

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
VENEZUELA REGIONAL REFUGEE AND
MIGRATION CRISIS
RAPID RESPONSE
DISPLACEMENT
2018**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Renata Dubini; Diego Beltrand

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

On 18 February 2019, Renata Dubini (UNHCR) and Diego Beltrand (IOM) held a review session with participation of senior staff of both agencies responsible for the coordination and oversight of the project, discussing critical aspects of the CERF contribution in terms of timely life-saving activities, main results and lessons learned on delivery and coordination.

Additionally, IOM carried out an AAR with participation of its project teams in six countries covered by the CERF allocation. IOM's Regional Office for South America designed and distributed an AAR questionnaire that each national team completed between 19 December 2018 and 11 January 2019. The questionnaire comprised 10 questions including reflections on achievements, added values, lessons learned and best practices, challenges, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and success stories. The alternative of having a face-to-face session with all the national project teams' members was ruled out on the grounds of budget and of the inconvenience of mobilizing a significant number of IOM staff across the region while operations were intensifying at the country level.

UNHCR carried out an AAR with the multi-functional teams in the five countries (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago) that carried out the implementation of the CERF-funded activities. Multiple teleconferences and exchanges served to detail the results achieved, the number of beneficiaries reached, the challenges faced, and the lessons learned throughout the implementation phase.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report on the use of CERF funds was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team.

YES NO

The AAR exercises, review session with participation of senior staff of both agencies, conducted by IOM a UNHCR included staff with varied levels of responsibilities at national, regional and HQ level and strategic and operational roles. Teams at national level reflected on their engagement with the UNCTs around the response to the crisis and the harmonization of the regional CERF activities with the existing national response frameworks or those being formulated by the country teams.

Due to the regional nature of this allocation, the regional Directors of IOM and UNHCR did not engage directly with the members of the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team, but maintained regular interactions with the RCs and actors at national level through their corresponding Representatives and national teams during the implementation of the projects including for the reporting process.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

This report was shared by IOM and UNHCR with the RCs/HCs in the six countries where project activities were implemented, prior to its submission to the CERF Secretariat. Feedback was sought on the results analysis for each country, and additional information was offered if clarifications or further elaboration were needed.

PART I

Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

In 2018, the Americas faced a situation of unparalleled complexity in decades. The outflows of Venezuelan migrants and refugees posed severe challenges in the whole region on the ability to adequately address the needs of hundreds of thousands of people on the move in vulnerable conditions. The CERF allocation to support the joint efforts of IOM and UNHCR was critical to timely respond to some of the most pressing urgencies of those most at-risk, including families and children, through information gathering and analysis, identification and referral of those most vulnerable, reception, protection and documentation, shelter, distribution of non-food items, dissemination of prevention information of trafficking and smuggling, transport assistance, access to health care, amongst other support areas. The added value of this CERF contribution in filling protection gaps was its multi-sectorial, multi-country, regional dimension at a moment when the severity of the situation and the need for immediate action was yet to be sufficiently recognized and regional institutional coordination mechanisms were just emerging. The CERF regional contribution was key to tackle a moving and widely geographically spread population and bring relief in a coordinated, complementary and effective manner.

1. OVERVIEW

18-RR-VZR-30453 TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)	
a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	78,000,000
FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE	
CERF	6,203,340
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)	0
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	71,325,584
b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	77,528,924

18-RR-VZR-30453 TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 22/05/2018			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	18-RR-IOM-015	Multi-Cluster - Multi-sector	1,600,000
UNHCR	18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-Cluster - Multi-sector	4,603,340
TOTAL			6,203,340

18-RR-VZR-30453 TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	3,480,981
- Funds transferred to Government partners*	0
- Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	487,577
- Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	2,137,953
- Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	96,829
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	2,722,359
TOTAL	6,203,340

* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

The ongoing political, human rights and socio-economic developments in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereinafter Venezuela) have led to the outflow of more than three million Venezuelans into neighbouring countries and beyond. The exodus of Venezuelan nationals is already the largest in the modern history of Latin America and the Caribbean and involves both refugees and migrants (RM) from Venezuela. Based on conservative government figures, it is estimated that the number of Venezuelans in countries across Latin America rose from 700,000 in 2015 to almost three million by the end of 2018. Nevertheless, the total number of Venezuelans in the region is likely to be higher, as most data sources do not account for Venezuelans without regular status.

For decades, countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have pioneered and made fundamental contributions to the pursuit of protection and solutions for migrants and refugees. The continent is now demonstrating again their solidarity and generosity towards Venezuelans and largely maintaining an open-border policy. As of October 2018, 958,965 Venezuelans had benefited from a regular status in the region. Additionally, 393,985 globally filed an asylum claim between 2014 and December 2018. A significant number of Venezuelans remain in an irregular situation, which makes them particularly vulnerable to exploitation, extortion, exactions, violence, trafficking, sexual abuse, recruitment, discrimination and xenophobia, especially in insecure border areas where criminal and armed groups operate. Receiving communities are themselves coming under increased strain, which undermines peaceful coexistence and fuels discrimination and xenophobia.

Findings from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) rounds in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana and Peru and from Protection Monitoring by UNHCR carried out in early 2018 had pointed out the pressing humanitarian needs that Venezuelans were facing in host countries: difficulties with access to water, health and education; lack of temporary shelter and food security, particularly in immediate arrival areas; and insufficient assistance and referral services. Furthermore, it was identified that high and concentrated migration flows combined with lack of documentation exacerbated risks of trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and gender-based violence (GBV), especially among indigenous and afro-descendent populations, women, unaccompanied and separated children and adolescents, and LGBTI population.

Country	# of migrants and refugees in the country		Average # of regular monthly entries	
	2015	2018	2017	2018
Argentina	1,887	130,000	7,624	13,121
Brazil	4,185	96,000	8,213	16,546 (Jan-March)
Chile	44,397 (2016)	108,000	15,124	17,655 (Jan-Sep)
Colombia	14,812	1,000,000	66,352	113,296 (with passport)
Ecuador	7,531	221,000	8,446	26,271
Guyana	N/A	36,400	N/A	N/A
Panama	N/A	94,000	22,390	11,039
Peru	2,845	506,000	16,932	67,822
Trinidad and Tobago	1,058	40,000	N/A	N/A

The escalating outflow of Venezuelan nationals into neighbouring countries reached a critical tipping point in the first quarter of 2018, when several additional factors converged: a) large concentration of Venezuelans in border points and other receiving

areas with poor reception conditions generating increased public health risks; b) public structures and resources available at local level in recipient countries became clearly insufficient to cope with the immediate protection, shelter, food and non-food item (NFI) needs; c) capacities of the migration and asylum authorities to manage the high demand for documentation and legal status were overstretched; d) individuals and families were arriving in extremely vulnerable conditions and with significantly reduced resilience and self-sufficiency as a result of a prolonged limited access to basic services and goods; d) intensified use of unsafe land routes to arrive to their temporary or final destination country, posing increasing threats to the life and dignity of Venezuelans on the move. It was clear for IOM and UNHCR that life-saving emergency assistance and protection targeting Venezuelans in the most vulnerable conditions had to be provided timely and that prompted a joint application to CERF Rapid Response funding.

As of early 2019, the previously identified driving factors of the outflow of Venezuelans as refugees and migrants to neighbouring countries continue to be present, and additional and complex humanitarian consequences have become apparent. The most recent official data, DTM rounds and Protection Monitoring activities shed light on persistent and emergent humanitarian situations and risks:

- Many travel long distances by foot, or undertake multiple journeys during their displacement, with scarce access to goods and services to meet basic needs while also facing developing or worsening health conditions. Pregnant women, women with children, and unaccompanied and separated children are part of this groups of Venezuelans that often must use unsafe routes where they are exposed to violence, traffickers and smugglers, abuse and exploitation, and GVB. In the case of children, there is also a risk of recruitment and utilization by illegal armed groups and organised criminal organizations.
- During peaks in the number of arrivals at the main regular entry points, waiting times expand considerably as processing capacity is greatly exceeded. At that point in their migration route, those individuals and families arriving at the border points have most often already depleted their limited resources and have no means of self-subsistence, including access to food, shelter, basic NFI and secure WASH and emergency health care for themselves and their families. This scenario further increases their vulnerability to exploitation by traffickers and smugglers.
- Once in the country of destination, Venezuelans face significant challenges to access basic social and protection services, with those in an irregular situation or belonging to indigenous communities being among the most vulnerable. Individuals with high-cost chronic diseases, pregnant women, the elderly and accompanied children or separated children often have accumulated care needs and exhibit deteriorating health conditions. Unmet needs are also evident in the areas of accommodation, nutrition, WASH, and child education. As unmet needs pile up, so does the risk of exploitation and abuse and engagement in survival sex and other high-risk activities.

3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

IOM and UNHCR's focus for the activities funded by the CERF allocation was to improve the provision of protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations arriving from Venezuela, in line with the most pressing needs.

While the Venezuelan outflow is affecting the entire region and beyond, UNHCR selected 5 countries (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago), while IOM selected 6 countries (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago) to be supported with CERF funds in line with CERF's life-saving criteria and based on the following criteria:

- Number of Venezuelans arriving in each country and the impact on host communities and public services, and on state migratory and refugee status determination systems;
- Criticality of humanitarian needs reported;
- Requests for support and assistance by governments to meet these needs (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago);
- IOM and UNHCR's ongoing cooperation, existent and required capacity in the countries.

IOM and UNHCR undertook a multi-sectoral response following a common strategy and objectives. Interventions were carried out in key sectors such as protection and human rights, emergency shelter, food and health, GBV (with particular emphasis on trafficking) and child protection. IOM and UNHCR coordinated with relevant humanitarian partners such as WFP and UNICEF, among others, to ensure a coordinated response.

In terms of activities, CERF funds supported UNHCR and IOM's life-saving activities outlined in their respective regional response plans

Data collection, profiling and documentation: The complementarity of IOM's DTM rounds and UNHCR's protection monitoring provided regular collection and analysis of information on the profile of the population, protection and other needs, and risks. Given significant data gaps identified at the start of the CERF project, especially related to needs for protection and emergency assistance, data collection was essential for the identification of cases at heightened risk and their referral to the appropriate services. Furthermore, it allowed IOM, UNHCR, governments, and other humanitarian partners including UNCTs and civil society to better understand the profile of the Venezuelan population and its diversity (including age and gender disaggregation). The information was also used to leverage IOM and UNHCR advocacy efforts to facilitate access for asylum seekers/refugees, migrants and other populations of concern to regular status in the host countries.

