to access or to keep a job	"The indicator aims to measure the number of individuals that receive support enabling them to access a job (this includes both formal and remunerated, with a signed labour contract, as well as informal job, considering the high levels of informality in the LAC region) AND/OR were able to retain their employment (formal or informal). The support activities / interventions may include the regularization and/or facilitation of work permits, trainings (vocational, soft skills, language), guidance to access labour market, technological/connectivity support to search for/apply for employment, access to child care services. Sub-indicators can be created if national platforms want to measure more details, for example: on formal vs. informal employment; new employment vs. maintenance of current employment; work conditions; organizational safety and health; decent work; length employed; opportunity to contribute to pension, etc."	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-INT-02	Promote economic integration for refugees and migrants from Venezuela with their host communities	Number of refugees, migrants and host community members assisted with support for self-employment or entrepreneurship initiatives (start up or strengthening)	This indicator aims to measure the number of individuals that receive support (e.g. Tools, knowledge, capacities, guidance, mentorship, information, capital, etc.) enabling them to successfully generate their own income, either by starting their own business / self-employment AND/OR for their business to recover from the pandemic. This includes both formal and informal businesses. Sub indicators can include: formal vs. informal businesses; # of businesses formalized, etc.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-INT-03	Promote economic integration for refugees and migrants from Venezuela with their host communities	Number of refugees and migrants supported with the certification, recognition, or validation of professional diplomas, titles or credentials - via tertiary education or professional/ vocational schools	This indicator aims to measure the number of individuals that have received support to certify, recognise, or validate their professional titles/diplomas/degrees - via tertiary education or professional/ vocational schools. This indicator also includes activities to support recognition of prior knowledge of refugees and migrants by authorized government entities.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-INT-04	Promote economic integration for refugees and migrants from Venezuela with their host communities	Number of refugees, migrants & host community members reached with financial inclusion-related activities	This indicator aims to measure how many individuals received support that enabled them to access and use financial services (including access to credit, savings accounts, and banking services). Support can include information on microcredit / microfinance and financial and digital education, as well as awareness raising and sensitization of financial institutions.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-INT-05	Xenophobia is reduced and social cohesion between refugees and migrants and host communities is strengthened	Number of events/activities focused on promoting social cohesion among refugees and migrants, and their host communities	This indicator aims to measure how many individuals were reached through activities that promote community or social cohesion. This may include inter-cultural activities, activities that enhance peaceful coexistence or community-based activities.	Other

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Multipurpose Financial Assistance (MFA)				
Output-RE-MC-01	Effectively coordinate the delivery of multipurpose financial assistance (MFA) from multiple actors across the response to maximize resources, avoid duplications, address unmet needs, increase effectiveness and enable programmatic coherence.	Number of individuals benefitting from multipurpose financial assistance (MFA).	This indicator serves to capture the number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela receiving multipurpose financial assistance. This may include assistance through other monetary modalities, e.g. vouchers, cash, etc.	Direct Assistance
Nutrition				
Outcome-NU-1	Ensure refugees and migrant population groups most at risk of malnutrition have access to quality nutrition services and/or interventions to prevent, identify and treat different forms malnutrition.	Percentage of refugee and migrant population groups most at risk of malnutrition with access to quality nutrition services and/or interventions to prevent, identify and treat different forms of malnutrition.		
Output-RE-GEN-01	-	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-03	-	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	-	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other
Output-RE-NU-01	Boys and girls between 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women have access to interventions that include nutrition counseling and/or nutrition supplementation to prevent different forms of malnutrition	Number primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	This indicator aims to measure the number of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who have received counselling on optimal infant and young child feeding practices at least once by trained health and nutrition workers during the reporting period.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-NU-02	Boys and girls between 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women have access to interventions that include nutrition counseling and/or nutrition supplementation to prevent different forms of malnutrition	Number children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women receiving nutrition supplementation	"This indicator aims to measure the number of children 6-59 months who received micronutrient powders (MNPs); micronutrient in drops or syrup; or ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSF), in the reporting period. This indicator also includes the number of pregnant and lactating women who received iron and folic acid supplementation."	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-NU-03	Boys and girls aged between 0-59 months in affected areas are screened regularly for the early detection of acute malnutrition and are referred as appropriate for treatment services	Number children 0-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	"This indicator aims to screen/evaluate the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months through MUAC (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)) and/or measure weight and height to identify acute malnutrition cases. Measurements can take place at the community level or at the health center level (e.g. during growth monitoring visits). Note: Measurements can also identify children with stunting and with underweight."	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-NU-04	Boys and girls aged between 0-59 months in affected areas are screened regularly for the early detection of acute malnutrition and are referred as appropriate for treatment services	Number children 0-59 months with acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM) admitted for treatment	This indicator aims to measure the number of children aged 0-59 months affected by acute malnutrition who are newly admitted into treatment	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-NU-05	Boys and girls aged between 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, children 5 to 9 years of age, and adolescents 10 to 19 years in affected areas are screened regularly for the early detection of anaemia and are referred as appropriate for treatment services	Number children 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, children 5 to 9 years of age, and adolescents 10 to 19 years screened for anaemia	"This indicator aims to measure the number children aged 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, children 5 to 9 years of age, and adolescents 10 to 19 years screened for anaemia. Measurements can take place at the community level or at the health center level (e.g. during growth monitoring visits)."	Direct Assistance