Safe and dignified reception conditions: This included critical medical and psychosocial support, as well as the provision of life-saving information about rights, migration requirements, migratory alternatives and access to asylum. UNHCR and IOM developed joint information materials in coordination with authorities and existing service providers. Legal advice was provided to ensure people in need are able to access international protection. IOM and UNHCR also supported local authorities and community-based protection mechanisms to provide orientation to new arrivals.

Direct humanitarian assistance: The project ensured that extremely vulnerable asylum seekers/refugees, migrants and other persons in need of international protection were able to meet their basic needs, through cash-based humanitarian assistance as well as support to specific food, basic NFI and basic health interventions. Also, this CERF-funded project supported the provision of emergency shelter and temporary accommodation arrangements to arrivals from Venezuela.

Specific response for women and girls: UNHCR and IOM implemented measures to assist victims of trafficking and survival sex, as well as other forms of GBV, including strengthening response strategies with local authorities, identification and protection services, referrals and/or direct assistance to survivors, and interventions to ensure that Venezuelan women have access to livelihoods opportunities.

Venezuelans, host countries and communities were and continue to be in dire need of support, and the CERF funds helped to address major gaps in terms of identification of persons with specific needs and vulnerabilities, access to humanitarian assistance and to essential services.

CERF funding was also essential to ensure IOM and UNHCR could exercise the leadership role assigned by the UN Secretary-General to address the needs of the population flow that is impacting the region and beyond.

4. CERF RESULTS

CERF allocated USD 6,203,340 to the Venezuela Regional Refugee and Migration Crisis from its rapid response window to be implemented by IOM and UNHCR to sustain the provision of life-saving and timely relief assistance to hundreds of thousands of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean. This funding enabled involved UN agencies and their partners **to reach a total of 328,405 individuals (34,766 girls, 125,756 women, 54,266 boys and 113,617 men) in 6 countries, exceeding overall initial planned figures of 195,016 persons.**

The type of assistance provided responds to the specific conditions and needs in each of the recipient countries, but the main sectoral results can be grouped and summarized as follows:

1. Tracking and profiling of the most urgent needs through DTM and protection monitoring, combined with the provision of information on asylum procedures, migratory options or access to other protection mechanism, and the identification and referral of the most vulnerable cases was provided for almost 200,000 persons.
2. Life-saving documentation was provided to 44,300 individuals, mainly in border areas, enabling their regularization and access to basic services.
3. Shelter and temporary accommodation were provided to 100,200 persons, mostly in border areas.
4. Key humanitarian assistance, through the provision of NFIs, reached 30,330 persons, while additional multi-purpose cash-based interventions benefitted 3,850 persons.
5. Life-saving measures to avoid or mitigate exploitation and abuse, including information dissemination reached almost 30,000 persons.
6. Basic needs were additionally addressed, with food assistance provided to 6,600 persons, while 4,600 received medical attention through primary medical care service.

5. PEOPLE REACHED

IOM and UNHCR surpassed the planned numbers of people to be assisted with CERF funding by an average of 68% across all population categories. The most significant increase in the number of people reached vs people targeted with CERF funds is indicated in the CERF beneficiaries table below under the category of “affected people (none of the above)”, which constituted the large majority of the soaring numbers of new arrivals and total persons in need of sustained life-saving assistance in the project locations during the implementation period. Both agencies in collaboration with national and local authorities, civil society organizations and NGO had to emphasize flexible delivery modalities that included new and existing partnerships, multiple low-cost service/distribution channels, and one-stop assistance points to be responsive to life-threatening events on the ground and peaks in demand for life-saving goods and services. These implementation mechanisms implied high pressures placed on CERF-supported staff and resources, requiring teams to maximize value for money and stretch existing capacities through enhanced coordination on the ground and rapid adaptation to local conditions.

Aware of the challenges in accurately estimating figures of people assisted while reducing the risk overlapping and double counting, most national teams of both agencies and their implementing partners engaged during the project inception phase in detailed activity planning and mapping of intervention areas and target groups. The establishment of a system to track delivery of goods and services to persons crossing several national borders or multiple subnational areas during the implementation period was identified as ideal but not feasible. Alternatively, each agency implemented monitoring tools that allowed to keep a systematic record of beneficiaries per activity and location, making it possible to identify cases of people receiving services in multiple sectors; in such instances, the sector with the highest number of people reached was taken as reference for the estimation of the number of people directly assisted. A residual level of double counting may be still possible as a person could have received assistance in several countries along their migration route, but the existing monitoring mechanisms are not yet well suited to capture this dynamic.

18-RR-VZR-30453 TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR¹

Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Multi Sector - Multi-sector	34,766	125,756	160,522	54,266	113,617	167,883	89,032	239,373	328,405

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

18-RR-VZR-30453 TABLE 5: TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING²

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	20,837	73,172	94,009	24,046	76,961	101,007	44,883	150,133	195,016
Reached	34,766	125,756	160,522	54,266	113,617	167,883	89,032	239,373	328,405

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

18-RR-VZR-30453 TABLE 6: PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	51,274	63,355
IDPs	N/A	N/A
Host population	6,000	5,100
Affected people (none of the above)	137,742	259,950
Total (same as in table 5)	195,016	328,405

6. CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

CERF funding was approved and disbursed quickly and represented the first multi-agency allocation recognizing of the regional scale of the crisis. The possibility of retroactively applying the funds was instrumental in advancing the implementation of previously planned lifesaving activities that had not secured funding. By allocating funds to neighbouring countries, CERF funds allowed timely access to rights and services upon arrival, preventing furtherance of protection and security risks. By addressing host communities at border areas, CERF funds prevented the deterioration of existing public services. Additionally, the quick transfer of CERF funds facilitated the immediate procurement of life-saving supplies of food and NFIs which were made available at partners premises to affected population. CERF funds provided highly needed resources for initiating the procurement and ensured the fast delivery of assistance to the newly arrived affected population, especially to children and at-risk women and other persons with specific needs.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The approval of CERF funds and its implementation period coincided with significant turning points in the number of Venezuelan migrants and refugees arriving in the prioritized countries and a dramatic change in their vulnerability profiles. All-time peaks in the number of arrivals to border areas included an increasing proportion of single women with children, unaccompanied children, people with deteriorating health conditions, members of indigenous communities, and other population groups without support networks or resources. The timely and retroactive availability of CERF allowed IOM and UNHCR to reach those more at-risk when assistance was more badly needed. They were identified and guided towards pathways for registration, documentation, and regularization while provided with temporary shelter, NFIs, basic health care, food and referred for further services. Timely dissemination of information on risks of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse along the migration route and in the destination areas, was also essential as new cases were more frequently reported. In Colombia and Ecuador, transport assistance became a key time-critical need as many migrant and refugees travel long distances by foot or undertake multiple journeys during their displacement, using unsafe routes where they are exposed to violence, traffickers and smugglers, abuse and exploitation, GVB, and even recruitment and utilization by illegal armed groups and organised criminal organizations.

c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The process of formulation of the chapeau document and the regional CERF projects engendered a systematic collaboration of both agencies at the regional level with operational ramifications at the field level. While a shared understanding of the migration and refugee crisis was being built around these projects, the idea of establishing a Regional Coordination Platform gained momentum as a mechanism to advance the coordination role assigned by the UN Secretary General to IOM and UNHCR. CERF funds were implemented under the framework of this Platform, while funds were not allocated to help establish the Platform and were closely articulated with the subsequently approved country-level CERF allocations to Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru, which allowed both humanitarian actors and local authorities to join their initiatives in a common response.

d) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

CERF funds prompted other donors to subsequently provide funds. The interventions made possible through the CERF helped to put the international spotlight on the Venezuela situation and hence mobilise donor interest. As an example, the results of DTM and protection monitoring served to give detailed and much appreciated briefings to donors. Furthermore, the ability to quickly and ably deliver life-saving assistance through CERF funding enhanced the credibility of IOM and UNHCR responses in the eyes of donors, which can only have a positive effect on future funding. IOM and UNHCR received contribution from other donors to respond to the Venezuela outflows (PRM and the EU, among other donors). CERF country-level applications were also presented by the others UN agencies to complement UNHCR and IOM efforts at the border and fill gaps in some critical areas of intervention.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

The initial response by UNHCR in Ecuador to the Venezuelan situation was through diverting resources from the regular programme, which for twenty years has been mostly targeting Colombian persons of concern. Additional funding was made available by the end of last year, but meanwhile the CERF request was essential to fill surging gaps and ensure rapid and lifesaving responses in the areas of protection monitoring, shelter, Cash Based Interventions (CBI) and the provision of information.

CERF funding assisted with building a fruitful relationship between implementing partners and service providers. Service providers became more involved and aware of the needs of people of concern (PoC and tailored their products and planted crops specifically for them (more culturally appropriate food choices). They even mentioned that some farmers were willing to hire independent contractors to work at their farms. There are some peaceful coexistence gains there.

CERF funding also helped facilitate access to some financial products, albeit without full financial inclusion due to Trinidad and Tobago's Know Your Customer (KYC) regulations unfavourable to PoCs. The financial service provider also became more aware and involved with PoC needs, and we are hoping to continue building on that relationship for 2019.

7. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT	
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
The chapeau document is a useful mechanism to encourage a common strategy and approach, but on its own does not enable development of a regional and coordinated operational result framework beyond the compilation of the national result frameworks of each agency.	Openness to more regionally oriented result frameworks where operational coordination between agencies is more apparent.
Intersex populations are increasingly self-reporting their sex under this category which is not considered in the CERF templates.	Adapt CERF template to include a more inclusive perspective on sex categories.
Feedback on the Interim Update report and early presentation of initial findings of the External Review can be of significant value to improve operations and inform other active interventions.	Share feedback on Interim Updates reports and findings of the External Review.
A regional submission is a complex process which cannot be replicated on the country-based usual model.	Debriefing by participating agencies on challenges related to a regional submission in order to prepare process and templates adapted to future regional allocations.
Roles and responsibilities between UNRCs and the CERF need to be clearer in regional (multi-country) projects.	Earlier involvement of the RC/HC should be encouraged in order to allow them to provide guidance in a timely manner.