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-NU-06	Boys and girls aged between 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, children 5 to 9 years of age, and adolescents 10 to 19 years in affected areas are screened regularly for the early detection of anaemia and are referred as appropriate for treatment services	Number children 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, children 5 to 9 years of age, and adolescents 10 to 19 years received anaemia treatment	This indicator aims to measure the number children aged 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, children 5 to 9 years of age, and adolescents 10 to 19 years affected by anaemia who are newly admitted into treatment.	Direct Assistance
Protection				
Outcome-PR-1	Reduce the proportion of refugees and migrants from Venezuela victims of human rights violations, abuse and are exposed to other protection risks	Proportion of refugees and migrants from Venezuela with increased access to services and protection assistance		
Output-RE-GEN-01	-	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-03	-	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-08	-	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other
Output-RE-PR-01	Ensure vulnerable refugees and migrants are provided with principled, suitable and gender-responsive specialized protection assistance to address risks to their physical safety and well-being and ensure their access to basic services and their legal and human rights	Number of refugees and migrants who received specialized protection assistance	This indicator aims to measure the extent to which refugees and migrants have access to protection assistance and its specialized services. The indicator encompasses case management and referral to specialized services, psychosocial support, cash for protection, legal assistance, counselling and legal representation linked to individual identity documentation, RSD, birth registration, nationality, access to asylum system, regularization procedures and basic rights (health, food, shelter, housing, education, etc).	Direct assistance
Output-RE-PR-02	Ensure vulnerable refugees and migrants are provided with principled, suitable and gender-responsive specialized protection assistance to address risks to their physical safety and well-being and ensure their access to basic services and their legal and human rights	Number of refugees and migrants who participated in community-based protection activities	Community-based activities involve refugees and migrants, as well as members of the community and they are activities intended to empower them to participate in and take greater ownership of their own protection, reduce stigma and promote peaceful coexistence. This can include establishment of or support to community groups, who will participate in the identification and mitigation of protection risks in their communities. Partners are encouraged to support existing community groups, but if there are no existing community groups in a particular location, new ones can be established.	Direct assistance
Child Protection				
Outcome-PRCP-1	Refugee and migrant children and adolescents from Venezuela are protected from violence, exploitation and abuse and their well-being is promoted	Proportion of refugees and migrants children and adolescents from Venezuela with special Protection needs who have access to specialized child protection services.		
Output-RE-GEN-01	-	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-03	1. The capacities of actors at the regional, national, local and community levels are strengthened to improve and establish guidelines and legislation that coordinates the inter-institutional articulation and guarantees the access and real and effective exercise of services and, fundamental and protection rights, integrating gender and intersectionality approaches.	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	Including trainings, webinars, technical sessions, with the participation of authorities, child protection and migration/ asylum authorities, counterparts, members of subsector or other sectors, NGOs, community-based organizations, which integrate a gender-sensitive approach. It covers all initiatives related to support and contribute to building child protection capacities (protocols, routemaps, standards, tools). It includes activities related to identification of CP needs, international protection needs, coordination and referral mechanism to child protection authorities, etc.	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	-	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other
Output-RE-PRCP-01	1. Child protection services strengthen the provision of specialized services and assistance for the protection of migrant and refugee children and adolescents according to their needs and in coordination with national authorities.	Number of refugee and migrant children and adolescents who received specialised child protection services	It includes individual attention and case management: identified cases of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, supported and/or referred to child protection authorities; legal assistance, psychological support, family reunification, family-based care or appropriate alternative services, birth registration and regularization. These services could include measures that address the gender, ethnicity and disability dimensions of girls, boys and adolescents.	Direct Assistance

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description / rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-PRCP-02	1. Child protection services strengthen the provision of specialized services and assistance for the protection of migrant and refugee children and adolescents according to their needs and in coordination with national authorities.	Number of refugee and migrant children and adolescents and their families and caregivers provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support	It includes Group activities for child well-being, Non-formal education; Structured and free play; Sports; Resilience and life skills programmes; leadership training for adolescents; and parenting and support groups that strengthen families. These services could include measures that address the gender, ethnicity and disability dimensions of girls, boys and adolescents.	Direct Assistance
Gender-Based Violence				
Outcome-GBV-1	"Refugee and migrant women, girls and LGBTQI+ persons from Venezuela and host communities feel less exposed to GBV risks and have improved access to quality GBV services"	Percentage of individuals who felt or feel unsafe in their communities due to GBV		
Output-RE-GBV-01	Objective 1. Coordinate the multisectoral GBV response for refugees, migrants and affected host communities. Objective 2: Support initiatives to prevent GBV and improve the protective environment for populations at risk	Number of refugees, migrants and affected host communities who benefitted from GBV programs	This indicator measures the number of individuals reached in group or individual services provided by GBV partners for populations at risk of GBV and for GBV survivors	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-GEN-01	Support and strengthen the capacity of local and national actors to provide quality, inclusive, multi-sectoral response services that are available, accessible, and acceptable to refugee and migrant GBV survivors from Venezuela and host communities.	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02	Support and strengthen the capacity of local and national actors to provide quality, inclusive, multi-sectoral response services that are available, accessible, and acceptable to refugee and migrant GBV survivors from Venezuela and host communities.	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-03	Support and strengthen the capacity of local and national actors to provide quality, inclusive, multi-sectoral response services that are available, accessible, and acceptable to refugee and migrant GBV survivors from Venezuela and host communities.	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-04	Support and strengthen the capacity of local and national actors to provide quality, inclusive, multi-sectoral response services that are available, accessible, and acceptable to refugee and migrant GBV survivors from Venezuela and host communities.	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	Support initiatives to prevent GBV and improve the protective environment for populations at risk	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	Coordinate the multisectoral GBV response for refugees, migrants and affected host communities	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	Coordinate the multisectoral GBV response for refugees, migrants and affected host communities	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	This indicator intends to measure products developed by GBV responders such as risk assessment and risk mitigation tools, service provision guidance. These products may identify gaps in service delivery or outline GBV risks and needs. Alternatively, the can include documents to provide technical guidance on the provision of GBV services such as psychosocial intervention models, and recommendations on providing care for survivors with specific needs and profiles.	Other
Human Trafficking and Smuggling				
Outcome-PRHT-1		Percentage of households exposed to violence		
Output-RE-GEN-01	-	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-03	Capacity-building of public officers and civil society organizations for the prevention, identification, assistance, protection and prosecution of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and refugees from Venezuela	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	Includes women, men, girls, boys, youth and LGBTI persons who work in civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, state institutions (at national and local level), United Nations agencies, etc. in origin, transit and reception areas, in areas related to, but not exclusively, fight against human trafficking and smuggling.	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	Support and/or creation of national, subnational, and/or regional institutional mechanisms and structures for the prevention, identification, protection, assistance, integration and/or prosecution of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants from Venezuela.	Number of public policies and programs supported	The institutional mechanisms supported include, for example: coordination mechanisms, protocols, roadmaps, advocacy, technical assistance, exchange of good practices, capacity building, provision of support for the operation and provision of services, actions of strengthen the functioning of its services (mobile for shelter, etc.) among other prevention, protection, assistance and judicialization actions. These mechanisms could drive measures that address gender, age, and diversity dimensions.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement. Please clarify, response is related to prevention, protection and prosecution or specifically "criminal response"	Other