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
IOM-UNHCR coordination and collaboration in the field deliver specific results when roles are clarified, tasks are distributed according to the respective strengths, and relationships with government counterparts are conducted transparently and harmoniously.	Document and disseminate stories of successful collaboration between UNHCR-IOM during project implementation.	UNHCR-IOM
Adjusting operational capacity of implementing teams in countries with no or limited experience in direct emergency response required extensive technical accompaniment in the field.	Assess additional capacity building needs of teams with large and medium size operations.	UNHCR-IOM
Full and early government and CSO engagement in the response at both national and local level is a necessary condition for meeting targets on time and on budget.	Map national and local stakeholders per activity during project formulation.	UNHCR-IOM
Effective AAP mechanisms during project implementation and monitoring when working with highly mobile populations require specific additional activities and additional funding for their roll out.	Programme and budget for specific AAP activities.	UNHCR-IOM
Team members working directly with Venezuelan RM need psychosocial support and self-care tools to prevent and reduce burn out and related negative impacts on their wellbeing.	Programme and budget for psychosocial support activities for field teams.	UNHCR-IOM
Multi-country implementation of standardized Rapid Response project monitoring processes and tools impose significant additional workloads on staff with M&E and IM responsibilities.	Include M&E experts as part of the project teams.	UNHCR-IOM

Environmental management practices were introduced in some activities (such as in the design of NFI kits) but they need to be more systematically mainstreamed across sectors.	Conduct a rapid assessment of the environmental implications of the activities and include management alternatives.	UNHCR-IOM
Follow up of Venezuelan MR across different countries for comprehensive assistance and monitoring may need to be supported by a case management system capable of dealing with large number of cases while data protection standards are observed.	Review alternatives for beneficiary registration and follow up across countries.	UNHCR-IOM
Language barriers to assist Venezuelan MR who only speak indigenous languages need to be considered both in terms of operational and budget implications.	Map affected populations groups that may require interpretation/translation services and factor in associated costs.	UNHCR-IOM
The Venezuelan humanitarian situation at border points is more effective when approached as a multi-dimensional, multi partner intervention and in coordination with existing public services.	The following topics are of particular relevance for inter-agency interventions: food safety, access to documentation, registration and profiling, provision of basic food and non-food items, population's health conditions and access to information and orientation.	UNHCR-IOM
In Ecuador, Coordination with government counterparts	Despite the emergency declaration announced by the government, government counterparts faced bureaucratic and administrative obstacles hampering quick mobilization, resulting in delayed planning and execution. It is recommended to support, as much as possible, initiatives that are already underway.	Decentralized provincial government Pichincha Ministry of Health Ministry of Foreign affairs
In Trinidad & Tobago growing numbers of asylum-seekers seeking assistance combined with an increasing budget for CBI and food and NFI assistance meant irregular but large volumes of cash on premises.	Use of alternative cash distribution mechanisms - Republic Bank gift cards	UNHCR
In Trinidad & Tobago, persons of concern leaving premises with cash on hand in an evident manner. Reports of some being robbed, although those reports were not verified.	Distribution from alternative points throughout the country – improving access.	UNHCR
In Trinidad & Tobago, mapping of suppliers and initial procurement actions should begin in the application phase for CERF funding. They should also inform objective-setting	Trinidad & Tobago Earlier planning to ensure timely procurement of items	UNHCR
The coordination with local authorities is essential to ensure sustainable interventions and to avoid parallel structures.	Advocacy should be done at National level to enhance and support existing and successful coordination mechanisms at local level.	UNHCR-IOM
Direct communication and effective relationships with governmental, civil society and faith-based actors involved in the humanitarian response allows a more efficient response.	Existing functional networks of partners should be analysed as an opportunity for a more effective humanitarian response.	UNHCR-IOM
Advocacy towards allowing access to work opportunities is fundamental to ensure sustainability of humanitarian aid.	Advocate among national authorities to develop livelihoods.	UNHCR-IOM

PART II

8. PROJECT REPORTS

8.1. Project Report 18-RR-IOM-015 - IOM

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	IOM	2. Country:	Venezuela Regional Refugee and Migration Crisis
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-Cluster - Multi-sector	4. Project Code (CERF):	18-RR-IOM-015
5. Project Title:	Life-saving assistance to Venezuelan migrants in vulnerable situations and host communities		
6.a Original Start Date:	01/05/2018	6.b Original End Date:	31/10/2018
6.c. No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 32,326,041
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 33,050,698
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,600,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 169,737
	of which to:		
	▪ <i>Government Partners</i>	US\$ 0	
	▪ <i>International NGOs</i>	US\$ 37,606	
	▪ <i>National NGOs</i>	US\$ 35,302	
	▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i>	US\$ 96,829	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>This CERF RR grant enabled IOM to reach 72,279 Venezuelans in need of life-saving emergency assistance and protection in the main transit and destination areas in 6 countries: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. Between May and October 2018, the project traced the migration profiles of 24,540 Venezuelans and provided NFIs to 9,600; accommodation support to 6,274; humanitarian transportation assistance to 2,778; information on documentation and regularization mechanism to 18,676; awareness information on trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse (including GBV) to 29,157; and information on referral pathways to government and NGO services to 25,642.</p> <p>RR CERF funding to IOM was critical to secure delivery capacity of live-saving goods and services during a period of unprecedented upsurge in the flow of Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys in worsening vulnerability conditions towards neighbouring countries with already overstretched assistance and protection capacities. The project also constituted the stepping stone for joint IOM and UNHCR engagement towards a shared strategic and operational framework, which has now evolved into a co-leadership arrangement for the Regional Coordination Platform and the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments

IOM strived to remain responsive to the rapidly evolving Venezuelan migrant and refugee crisis while minimizing the need for changes in programming or budgeting. This balance was under substantial pressure in the second semester of 2018 when the intervention roll-out had just gained significant momentum in the field, and unprecedented peaks in the number of arrivals -particularly in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru- became a common occurrence as reported by the national teams and government counterparts.

Implementation modalities had to be adapted for the activities underway with CERF funding, by strengthening of operational partnerships and streamlining of delivery systems, to respond to the larger numbers of persons requiring life-saving goods and services and to the deeper deterioration of individual vulnerability conditions for pregnant women, unaccompanied and separated children, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases, members of indigenous groups, and the elderly. It was clear that the projections made during project design had underestimated the extent and severity of the crisis.

This explains why most targets in those countries were overachieved without many changes in the activities. All changes, with one exception described below, were proposed to CERF in the Interim Update for Colombia (activity 2.16 on RAMV entries screening) and Peru (activities 5.10 and 5.11 on improvement of existing accommodation facilities and follow up). In October 2018, the last month of project implementation, there was a peak in the number of Venezuelans trying to reach Peru through Ecuador. IOM's team in Ecuador identified population groups in extremely high vulnerability conditions along the migration route. As a life-saving assistance and protection mechanism, IOM applied CERF funds to provide transportation support to 262 persons, including 96 women, 46 boys and 33 girls. This activity was not initially programmed in Ecuador and was not covered in the Interim Update.

In the cases of Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, two activities fell short of meeting the targets: DTM (in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago) and temporary accommodation (in Trinidad and Tobago). The target values were set unrealistically high after using unreliable data and making inaccurate estimations or assumptions on distribution and density of affected populations, household size, and unit costs for DTM interviews and accommodation nights.

As proposed in the Interim update, Activity 2.16 was cancelled due to restrictions in the access and use of RAMV microdata by external parties. Also, the activities associated with Indicators 5.6 and 5.7 were cancelled after the detailed costing for improvement of an existing accommodation facility showed that this alternative was not cost-efficient compared to subsidizing short stay lodging in existing facilities with payments made directly to the service providers.

In terms of implementing partners, IOM favoured direct implementation across countries and activities, and agreements were signed with implementing partners only in Colombian with the national Red Cross, Pastoral Social and the Scalabrini Centre for Migration for accommodation, and in Peru with World Vision for DTM implementation. Finally, IOM confirms that all the above-mentioned adjustments did not result in any unspent balance as shown in the accompanying financial report.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	3,643	17,629	21,272	4,408	20,836	25,244	8,051	38,465	46,516
Reached	6,580	30,597	37,177	7,117	27,985	35,102	13,697	58,582	72,279

4b. Number of people directly assisted with CERF funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
<i>Refugees</i>	N/A	N/A

<i>IDPs</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Host population</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Affected people (none of the above)</i>	46,516	72,279
Total (same as in 4a)	46,516	72,279
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	A higher than planned number of affected persons was reached across all age and sex groups. The soaring numbers of new arrivals and total persons in need of sustained life-saving assistance in the project locations meant that IOM country teams had to emphasize delivery modalities to meet increased demands that included new and existing partnerships, multiple low-cost service/distribution channels, and one-stop assistance points to be responsive to life-threatening events on the ground and peaks in demand for life-saving goods and services. These implementation mechanisms implied high pressures placed on CERF-supported staff and resources, requiring IOM teams to stretch existing capacities through enhanced coordination and rapid adaptation to local conditions.	