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-PRHT-01	Improve access for Venezuelan refugees and migrants, victims or at risk of human trafficking to comprehensive and high-quality assistance and protection services, including migrant documentation and regularization, and measures for access to justice, repatriation, return, reintegration, relocation and socio-economic integration, which consider their gender, age and diversity.	Number of refugees and migrants who received assistance and protection services for victims or at risk of human trafficking	The indicator includes women, men, girls, boys and LGBTI persons who access assistance and protection services specific to their gender, age and diversity in origin, transit and reception areas, such as counseling, psychosocial support, medical assistance, legal support, recreational activities, life skills, access to justice, integration, return, reintegration and relocation measures. Persons at risk of victims of human trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation who received the services will be reported in this indicator. It also includes refugees and migrants who receive assistance in double affection.	Direct Assistance
Protection (Support Spaces)				
Output-RE-PRSS-01	Provide critical protection-related assistance and specialized services, including casa management and referral pathways, through an integrated approach (gender, PSEA, environment) to address the priority needs of targeted vulnerable gender, age, diversity and minority groups (e.g. indigenous, afrodescendants) as well special groups with specific needs.	Number of Support Spaces functioning	This refers to all Support Spaces operating, including new structures that are incorporated into the initiative. The indicator seeks to measure the total number of Support Spaces providing services. The indicator should be reported by the Support Spaces National Platform focal points to avoid double counting. To be reported on a monthly basis. If there are no new structures to report or there are no changes in the operation of the structures, the previous month's should be recorded	Other
Shelter				
Output-RE-GEN-01	-	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-03	Refugees and migrants from Venezuela have access to adequate and properly managed temporary collective shelter solutions meeting minimum standards, where a multisectoral protection response and basic service provision is guaranteed thanks to the close coordination of all responsible stakeholders and active participation of the sheltered population.	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	The indicator aims to measure the number of persons working/ hosted in collective shelter received training to increase their knowledge and capacity to operate a collective shelter.	Capacity Building

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	-	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other
Output-RE-SHE-01	Refugees and migrants from Venezuela have access to adequate and properly managed temporary collective shelter solutions meeting minimum standards, where a multisectoral protection response and basic service provision is guaranteed thanks to the close coordination of all responsible stakeholders and active participation of the sheltered population.	Number of refugees and migrants hosted in temporary supported collective shelter solutions	The indicator aims to measure the number of persons targeted receiving accommodation in temporary collective shelter.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-SHE-02	Refugees and migrants from Venezuela have access to adequate and properly managed temporary collective shelter solutions meeting minimum standards, where a multisectoral protection response and basic service provision is guaranteed thanks to the close coordination of all responsible stakeholders and active participation of the sheltered population.	Number of interventions in temporary collective shelter solutions supported with infrastructures improvements to achieve minimum standards	"This indicator aims to measure the interventions on new physical or improved structures complying with agreed standards and guidelines in order to provide appropriate services. * When intervention are only on WASH facilities, please do report it only to WASH sector"	Infrastructure
Output-RE-SHE-03	Refugees and migrants from Venezuela living in substandard shelters have access to adequate temporary and/or longer-term individual shelter solutions.	Number of refugees and migrants receiving short-term rental support (up to 3 months)	The indicator aims to capture the number of persons targeted supported with rent as a short-term (emergency) shelter solution, to highlight, monitor and develop specialised technical support for this currently widespread urban shelter solution.	Direct Assistance

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-SHE-04	Refugees and migrants from Venezuela living in substandard shelters have access to adequate temporary and/or longer-term individual shelter solutions.	Number of refugees and migrants receiving long-term rental support (more than 3 months)	The indicator aims to capture the number of persons targeted supported with rent as a longer-term shelter solution, to highlight, monitor and develop specialised technical support for this currently widespread urban shelter solution.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-SHE-05	Refugees and migrants from Venezuela living in substandard shelters have access to adequate temporary and/or longer-term individual shelter solutions.	Number of refugees and migrants receiving short-term accommodation support in hotel rooms (up to 3 months)	The indicator aims to measure the number of persons targeted receiving accommodation in hotel rooms, as individual temporary shelter solutions, for example to support evicted families or individuals	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-SHE-06	Host settlements where refugees and migrants from Venezuela live are improved with adequate temporary and/or long-term infrastructures promoting the right to the city.	Number of interventions in settlement infrastructures undertaken through supported construction	"The indicator aims to capture the number of technical interventions undertaken as a service provision to other sectors to benefit refugees, migrants and host communities. The intervention may be emergency/temporary or for a longer duration. *This indicator does not include Collective Shelter. Only use it when is not reported to Health and Education Sector"	Infrastructure
Output-RE-SHE-07	Provision of life-saving and essential household items to refugees and migrants from Venezuela.	Number of refugees and migrants receiving essential households items	The indicator aims to measure the number of individuals that receive shelter kits and/or household item assistance to supports restoring and maintaining health, dignity and safety and the undertaking of shelter needs on the transit or in the daily domestic activities in and around the shelter or home	Direct Assistance

WASH				
Outcome-WA-1	Ensure availability of adequate safe water, hygiene and sanitation services, for refugees and migrants	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed drinking water services (b) safely managed sanitation services and (c) a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
Outcome-WA-2	Ensure availability of basic safe water, hygiene and sanitation services, in institutions that assist refugees and migrants from Venezuela	"Proportion of schools, health care facilities, protection and transit centers with access to: (a) basic drinking water; (b) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (c) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)"		
Outcome-WA-3	Ensure that all plans proposal and budgets are inclusive with all refugees	Number of National or local WASH policies, plans and budget, inclusive of refugees, migrants and host communities (ideally with provisions for emergency preparedness and response and inclusive on community feedback and gender preferences)		
Output-RE-GEN-01	-	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description / rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-03	-	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	-	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other
Output-RE-WA-01	Ensure refugees, migrants and host communities can access to at least basic WASH services and materials to maintain hygienic practices in communities, schools, health centers, transit centers, protection centers, other areas and spaces	Number of refugees and migrants and/or host communities supported with safe access to sufficient and safe water (at least basic water services level, JMP deft)	" Number of people benefiting from safe access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water, meeting at least the basic level of water services through the following medium and long-term activities such as installation/construction and rehabilitation of improved water sources, water networks and/or water treatment plants, as well as short-term measures such as the delivery of water by tanker trucks and bottled water. Water quality surveillance and monitoring activities are also accounted for." "	Direct Assistance

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-WA-02	Ensure refugees, migrants and host communities can access to at least basic WASH services and materials to maintain hygienic practices in communities, schools, health centers, transit centers, protection centers, other areas and spaces	Number of refugees and migrants and/or host communities supported with safe access to improved sanitation facilities and environmental health	Number of people benefiting from access to improved facilities where excreta are safely disposed of on-site or disposed of and treated off-site, separated from human contact, including installation/construction and rehabilitation activities of improved sanitation facilities, sewers and Wastewater treatment systems. Individuals who benefit from assistance related to solid waste collection and disposal services, stagnant water, fecal sludge management, and vector control are also counted. Through these efforts, these activities aim to improve environmental and hygiene conditions.	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-WA-03	Ensure refugees, migrants and host communities can access to at least basic WASH services and materials to maintain hygienic practices in communities, schools, health centers, transit centers, protection centers, other areas and spaces	Number of refugees and migrants and/or host communities provided with appropriate hygiene supplies and services (messages, items and facilities) including women and girls provided with menstrual hygiene management services	<p>Number of people accessing basic hygiene messages, items, and services, including menstrual hygiene management.</p> <p>Basic hygiene services refer to handwashing facilities with soap and water available at all times, including showers and laundry facilities</p> <p>The modalities of distribution of the items can be in kind, by personalized distribution such as hygiene stores or CVA, t These activities can be accompanied by hygiene promotion activities."</p>	Direct Assistance
Output-RE-WA-04	Ensure refugees, migrants and host communities can access to at least basic WASH services and materials to maintain hygienic practices in communities, schools, health centers, transit centers, protection centers, other areas and spaces	Number of learning facilities/health care facilities/protection-transit centres for refugees and migrants supported, improved or rehabilitated, that have at least "basic" JMP service levels for water, sanitation and hygiene services	<p>"This indicator measures the number of facilities or institutions that have been supported to guarantee access to at least BASIC WASH Services in the facilities. Pre-existing service levels must be taken into account and installation/construction and rehabilitation interventions ensure access to all WASH services in the supported institution/infrastructure, including kit distributions for institutions.</p> <p>The report must be based on the installed capacity according to sphere or national standards. When we talk about installed capacity, it refers to the maximum number of users per type of water, toilet or hand washing installation and not to the total number of users of the place."</p>	Infrastructure
Common Services (Communication)				
Output-RE-CSCO-01	Raise awareness about the situation and the rights of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, and give visibility to their contributions to society in order to generate empathy, fight xenophobia and promote integration.	Number of impressions to social media messages to inform audiences about key matters, raise awareness and fight xenophobia and discrimination.	This indicator seeks to measure the reach of social media messages that offer key information to different audiences (refugees and migrants, host communities, governments, international community, etc.), which are developed to raise awareness of the needs, risks, rights and challenges of refugees and migrants, as well as to combat discrimination, promote integration and showcase the importance of response actions to the situation.	Other