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Improve access to protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance for Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable conditions in critical destination and transit countries included in the Regional Action Plan (RAP)
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Output 1	Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable conditions in critical locations in Brazil receive timely emergency assistance and referral services in line with their differentiated protection needs			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of municipalities where DTM is implemented.	13	13	DTM database on Kobo Toolbox and DTM Reports
Indicator 1.2	Number of DTM interviews conducted (disaggregated by municipality).	6,000	8,025	DTM database on Kobo Toolbox and DTM Reports
Indicator 1.3	Number of Government of Brazil's institutions that receive DTM-based information on needs of emergency assistance and protection.	22	23	Attendance record of DTM results presentation meeting
Indicator 1.4	Number of Venezuelan nationals provided with information on documentation and regularization mechanisms (disaggregated by sex, age and municipality)	8,300	14,026	Administrative records of screening centres Beneficiary lists of field distribution teams
Indicator 1.5	Number of municipalities where information on documentation and regularization is available for Venezuelan nationals	13	9	Administrative records of screening centres Beneficiary lists of field distribution teams
Indicator 1.6	Number of municipalities with high risk spots for trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse where life-saving information is disseminated	13	9	Administrative records of screening centres Beneficiary lists of field distribution teams
Indicator 1.7	Number of Venezuelan nationals directly provided with information on threats of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse and available assistance mechanisms (disaggregated by sex, age and municipality)	1,500	7,917	Administrative records of screening centres Beneficiary lists of field distribution teams

Indicator 1.8	Number of Venezuelan nationals receiving essential NFIs (disaggregated by sex, age and municipality)	5,580	6,123	Beneficiary lists of distribution teams
Indicator 1.9	Number of municipalities where essential NFIs are distributed	11	12	Beneficiary lists of distribution teams

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

Indicator 1.2: CERF funding for DTM rounds was complemented with funding from PRM, which allowed IOM to conduct a higher number of interviews in the prioritized municipalities.

Indicator 1.4: The number of Venezuelan seeking information on documentation and regularization was higher than estimated during project formulation and the early stage of implementation. The IOM team stretched the existing staff and resources to face the increasing demand for information and orientation.

Indicators 1.5 and 1.6: 9 out of 13 municipalities were reached within the implementation period as the level of engagement required in each project location was higher than expected reflecting increasing numbers of Venezuelans and continued assistance needs.

Indicator 1.7: IOM diversified the nature and number of information distribution points with small marginal costs. Presence in Pacaraima and Boa Vista screening centres, targeting of applicants to temporary residence permits and placement of information packages in transit point were all strategies to expand the reach of the activities related to this indicator.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Preparatory phase: hiring the technical and training team and adaptation of instruments and databases.	IOM
Activity 1.2	Pre-operational phase: hiring logistics and operations	IOM
Activity 1.3	Operational phase: gathering and analyzing information.	IOM
Activity 1.4	Post-operational phase: close-out, socialization of results	IOM
Activity 1.5	Identification of priority municipalities according to risk and vulnerability profiles	IOM
Activity 1.6	Designing of information instruments on documentation and regularization integrating a gender age perspective	IOM
Activity 1.7	Delivery of orientation and information for documentation and regularization through trained teams	IOM
Activity 1.8	Designing of life saving information package on threats of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse integrating gender and age perspectives	IOM
Activity 1.9	Dissemination of life saving information package on threats of trafficking, smuggling and other forms of exploitation and abuse through trained teams	IOM
Activity 1.10	Designing of NFI kits according to gender, age and culturally sensitive criteria	IOM
Activity 1.11	Procurement of NFI kits	IOM
Activity 1.12	Distribution of NFIs	IOM
Activity 1.13	NFI Post-distribution monitoring	IOM

Output 2	Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable conditions in critical locations in Colombia receive timely emergency assistance and referral services in line with their differentiated protection needs			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of municipalities in the 10 targeted departments where DTM is implemented.	12	10	DTM database on Kobo Toolbox and DTM Reports
Indicator 2.2	Number of DTM household interviews conducted (disaggregated by municipality).	3,852	5,115	DTM database on Kobo Toolbox and DTM Reports

Indicator 2.3	Number of Government of Colombia's institutions that receive DTM-based information on needs of emergency assistance and protection.	7	7	Attendance record of DTM results presentation meetings
Indicator 2.4	Number of Venezuelan nationals who receive transportation assistance (disaggregated by sex and age)	550	2,516	Beneficiary databases set up by the national office
Indicator 2.5	Percentage of Venezuelan nationals assisted with transportation who are followed-up after arrival.	(30%: 165 of 550)	(46%: 1,150 of 2,516)	Beneficiary databases set up by the national office
Indicator 2.6	Number of Venezuelan nationals receiving shelter assistance (disaggregated by sex, age and municipality)	576	4,848	Beneficiary databases set up by the national office
Indicator 2.7	Number of municipalities in the 10 targeted departments where shelter assistance is provided	17	7	Beneficiary databases set up by the national office
Indicator 2.8	Number of RAMV registration centers in critical entry and receiving areas supported during the registration process	10	17	National office report
Indicator 2.9	Percentage of RAMV entries screened for identification of cases of emergency assistance and protection.	(0,5%: 2,250 of 550,000)	0	National office report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Indicator 2.1: During the inception of the DTM round, IOM's team in Colombia encountered difficulties to timely hire and trained enumerators in two of the target municipalities. Therefore, the round was not launched in these sites to avoid further delays.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Sample size was increased to reflect the expanding sample frame in the target municipalities, particularly in the main transit points.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4: During project implementation several policy and political events triggered an upward trend in the number of Venezuelans in vulnerable conditions trying to reach third countries by foot with significant protection risks. Therefore, transportation assistance operations were scaled up, introducing mechanisms to minimize cost per beneficiary.</p> <p>Indicator 2.5: Collection of contact information was improved as transportation operations gained momentum. Also, a tracking and follow up network was implemented in coordination with <i>Migración Colombia</i>.</p> <p>Indicator 2.6: The Temporary Migrant Assistance Centre (CATM, for its acronym in Spanish) in Villa del Rosario (Norte de Santander) and supported by IOM with CERF funding, received a higher than expected number of arrivals during the project implementation period.</p> <p>Indicator 2.7: Prioritization of municipalities for shelter assistance was adjusted to respond to a higher concentration of Venezuelans in some areas, and to the immediate availability of adequate spaces to accommodate new arrivals.</p> <p>Indicator 2.8: During RAMV implementation the Government of Colombia expanded the number of registration points and mobile registration units and requested to increase the geographical coverage of the support provided by IOM for this operation.</p> <p>Indicator 2.9: As proposed in the Interim update, Activity 2.16 was cancelled due to restrictions in the access and use of RAMV microdata by external parties.</p>		

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	DTM preparatory phase: adaptation of instruments and databases, hiring the technical and training team.	IOM
Activity 2.2	DTM pre-operational phase: hiring logistics and operations	IOM
Activity 2.3	DTM operational phase: gathering and analyzing information.	IOM
Activity 2.4	DTM post-operational phase: close-out, socialization of results	IOM
Activity 2.5	Identification of Venezuelan nationals in most need of protection through transportation assistance.	IOM
Activity 2.6	Processing of "Willingness to Travel" Consent Forms and distribution of travel stipends	IOM
Activity 2.7	Completion of medical screenings to ensure that passengers are fit to travel	IOM
Activity 2.8	Securing permissions and clearances with appropriate government agencies for movement operations	IOM
Activity 2.9	Conducting phone calls to follow-up reception assistance upon arrival.	IOM
Activity 2.10	Identification of Venezuelan nationals in most need of protection through shelter assistance using DTM data	IOM
Activity 2.11	Negotiation of administrative and protection arrangements with local organizations that can provide temporary shelter services.	IOM
Activity 2.12	Accommodation assignment to eligible migrants	Cruz Roja Colombiana, Scalabrini Center for Migration, and Pastoral Social
Activity 2.13	Verification of protection and emergency assistance conditions in shelters	IOM
Activity 2.14	Prioritization of RAMV registration centers and mobile units in critical areas for rapid capacity expansion measures	IOM
Activity 2.15	Short term reinforcement registration and orientation teams, equipment and information materials in prioritized RAMV registration centers and mobile units	IOM
Activity 2.16	Analysis of RAMV database for identification of cases eligible for activation of emergency assistance and protection route.	Cancelled activity

Output 3	Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable conditions in critical locations in Ecuador receive timely emergency assistance and referral services in line with their differentiated protection needs			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of municipalities where DTM is implemented.	6	6	DTM database on Kobo Toolbox and DTM Reports
Indicator 3.2	Number of DTM interviews conducted (disaggregated by municipality).	3,500	3,752	DTM database on Kobo Toolbox and DTM Reports
Indicator 3.3	Number of Government of Ecuador's institutions that receive DTM-based information on needs of emergency assistance and protection.	6	9	Administrative records of interinstitutional meeting Distribution list
Indicator 3.4	Number of Venezuelan nationals who receive emergency assistance and referrals services through a Migrant Support Center in Rumichaca area (disaggregated by sex and age)	6,000	7,450	Distribution lists National office report
Indicator 3.5	Number of municipalities where Venezuelan nationals have access to MSC services	1	1	Distribution lists National office report

Indicator 3.6	Number of Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys who receive life-saving information on ToP, smuggling, GBV and other forms of exploitation and abuse	7,500	16,951	Distribution lists National office report
Indicator 3.7	Number of MSC staff and first line GoE officials trained on gender-sensitive emergency response to victims of ToP, GBV and other forms of exploitation and abuse (disaggregated by sex)	30	188	Workshop attendance lists

Explanation of output and indicators variance:	<p>Indicator 3.3: IOM shared the final report with additional government agencies that have indicated their interest in the DTM process and results.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4: The migrant support centre in <i>Rumichaca</i> received an increased number of Venezuelans during the project implementation period, and at the same time IOM was able to provide more emergency assistance and information packages as unit costs were lower than initially estimated.</p> <p>Indicator 3.6: The unit cost initially estimated for the information packages was significantly reduced in the procurement stage. The National Border Centre (CENAF for its acronym in Spanish) in <i>Rumichaca</i>, which manages a significant proportion of the arrivals in Ecuador, was selected as the main distribution point.</p> <p>Indicator 3.7: At the request of government counterparts, the geographical scope of the training sessions was broadened to include a total of 5 provinces where first-line officials were providing life-saving assistance and protection to Venezuelans.</p> <p>In October 2018, there was a peak in the number of Venezuelans trying to reach Peru through Ecuador. IOM's team in Ecuador identified population groups in extremely high vulnerability conditions along the migration route. As life-saving assistance and protection mechanism, IOM applied CERF funds to provide transportation support to 262 persons, including 96 women, 46 boys and 33 girls.</p>
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	DTM preparatory phase: adaptation of instruments and databases, hiring the technical and training team.	IOM and World Vision
Activity 3.2	DTM pre-operational phase: hiring logistics and operations	IOM and World Vision
Activity 3.3	DTM operational phase: gathering and analyzing information.	IOM and World Vision
Activity 3.4	DTM post-operational phase: close-out, socialization of results	IOM
Activity 3.5	Set up a MSC in Rumichata area with key emergency assistance and referral services	IOM
Activity 3.6	Provision of emergency assistance and referral services to Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable conditions through the MSC	IOM
Activity 3.7	Development of materials on risks of ToP, smuggling, GBV and other forms of exploitation and abuse, including distribution guidance	IOM
Activity 3.8	Roll out of information dissemination activities in key concentration points with risk of ToP, smuggling, GBV and other forms of exploitation and abuse	IOM
Activity 3.9	Roll out training sessions for MSC staff and first line GoE officials on emergency response to victims of ToP, GBV and other forms of exploitation and abuse	IOM