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-CSCO-02	" Raise awareness about the situation and the rights of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, and give visibility to their contributions to society in order to generate empathy, fight xenophobia and promote integration." "	Number of views to social media messages to inform audiences about key matters, raise awareness and fight xenophobia and discrimination.	This indicator seeks to measure the "views/interactions" of social media messages that offer key information to different audiences (refugees and migrants, host communities, governments, international community, etc.), which are developed to raise awareness of the needs, risks, rights and challenges of refugees and migrants, as well as to combat discrimination, promote integration and showcase the importance of response actions to the situation.	Other
Output-RE-CSCO-03	Develop and implement strategic communication initiatives to boost the visibility of the R4V Regional Platform, its actions and the actions of its partners within the framework of the Response Plan.	Number of communication products developed	"This indicator seeks to measure the number of communication products developed, such as: - Digital bulletins. - Press releases. - Technical communications documents. - Brochures, posters, postcards and all type of informative printed materials. - Videos. - Social media cards. - Gifts and animations. - Events held. - Products created for brand positioning. (folders, pens, notebooks, t-shirts, etc) - Websites, apps and microsites. - Initiatives and activities developed outside social media "	Other
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Common Services (Coordination)				
Output-RE-GEN-01	-	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-03	-	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	-	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other
Common Services (Fundraising)				
Output-RE-CSFU-01	Enhance the financial support for the R4V response plan (RMRP) in an inter-agency and inter-sectoral manner	Number of inter-agency resource mobilization activities	This includes activities conducted by two or more R4V response actors in a coordinated manner; that aim to mobilize donors (public and/or private sector) to enhance the funding levels of the RMRP. This can include donor briefings, donor missions, joint inter-agency and/or inter-sectoral presentations, etc.	Other
Common Services (IM)				
Output-RE-CSIM+01	Provide effective information management services to support needs and response analysis and monitoring, and the identification of gaps and access constraints (relates to SO1, SO2, SO3).	Number of coordinated, including inter-sectoral / inter-agency, assessments conducted	This may include any type of quantitative of qualitative assessments that will be used by IM as data sources to the execution of their work	Other
Output-RE-CSIM+02	Provide effective information management services to support needs and response analysis and monitoring, and the identification of gaps and access constraints (relates to SO1, SO2, SO3).	Number of data collection exercises conducted by partner	This may include any type of data collection exercise conducted by an organization, such as protection monitoring, flow monitoring, theme-specific surveys, etc.	Other