Output 4	Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable conditions in critical locations in Guyana receive timely emergency assistance and referral services in line with their differentiated protection needs			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	Number of regions where DTM is implemented.	2	2	DTM database on Kobo Toolbox
Indicator 4.2	Number of DTM interviews conducted (disaggregated by Region).	2,500	1,280	DTM database on Kobo Toolbox
Indicator 4.3	Number of Government of Guyana's institutions receive DTM-based information on number of Venezuela migrants and Guyanese who lived in Venezuela and returned to Guyana and in need of emergency assistance and protection.	6	6	Distribution lists
Indicator 4.4	Number of Venezuelan nationals and Guyanese nationals returning from Venezuela provided with information on documentation/regularization mechanisms (disaggregated by sex, age and municipality)	1,300	2,573	Distribution lists
Indicator 4.5	Number of regions where information on documentation and regularization is available for Venezuelan nationals	4	4	Distribution lists
Indicator 4.6	Number of Venezuelan nationals who receive essential NFIs (disaggregated by sex, age and municipality)	2,800	3,477	Distribution verification lists
Indicator 4.7	Number of regions where arrangements for distribution of essential NFIs to Venezuelan nationals are in place	4	4	Distribution verification lists
Indicator 4.8	Number of Venezuelan persons who receive emergency assistance, including psychosocial emergency support, through Migrant Support Centers (disaggregated by sex and age)	4,700	4,289	Beneficiary lists
Indicator 4.9	Number of regions where Venezuelan nationals have access to MSCs services	4	4	Beneficiary lists
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Indicator 4.2: In the 2 regions prioritized for DTM implementation, enumerators found less Venezuelans available for interview than estimated at project formulation stage. High transportation and logistics costs prevented the deployment of the team to other regions.</p> <p>Indicator 4.4: Distribution of information packages on documentation and regularization was not made as a stand-alone activity, but in tandem with DTM interviews and delivery of NFIs, which helped reach more Venezuelans than planned.</p> <p>Indicator 4.6: During project implementation, field monitoring activities signalled a growing number of Venezuelans arriving in dire need of immediate assistance, including access to basic NFIs. Hence, IOM scaled up NFIs delivery to persons in vulnerable conditions within the available CERF funding. The scaling up was possible due to successful negotiations to achieve lower unit costs.</p> <p>Indicator 4.8: The associated activity was not rolled out as a stand-alone operation, but in conjunction with DTM interviews and NFI delivery, due to the screening process and efficiency considerations. This implementation modality implied some restrictions to the number of persons that could be reached with emergency assistance by IOM's team in the field.</p>		

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	DTM preparatory phase: adaptation of instruments and databases, hiring the technical and training team.	IOM
Activity 4.2	DTM pre-operational phase: hiring logistics and operations	IOM
Activity 4.3	DTM operational phase: gathering and analyzing information.	IOM
Activity 4.4	DTM post-operational phase: close-out, socialization of results	IOM
Activity 4.5	Identification of priority regions according to protection risks and vulnerability profiles	IOM
Activity 4.6	Designing of information instruments on documentation and regularization mechanisms, integrating a gender age perspective	IOM
Activity 4.7	Roll out of information instruments on documentation and regularization mechanisms through trained teams	IOM
Activity 4.8	Designing of NFI kits according to gender, age and culturally sensitive criteria	IOM
Activity 4.9	Procurement of NFI kits	IOM
Activity 4.10	Distribution of NFIs	IOM
Activity 4.11	NFI Post-distribution monitoring	IOM
Activity 4.12	Designing of life saving information package on emergency assistance services, integrating gender and age perspectives	IOM
Activity 4.13	Roll out dissemination activities through trained teams on emergency assistance routes	IOM
Activity 4.14	Provide training to MSC staff and Government officials responsible for emergency assistance on protection, PSEA, Human Rights and GBV.	IOM

Output 5	Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable conditions in critical locations in Peru receive timely emergency assistance and referral services in line with their differentiated protection needs			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 5.1	Number of DTM interviews conducted	1,500	1,536	DTM database on Kobo Toolbox
Indicator 5.2	Number of Government of Peru's institutions that receive DTM-based information on needs of emergency assistance and protection.	3	5	National office report
Indicator 5.3	Number of Venezuelan nationals provided with life-saving information and emergency assistance through Tumbes MSC (disaggregated by sex and age)	1,000	16,293	Beneficiary databases set up by the national office
Indicator 5.4	Number of GoP agencies and local NGOs to which Venezuelan nationals in need of emergency assistance are referred by the MSC	7	8	National office report
Indicator 5.5	Number of Venezuelan nationals provided with accommodation subsidy (disaggregated by sex and age)	300	1,022	Beneficiary databases set up by the national office
Indicator 5.6	Number of Venezuelan nationals in transit provided with temporary accommodation in improved facilities (disaggregated by sex and age)	300	0	National office report
Indicator 5.7	Number of existing facilities improved to provide temporary accommodation to Venezuelan nationals in transit	1	0	National office report

Explanation of output and indicators variance:	<p>Indicator 5.2: Without additional costs, IOM's team in Peru shared the DTM report with 2 additional government agencies that had also expressed interest in the finding, for a total of 5 agencies reached: National Superintendency of Migration, Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Population, Office of the Ombudsman, Regional Government in Tumbes and the National Civil Defence Institute.</p> <p>Indicator 5.3: The information center established in partnership with UNHCR and government authorities in Tumbes boosted the capacity to provide life-saving information and emergency assistance to Venezuelans arriving through this border area. At the same time, the centre faced a high and continuous demand for assistance with significant peaks linked to political and migration policy events.</p> <p>Indicator 5.5: With high numbers of Venezuelans reaching Tumbes every day in dire humanitarian conditions and in need of short-term accommodation, IOM strived to expand the activity, which was made possible by lower average accommodation nights per person. Accommodation services were also complemented with provision of food through distribution points close to the main entry areas.</p> <p>Indicators 5.6 and 5.7: As proposed in the Interim Update, the activities associated with these indicators were cancelled after the detailed costing for improvement of an existing accommodation facility showed that this alternative was not cost-efficient compared to subsidizing short stay lodging in existing facilities with payments made directly to the service providers.</p>
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 5.1	DTM preparatory phase: adaptation of instruments and databases, hiring the technical and training team.	IOM
Activity 5.2	DTM pre-operational phase: hiring logistics and operations	IOM
Activity 5.3	DTM operational phase: gathering and analyzing information.	IOM
Activity 5.4	DTM post-operational phase: close-out, socialization of results	IOM
Activity 5.5	Training of MSC staff in emergency assistance and referral protocols following IASC GBV and PSEA Guidelines.	IOM
Activity 5.6	Designing and distributing information materials on emergency assistance services and protection mechanism available	IOM
Activity 5.7	Referral of Venezuelan nationals to local providers of emergency assistance according to pre-established service agreements.	IOM
Activity 5.8	Identification of Venezuelan nationals in high vulnerability conditions and in need of temporary accommodation assistance	IOM
Activity 5.9	Establishment of operational, administrative and protection arrangement with local providers of temporary accommodation services	IOM
Activity 5.10	Provision of basic materials and supplies to an existing facility with potential additional accommodation capacity	Cancelled activity
Activity 5.11	Verification of protection and emergency assistance conditions in shelters	Cancelled activity

Output 6	Venezuelan women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable conditions in critical locations in Trinidad and Tobago receive timely emergency assistance and referral services in line with their differentiated protection needs			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 6.1	Number of locations where DTM is implemented.	7	17	KOBO database

Indicator 6.2	Number of DTM interviews conducted (disaggregated by location).	4,000	548	KOBO database
Indicator 6.3	Number of Government of Trinidad and Tobago's institutions receive DTM-based information on number of Venezuela migrants and Trinidadians who lived in Venezuela and returned to Trinidad and in need of emergency assistance and protection.	5	6	Stakeholder's Meeting Participation List
Indicator 6.4	Number of Venezuelan nationals provided with registration assistance through government officials and implementing partners trained in PSEA and protection incident management (disaggregated by sex and age)	1,800	2,077	Beneficiary databases set up by the national office
Indicator 6.5	Number of Venezuelan nationals referred to emergency assistance services provided by government officials and implementing partners trained in emergency response in CCCM, PSEA and protection incident management, including GBV incidents. (disaggregated by sex and age)	1,800	1,899	Beneficiary databases set up by the national office
Indicator 6.6	Number of government officials and implementing partners' staff trained in emergency response in CCCM, PSEA and protection incident management, including GBV incidents	70	98	Training participation list
Indicator 6.7	Number of Venezuelan nationals provided with a temporary accommodation subsidy (disaggregated by sex and age)	2,250	404	Beneficiary Declaration Forms
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Indicator 6.1: As reported in the Interim Update, after several rounds of consultations the DTM activity did not secure governmental buy-in. Alternatively, IOM's team implemented a field monitoring exercise, which did not require official administrative data to be designed. During its inception stage, secondary data sources indicated that Venezuelans were highly dispersed across the country. The number of locations for data collection had to be increased from 7 to 17.</p> <p>Indicator 6.2: High dispersion, low density of Venezuelan population distribution and the corresponding increase in the number of locations for the field monitoring exercise entailed higher travel and logistics unit costs per interview, which in turn meant that the number of applications had to be lowered from 4,000 to 548, while still capturing valuable information.</p> <p>Indicator 6.6: IOM's team in Trinidad and Tobago was able to open extra places to additional government officials and NGO staff with relevant emergency assistance roles, who expressed their interest in the training.</p> <p>Indicator 6.7: The target initially set for this indicator proved to be unrealistic during the inception of the activity. Firstly, the monitoring exercise revealed that the average household size was 2 persons per household instead of 5, as assumed during project design and budgeting. Secondly, the average accommodation night cost was significantly underestimated, with actual costs being twice to three times higher than budgeted, depending on the location.</p>		
Activities	Description			Implemented by