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-CSIM-03	Provide effective information management services to support needs and response analysis and monitoring, and the identification of gaps and access constraints (relates to SO1, SO2, SO3).	Number of common information management products	The measurement of this indicator includes infographics, dashboards, applications, maps, data sets, statistics and/or consolidated information sets, stored and published about the affected population, needs and response.	Other
Output-RE-GEN-03	-	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Common Services (Reporting)				
Output-RE-CSRE-01	Provide effective reporting services at the national and regional levels (relates to SO1, SO2, SO3).	Number of reports produced within the R4V framework	This includes products developed by the relevant sectors or inter-agency coordination groups, at the regional and national levels, such as SitReps, updates, and inter-sectoral guidance materials.	Other
Output-RE-GEN-03	-	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Common Services (Transversal [CwC, PSEA, AAP])				
Outcome-CSTR-1	By 2026, refugees and migrants will have their feedback actively shaping operational decisions and processes withing R4V response strategies.	Percentage surveyed individuals expressing satisfaction with the humanitarian assistance provided by partners.		
Outcome-CSTR-2	"By 2026, R4V partners will have access to AAP/CwC case studies highlighting innovative practices and lessons learned, serving as advocacy tools to promote sustainable AAP approaches."	Number of case studies/advocacy products to promote good AAP/CwC practices in the region		
Output-RE-CSTR-AAP-01	Promote an inclusive and secure approach based on humanitarian principles, ensuring that planned activities are timely, relevant, and appropriate for specific local contexts by consistently incorporating feedback from migrant and refugee communities and actively advocating for community led-response.	Number of available feedback and complaint mechanisms to affected populations (CwC, PSEA, AAP)	This indicator measures the two-way communication mechanisms that are in place to collect feedback and complaints to adapt the response to new needs and trends identified, or to enable the safe handling of serious complaints, including mechanisms in place to collect complaints about PEAS and other complaints about staff misconduct.	Other

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-CSTR-AAP-02	Promote an inclusive and secure approach based on humanitarian principles, ensuring that planned activities are timely, relevant, and appropriate for specific local contexts by consistently incorporating feedback from migrant and refugee communities and actively advocating for community led-response.	Number of people accessing two-way communication mechanisms to give voice to their concerns, needs, and feedback	This indicator measures whether existing two-way communication mechanisms are functioning and accessible. It is intended to assess the effectiveness of these systems both for affected populations and for incorporating feedback into the response.	Other
Output-RE-CSTR-AAP-03	Promote an inclusive and secure approach based on humanitarian principles, ensuring that planned activities are timely, relevant, and appropriate for specific local contexts by consistently incorporating feedback from migrant and refugee communities and actively advocating for community led-response.	Number of AAP/CwC inter-agency initiatives held by partners	"This indicator measures the efforts of platform partners to develop joint AAP initiatives, such as inter-institutional feedback reports (U-Report, InfoContigo)."	Other
Output-RE-GEN-01	-	Number of refugees, migrants, and host community members trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-02	-	Number of Government employees trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-03	-	Number of humanitarian and development workers/civil society actors trained	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-04	-	Number of other individuals trained (such as private sector workers)	"Sum of the number of people trained with the support of the sector partners of the national platforms. Include trainings, webinars, technical sessions. It covers all initiatives related to disseminate protocols, routemaps, standards, tools for capacity building."	Capacity Building
Output-RE-GEN-05	-	Number of people reached through informational or awareness/sensitization activities	This indicator measures the extent of our outreach efforts. It helps us understand how effectively we are spreading awareness and sensitizing.	Campaign
Output-RE-GEN-06	-	Number produced and disseminated advocacy products	This indicator tracks the quantity of advocacy materials we have produced and distributed. These could include reports, policy briefs, infographics, etc.	Mechanism/ Advocacy

Outcome/Output	Result Statement/Sector objective	Indicator	Indicator description /rationale	Indicator Type
Output-RE-GEN-07	-	Number of multilateral or interagency events held (incl. meetings on advocacy, policy or coordination)	This indicator helps us gauge our engagement level in advocacy and policy-making processes. It reflects our active participation in meetings and events that aim to advocate policies and coordinate efforts.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-08	-	Number of public policies and programs supported	This indicator shows R4V's contribution to support and/or advocate for public policies and programs that benefit refugees and migrants, as well as their host communities.	Mechanism/ Advocacy
Output-RE-GEN-09	-	Number of guidelines, standards and tools developed to support and strengthen the response.	Includes the development of structured frameworks, protocols, development of guidelines, standards, and tools as well as instruments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of response. This indicator reflects investments in building institutional expertise, continuous learning and improvement.	Other

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