Activity 6.1	DTM preparatory phase: adaptation of instruments and databases, hiring the technical and training team.	IOM
Activity 6.2	DTM pre-operational phase: hiring logistics and operations	IOM
Activity 6.3	DTM operational phase: gathering and analysing information.	IOM
Activity 6.4	DTM post-operational phase: close-out, socialization of results	IOM
Activity 6.5	Provision of technical assistance to the GoT&T to adjust existing emergency assistance and referral protocols as per protection standards	IOM
Activity 6.6	Training of first line officials and implementing partners' staff on the updated protocol	IOM
Activity 6.7	Monitor with GoT&T protocol application in critical service and information points	IOM
Activity 6.8	Identification of Venezuelan nationals in high vulnerability conditions and in need of temporary accommodation assistance	IOM
Activity 6.9	Establishment of operational, administrative and protection arrangement with local providers of temporary accommodation services	+IOM
Activity 6.10	Verification of protection and emergency assistance conditions in temporary accommodations	IOM

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

Answers provided by Venezuelans who participated in the DTM rounds (and the field monitoring exercise in Trinidad and Tobago) informed the detailed design of project activities and implementation arrangements. As more data was available on their numbers, profile, distribution and, more importantly, emergency assistance and protection needs, it was possible for IOM and its partners at national and local level to tailor and refine the scope of the activities and the models of intervention. Venezuelans' responses to DTM questions helped define and adjust, for example, the NFI kit content in each country and location, and the most suitable accommodation set ups according to household size and expected stay duration.

B) Project implementation phase:

Levels of AAP during the implementation of the activities varied significantly across project locations and ranged from provision of general information about the project and IOM's role, to partnerships with organized groups of Venezuelans for distribution of information and access to beneficiaries. While there was significant room for improvement in AAP practices, it is worth mentioning some national experiences: in Brazil, alternatives for NFI distribution in small towns were assessed with key informants from Venezuelans migrants and refugees; in Colombia, information on the project was distributed in the main temporary accommodation hub; in Guyana, the introductory section of DTM interviews served as an opportunity to present the project to the interviewees; and in Trinidad and Tobago, WhatsApp groups set up by Venezuelans were used to distribute information, in addition to a traditional leaflet on frequently asked questions.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

National teams were advised to reach out to beneficiaries during field monitoring activities and use available communication technology to collect feedback. With highly mobile beneficiary populations, the collection of longitudinal data on individual satisfaction and issues with goods and services along the migratory path proved to be challenging. Alternatively, specific bidirectional communication channels were set up to gather opinions and identify risks. For instance, in Colombia, follow-up telephone calls to beneficiaries of transportation assistance helped verify conditions after arrival, and a WhatsApp number served as a reporting channel on problems during the journey by a representative of each group assisted; in Guyana and Peru, satisfaction surveys and interviews were implemented with beneficiaries of NFI kits; and in Trinidad and Tobago, a dedicated mobile number (705-4IOM) was used to receive feedback and respond to queries.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
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No	No			
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated value of cash that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.				
CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
<i>Supplementary information (optional)</i> N/A				

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
<p>The CERF-funded project was covered by an external review conducted by an independent consultant commissioned by the CERF Secretariat under the fund's Performance and Accountability Framework (PAF) in the second half of 2018. Once shared with its Regional Office, IOM will use the findings and recommendations of the review report to inform the terms of reference for a planned evaluation (formative and utilization-focused) of the regional response to the Venezuelan migrant and refugee crisis, as proposed in the project document and provided that funding is made available. IOM expects that the final evaluation report will be available in the second semester of 2019 for dissemination amongst its stakeholders, including CERF.</p> <p>To generate better value for money, IOM will not conduct individual evaluations for each project that is part of the regional response.</p>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

8.2. Project Report 18-RR-HCR-018 - UNHCR

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	2. Country:	Venezuela Regional Refugee and Migration Crisis
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-Cluster - Multi-sector	4. Project Code (CERF):	18-RR-HCR-018
5. Project Title:	Protection and multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to Venezuelans refugees and asylum seekers and other persons of concern to UNHCR		
6.a Original Start date:	01/05/2018	6.b Original End Date:	31/10/2018
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 46,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 44,477,956
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 4,603,340
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 2,522,622
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners US\$ 0 ▪ International NGOs US\$ 449,971 ▪ National NGOs US\$ 2,102,651 ▪ Red Cross/Crescent US\$ 0 		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>With CERF funding, UNHCR and its partners reached a total of 256,126 individuals (28,186 girls, 95,156 women, 47,149 boys and 85,632 men) in 5 countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago), exceeding overall initial planned figures of 148,500 people. Overall, UNHCR has reinforced its presence in reception centres and borders areas, strengthening monitoring and protection intervention, as well as governments' response; while relieving urgent basic needs of Venezuelans upon arrival.</p> <p>The type of assistance provided responds to the particular context of each country:</p> <p>Brazil: 25,600 refugees and migrants were supported with pre-documentation; 7,000 Venezuelan refugees received temporary shelter as well as NFI.</p> <p>Colombia: 400 individuals received CBI support from <i>Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social</i>; 93,192 persons were provided different types of assistance (documentation, shelter, legal and medical assistance, nutrition kits, NFI, psychosocial support, and others).</p> <p>Ecuador: 39,958 persons received different types of assistance (registration, information, legal orientation, among others) 6,725 Venezuelans received temporary shelter in Guayaquil; 1,000 received multipurpose CBI, and 15,736 received NFIs.</p> <p>Peru: 93,854 persons were provided shelter in border areas (Tumbes and Tacna), as well as medical and psychosocial support, and legal assistance.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: 3,522 persons were registered and received legal support; 1,768 were provided with shelter, food and NFI; 250 refugee children received specific assistance, including safe accommodation for unaccompanied and separated; 597 vulnerable households received multi-purpose cash transfers and rental support.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
<p>Colombia: The transit centre in Arauca had to be put on hold due to land issues. In addition, the transit shelter in Tibu will be funded by other donors due to delays in obtaining the construction permits.</p> <p>Ecuador: The initial plan to rehabilitate a temporary shelter in coordination with local authorities in Pichincha could not be implemented. Alternatively, the budget was adjusted in order to provide NFIs to an additional 4,500 people at border crossing points and transit centres.</p> <p>Peru: No suitable candidate was identified to fill the National Position (NOB) for Tumbes; considering the challenges in coordination and set up of a new operation, the position NOB have been replaced by an International TA at P3 level acting as Head of Office. Due to administrative constraints, support to the Ombudsman has been provided through a partner (International NGO).</p> <p>Trinidad & Tobago: With effect from 21 May 2018, the Immigration Division Refugee Unit halted the issuance of Orders of Supervision (OS) to newly arrived asylum-seekers, irrespective of the interim SOPs, as agreed among Ministry of National Security, UNHCR and LWC. As a consequence, UNHCR had to prioritize strengthening of its registration process, with the transfer of these responsibilities from the Regional Office and the issuance of ID cards with strengthened security features to asylum-seekers and refugees, a document which usually prevents detention and effectively deportation. More registration staff was urgently needed in order to register, provide documents, and prevent detention and refoulement. Only recognized refugees are able to avoid detention and refoulement, plus are entitled to family reunification.</p>

4. People Reached									
4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex									
	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	17,194	55,543	72,737	19,638	56,125	75,763	36,832	111,668	148,500
Total	28,186	95,159	123,345	47,149	85,632	132,781	75,335	180,791	256,126
4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category									
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)					
Refugees				51,274			63,355		
IDPs				N/A			N/A		
Host population				6,000			5,100		
Affected people (none of the above)				91,226			187,671		
Total (same as in 4a)				148,500			256,126		
<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>				<p>Working with partners enabled a multiplier effect of reach out to beneficiaries, which resulted in a higher number of people directly assisted with CERF funds.</p> <p>The number of beneficiaries from the host population was lower than expected since the relocation of the Yukpa indigenous families by UNHCR was reduced from planned figures due to significant resistance among local authorities to enable integration. In the meantime, the majority of the identified families returned to Venezuela, also due to a lack of solutions perspectives and without the necessary guarantees of safety, dignity and sustainability of relocation. UNHCR has carried out preparatory activities to relocate the remaining families but given the delays with the identification of land, the actual relocation has been implemented later on, after the expiry of the implementation of the CERF funds.</p>					

5. CERF Result Framework	
Project objective	Provide protection and multi-sector life-saving humanitarian assistance to Venezuelans in need of international protection and other persons of concern to UNHCR

Output 1	Protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance provided in Brazil			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	# of PoC profiled, registered and provided with free legal aid	24,500	22,419	proGres V4
Indicator 1.2	# of PoC informed on the asylum system and alternative migration law	17,150	25,600	Partner Reports, proGres V4, Reference centre reports
Indicator 1.3	# of registration staff trained	150	85	HR Records of Interns, Registration, Field and Protection staff in Boa Vista and Pacaraima
Indicator 1.4	# of PoC at the reception sites with dignify shelter	7 sites (3,000 persons)	7,000	proGres + site master lists maintained by partners
Indicator 1.5	# of PoC receiving core relief items	5,000	5,000	NFI tracking sheet + site master lists
Indicator 1.6	# of coordination meetings in which PoC are represented and participate	12	24	2018 Final Project Reports of AVSI and FFHI
Indicator 1.7	# of Safe Spaces consolidated to support SGBV protection	2	3	Physical verification
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Indicator 1.1: The initial target figures in terms of registration/documentation could not be achieved at the beginning due to connectivity issues. In additions, the process flow had to be revised. Since then, the center for registration/ documentation are functioning at full capacity (200 persons/day on average). The initial delays / adjustments explain the slight difference between target and achieved indicators. CERF-funded equipment continues to be fully operational and used and greatly supported the registration, documentation and further legal counselling/assistance provided to Venezuelans through those centers.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3: Initial plans were conceived to organize several standalone sessions and trainings. Instead, UNHCR organised merged training sessions for its staff in order to minimize disruption of activities and continue registration activities. In parallel, UNHCR opted for on-the-spot coaching sessions conducted by specialized staff deployed on emergency (ERT) not accounted for in this indicator.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4: The relocation of a group of Venezuelans, through the federal voluntary relocation programme, allowed a number of available palaces in shelters, increasing the number of people assisted with shelter.</p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Profiling and registration	UNHCR, Federal Police, Jesuit Migrant and Refugee Service (JMRS), Migrant and Human Rights Committee (CMDH), Migrant and Human Rights Institute (IMDH)		
Activity 1.2	Provision of information on the asylum system, protection mechanism and other alternative migration option to PoCs.	UNHCR, Jesuit Migrant and Refugee Service (JMRS), Migrant and Human Rights Committee (CMDH), Migrant and Human Rights Institute (IMDH)		

Activity 1.3	Provide on the job coaching to State entities and civil society to improve access to registration	UNHCR, Jesuit Migrant and Refugee Service (JMRS), Migrant and Human Rights Committee (CMDH), Migrant and Human Rights Institute (IMDH)
Activity 1.4	Provision of tents for vulnerable individuals without immediate access to shelter	UNHCR
Activity 1.5	Provision of basic NFIs	UNHCR, AVSI, Fraternidade Internacional & Ministry of Social Development (NRC in original proposal but did not get team in place until later in 2018, therefore funds used to support Fraternidade)
Activity 1.6	Establishment of participatory management systems	AVSI and Fraternidade Internacional
Activity 1.7	Support provided to SGBV prevention and protection response	UNHCR, AVSI and Fraternidade Internacional

Output 2	Protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance provided in Colombia			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of PoC registered through 2 mobile registration teams	2,000	3,402	List of PoC registered. Figures from Norte de Santander Department
Indicator 2.2	# of POC reached through protection monitoring	6,932	5,845	Attendance lists / Photographic record and other annexes provided by the Implementing Partner
Indicator 2.3	# of emergency shelter Infrastructures built, improved or equipped	7	6	List of PoC supported with shelter
Indicator 2.4	# of safe spaces for victims of SGBV supported	1	1	UNHCR
Indicator 2.5	# of PoC hosted in shelters, receiving psychosocial support and/or legal assistance/orientation	3,548	3,480	Attendance lists / Photographic record and other annexes provided by the Implementing Partner 531 from Antioquia Department and 2,949 from Norte de Santander Department
Indicator 2.6	# of PoC provided with multi-purpose cash grants or vouchers	400	400	Attendance lists / Photographic record and other annexes provided by the Implementing Partner
Indicator 2.7	# of PoC assisted with hot meals	6,000	5,312	Attendance lists / Photographic record and other annexes provided by the Implementing Partner
Indicator 2.8	# of persons supported with primary medical care	1,500	4,624	Attendance lists / Photographic record and other annexes provided by the Implementing Partner
Indicator 2.9	# of indigenous families relocated	120 families	0	N/A
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Indicator 2.1: By mid-2018, more than 60% of the Venezuelan population – approximately 442,000 people - in Colombia were in an irregular situation according to a mass registration exercise of Venezuelans carried out between April and June 2018, with UNHCR and IOM support. UNHCR has assisted more than 80,950 people,		

		<p>3,402 as a result of CERF contribution, in registration and access to regular status.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Due to security issues and official mobility restrictions along the border in the Arauca department, the local Ombudsman (Personerías) couldn't reach the number of planned PoC.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3: The Transit Shelter in Arauca (one of the seven shelters in indicator and activity 2.3) had to be put on hold due to land issues.</p> <p>Indicator 2.5: 3,480 (531 from Antioquia Department and 2,949 from Norte de Santander Department) Venezuelan refugees and migrants received legal assistance and orientation regarding registration and basic rights.</p> <p>Indicator 2.7: Due to delays in obtaining the construction permits for the improvement of the infrastructures of Semillitas de Esperanza, the communal feeding centre in Arauca, the number of PoC assisted with hot meals was lower than expected.</p> <p>Indicator 2.9: The relocation of the 120 Yukpa indigenous families by UNHCR was reduced from a planned 320 beneficiaries (120 families) to 54 (14 families), with a drastic budget reduction as there was a lot of resistance among authorities and the majority of the group returned to Venezuela in the meantime due to a lack of a solutions perspectives and without the necessary guarantees of safety, dignity and sustainability of return. UNHCR has carried out preparatory activities to relocate the remaining families but given the delays with the identification of land, the actual relocation has been implemented after the expiry of the CERF funds.</p>
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Support official registration campaign in border areas through purchase of equipment for 2 mobile registration teams	UNHCR
Activity 2.2	Conduct protection monitoring missions (border)	UNHCR Opción Legal in coordination with local authorities (Personerías, community organizations, Government of Guajira)
Activity 2.3	Building, improvement or equipment of emergency shelter and reception arrangements	Corporación Opción Legal UNHCR
Activity 2.4	Psychosocial and legal support provided to victims of SGBV	Corporación CORPRODINCO
Activity 2.5	Shelter and reception center management including hosting, psychosocial and legal assistance	Opción Legal in coordination with Personerías Pastoral Social Riohacha Corporación Scalabrini Corporación CORPRODINCO Pastoral Ipiales Corporación Ayuda Humanitaria
Activity 2.6	Provision of cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose)	Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social
Activity 2.7	Expansion of communal feeding center in Cúcuta/La Parada	Opción Legal
Activity 2.8	Health missions in host communities	UNHCR
Activity 2.9	Relocation of Yukpa indigenous families	Initial figure (120 families), has been drastically reduced to 14 families, due to governments' resistance as well as individual decisions of some families to return to Venezuela due to the lack of local opportunities and prospects.

		UNHCR has carried out preparatory activities to relocate the remaining families. However, delay in the identification of land, has resulted in relocations having occurred after the expiry of CERF funds.
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Output 3		Protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance provided in Ecuador		
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# of PoC reached through protection monitoring	6,000	12,820	Protection Monitoring report
Indicator 3.2	# of households provided with temporary/ shelter	1,300	6,275	Registration files from the Partner
Indicator 3.3	# of households supported with cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose)	1,057 (3800 individuals ¹)	1,151 (3,454 individuals)	Partner's performance indicator report
Indicator 3.4	# PoC provided with information on access to rights, asylum or alternative protection arrangements	10,000	14,493	Protection monitoring report from UNHCR. Records of people assisted by Public Defender and Ombudsman Office
Indicator 3.5	# PoC receiving NFIs	4,500	15,736	Field Offices records and monthly reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		As mentioned in the CERF interim update, the initial plan to rehabilitate a temporary shelter in coordination with local authorities in Pichincha could not be implemented. Alternatively, the budget was adjusted in order to provide NFIs to an additional 4,500 people at border crossing points and transit centres.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Registration and protection monitoring of people of concern	UNHCR		
Activity 3.2	Provision of temporary shelter	Hogar de Cristo		
Activity 3.3	Provision of cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose)	HIAS		
Activity 3.4	Provision of life-saving information to the affected population	UNHCR; Public Defender Office, Ombudsman Office, Directorate of International Protection		

Output 4		Protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance provided in Peru		
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	# of PoC receiving humanitarian assistance and orientation at border points	90,000 PoC	18,080	List of people oriented at CEBAF through the partner Encuentros
Indicator 4.2	# of households supported with cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose)	150 (540 PoC)	595	Register of beneficiaries
Indicator 4.3	# of PoC who received information on asylum and other protection mechanism	90,000 PoC	79,327	List of people oriented at the border and in the offices in Lima, Tumbes and Tacna
Indicator 4.4	# PoC profiled and registered	20,000	61,327	List of people registered at CEBAF and in the governmental registration system.
Indicator 4.5	# of Safe Spaces consolidated to support SGBV protection	3 safe spaces consolidated	3	Three shelters operational with registration and attendance list.

¹ Average family size of 3.6 individuals based on profiling exercises conducted in the region.

Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Indicator 4.1 and 4.3: With CERF funds, UNHCR established a permanent presence at the border and provided several services throughout all the implementation period (medical assistance, orientation, water etc.). UNHCR presence and the information provided through different modalities (direct orientation through promoters, videos, flyers) allowed reaching more than 300,000 people. Nevertheless, the number of people officially registered in the partner orientation list (meaning those that have been directly approached and registered) is lower. However, it was possible to establish an orientation center lately reaching 383,573 persons entering the northern border, through the provision of information and orientation available 24/7 during the emergency in October, <i>after</i> the implementation of the CERF funds (and thanks to the preparatory work previously done).</p> <p>Indicator 4.4: By strengthening the <i>Comisión Especial de Refugiados del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores</i> (CEPR) presence at the border, the capacity to register asylum-seekers has also subsequently significantly increased. This allows to guarantee access to the territory, avoid refolement and register more individuals than initially expected.</p>
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Provision of immediate humanitarian support (including protection, medical and psychosocial support, legal assistance orientation and material assistance) at the Tumbes and Tacna borders.	NGO Encuentros
Activity 4.2	Provision of cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose)	NGO Encuentros
Activity 4.3	Provision of information on the asylum system, protection mechanism and other alternative migration option to PoCs.	UNHCR and NGO Encuentros
Activity 4.4	Conduct protection monitoring activities at border areas (Tumbes and Tacna).	UNHCR
Activity 4.5	Consolidate Safe Protection Network in Peru (including support to the shelter for Refugees and Migrants in Tumbes and Tacna.	NGO Asociación Misioneros de San Carlos Scalabrinianos

Output 5	Protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance provided in Trinidad and Tobago			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 5.1	# of PoC profiled, registered and provided with free legal aid and psychosocial support.	4,800 PoC	3,522	UNHCR Registration Unit
Indicator 5.2	# of PoC provided with adequate shelter and necessary hygiene items upon arrival.	4,800 PoC	753	UNHCR, LWC
Indicator 5.3	# of PoC receiving food assistance	4,800 PoC	1,256	UNHCR, LWC
Indicator 5.4	# of PoC receiving SGBV specific services	50	N/A Activity excluded from the project	UNHCR, LWC
Indicator 5.5	# of PoC children receiving Child Protection services	50	250	UNHCR, LWC
Indicator 5.6	# of households supported cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose)	400	597	UNHCR, LWC
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Indicator 5.2 and 5.3: UNHCR and Living Water Community experienced challenges with the distribution of assistance. After registration, many PoC did not return to collect assistance. Attempts to contact PoC were often unsuccessful, given the high mobility of PoC</p>		

	<p>within the territory, due to fears of detention, refoulement and xenophobia.</p> <p>Furthermore, with the increased number of vulnerable PoC, CBI assistance was more in demand, since it was the most suitable type of assistance for PoCs. With limited funds, during the course of project implementation, UNHCR and LWC encountered more and more households with vulnerabilities that needed more money to cover their basic needs, as food baskets were not enough for them.</p> <p>Finally, the number of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) with immediate protection needs were unexpectedly higher than anticipated in the project preparation phase. This explains the overachievement in the area of child protection/education.</p> <p>Indicator 5.4: It was decided that GBV specific services should be excluded so that registration of PoC could be prioritized.</p> <p>As explained under Chapter 3, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago unexpectedly stopped its practice to issue Order of Supervision to PoC and UNHCR had to rapidly strengthen its Registration activities to prevent refoulement. To achieve that, a new registration strategy was defined, SOPs were developed, and additional local registration staff were recruited and trained. Pre-registration, counselling and scheduling for registration interviews with UNHCR were performed by UNHCR's partner LWC. Registration interviews, Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) enrolments, quality control and issuance of UNHCR documentation were conducted at UNHCR's Registration Centre on a daily basis. Mobile registration was conducted for asylum-seekers in Tobago and for persons in detention in the Immigration Detention Centre at the Enforcement unit of the Immigration Division.</p> <p>On the other hand, due to late signing of Agreements with partners engaged in SGBV activities and late transfer of funds from UNHCR to partners, implementation of SGBV activities, expenditure of funds in project projects and overall achievement of set target were at risk and unachievable. SGBV activities were, therefore, excluded from project and replaced by enhanced registration activities.</p>
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 5.1	Profiling, registration and legal assistance of affected populations, including the provision of life saving psychosocial support to persons with special needs in particular for older persons	UNHCR, LWC
Activity 5.2	Provision of shelter assistance and NFI	LWC
Activity 5.3	Procurement of food for most vulnerable newly arrived POC	LWC
Activity 5.4	Provision of essential life-saving SGBV specialized services	N/A Activity excluded from the project
Activity 5.5	Provision of psychosocial support and child protection services to children affected by the emergency.	UNHCR, LWC
Activity 5.6	Provision of cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) to cover basic needs	LWC

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

As part of UNHCR's core policies, engaging the community in all aspects of the agency's protection work is essential. In this sense, UNHCR has facilitated consultations with the Venezuelan population, has conducted interviews with target populations, conducted regular ongoing protection monitoring, and held meetings with other relevant stakeholders, including local actors regularly interacting with the population of concern. The objective of UNHCR's AAP commitments was to facilitate participation of affected people in CERF-funded programme by ensuring that programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes and decisions are informed, and reflect the views of the affected people. To operationalise these commitments, UNHCR focused on three key areas, which were particularly important during the planning and design phase: information provision, consultation and establishing complaints and feedback mechanisms.

B) Project implementation phase:

Throughout the project implementation, and considering the particular context of each location, constant consultation mechanisms were established in order to promote PoC participation. Protection monitoring, focus groups, information and orientation sessions served as continuous feedback mechanisms enabling PoC to convey complaints or suggestions. Moreover, UNHCR and partner visibility assured that the source of assistance was clear, enhancing transparency and accountability to PoC.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

UNHCR's continuous presence at documentation centres, temporary shelters, border areas and other key sites are ongoing and will continue throughout 2019. Regular monitoring exercises are in place including participatory assessments with PoC, evaluation visits to partners and other monitoring tools such as partner reports. All UNHCR activities imply direct interaction with population of concern and hence the opportunity for feedback and adjustment as needed.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
Trinidad & Tobago Multipurpose Cash Transfer	US\$ 92,697 (518 ind / 267HH)	Multi-purpose cash	Unconditional	Unrestricted
Trinidad & Tobago Rental Support Cash Grants	US\$ 298,535 (931 ind / 404 HH)	Sector-specific	Unconditional	Unrestricted
Colombia Multipurpose Cash Transfer	US\$ 93,573 (400 ind)	Multi-purpose cash	Unconditional	Unrestricted
Ecuador Multipurpose Cash Transfer	US\$ 234,750 (3,454 ind / 1,151 HH)	Multi-purpose cash	Unconditional	Unrestricted
Peru Multipurpose Cash Transfer	US\$ 60,347	Multi-purpose cash	Unconditional	Unrestricted

Supplementary information (optional):

In **Trinidad & Tobago**, Rental Support Cash Grants were delivered as cash-in-hand and also as cheques to the name of PoC's landlords. In that sense, some rental support cash grants were restricted while others were not. Beneficiaries could, however, request a change in the name of the cheque payee/landlord at any time. CBI was selected as the preferred assistance modality for this project for several reasons, mainly because infrastructure and procedures were existing in the CBI programme being executed by UNHCR's implementing partner Living Water Community for beneficiary identification and selection, while appropriate spaces for transfer distribution were also already in place and could be built on. These factors facilitated the fast delivery of assistance. At the same time, markets in Trinidad and Tobago are stable and accessible to PoCs, and inflation is relatively low, making cash assistance an efficient and feasible modality to deliver aid.

UNHCR provided CBI support in **Colombia** for the benefit of 400 individuals from Venezuela. With the support of the Cash Working Group in which UNHCR is participating, SOPs for a common approach among organizations started to be developed in 2018, taking into account the following aspects: registration, vulnerability criteria, duration of financial assistance, Post Monitoring Distribution and Communication. To avoid duplication of financial assistance, data sharing among implementing partners is essential. Discussions were held to agree on an efficient way to share data.

In **Peru**, unconditional cash (for food, shelter, transportation, health and other basic needs) has been delivered through the partner Encuentros to the most vulnerable people according to a previous assessment and registration. Progress V4 has been implemented to strengthen cash management and post-delivery monitoring.

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
<p>The project was covered by an external review conducted by an independent consultant commissioned by the CERF Secretariat as part of the fund's Performance and Accountability Framework (PAF) in the second semester of 2018. Once shared with its Regional Office, UNHCR will use the findings and recommendations of the review report to inform the terms of reference for a planned evaluation of the regional response to the Venezuelan migrant and refugee crisis, as proposed in the project document and provided that funding is made available. UNHCR expects that the final evaluation report will be available in the second semester of 2019 for dissemination amongst its stakeholders, including CERF.</p>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
18-RR-IOM-015	Shelter & NFI	IOM	RedC	\$96,829
18-RR-IOM-015	Shelter & NFI	IOM	NNGO	\$30,120
18-RR-IOM-015	Shelter & NFI	IOM	NNGO	\$2,564
18-RR-IOM-015	Shelter & NFI	IOM	INGO	\$25,764
18-RR-IOM-015	Shelter & NFI	IOM	NNGO	\$2,618
18-RR-IOM-015	Multi-sector refugee assistance	IOM	INGO	\$11,842
18-RR-HCR-018	Camp Management	UNHCR	NNGO	\$162,116
18-RR-HCR-018	Camp Management	UNHCR	INGO	\$100,000
18-RR-HCR-018	Camp Management	UNHCR	INGO	\$44,731
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$939,621
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$437,134
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$30,067
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$8,815
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$27,261
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$27,523
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$15,955
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$14,996
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$59,144
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$94,187
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$285,832
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$20,879
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$49,610
18-RR-HCR-018	Multi-sector refugee assistance	UNHCR	INGO	\$234,750

ANNEX 2: Success Stories

1. Providing life-saving assistance to Venezuelans in Brazil (by Vitória Souza)

Yanitza Echeveria (37), who worked in an administrative assistance company in Venezuela and her two daughters traveled to Brazil and faced the fear and the uncertainty of a better condition. “We’ve travelled without knowing anyone or knowing where my daughters were going to arrive. We went through difficult times on the way here; my daughters and I were hungry and scared”. However, along the way to Roraima, she received guidance and assistance, fundamental aid to pursue her new dreams. “It was thanks to the help provided by IOM that we noticed we had someone to count on and that we are not alone”, explains Yanitza.

The strategy to reach people like Yanitza with effective, timely and life-saving aid was possible thanks to the CERF that has enabled assistance for vulnerable Venezuelans in Brazilian states. “We received mattress, soaps, pastries, shampoos, soaps tooth sepulchers, towels, body creams, extremely necessary things to begin our life in a human condition”, says Yanitza, who now lives in Roraima.

Ronny Alexander Galdona Tirado (33), an operator of heavy machinery from the State of El Tigre, is also one of the Venezuelans looking to rebuild their lives in Brazil and one of the beneficiaries of the CERF project. His family journey in Brazil began with his arrival, in Amajari, Roraima, where he worked to give better conditions to his wife, Adreina Valentina Azocar (36), graduated in public accounting, who was still in Venezuela. With the arrival of their son, Adrián Marcel, she decided to leave the country and come to Brazil to reunite with his husband and pursue a better future.

In Brazil, they became beneficiaries of the Federal Government and IOM programs, with the financial support of the CERF and other partners committed to ensure the well-being of refugees and migrants from Venezuelan who cross borders daily.

Adreina tells that she was "participating in the Sunday celebrations held in the Santa Luzia Padroeira, where we got to know the support IOM offered to Venezuelans and from which we received information on documentation and regularization process including access to work permit, as well as maternal kits, baskets of meals, personal hygiene kits, and information on the interiorization program".

(Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BGV7NUI7MnA>)

2. From the Arauca River to the Rumichaca Bridge: The journey of a young Venezuelan through Colombia (by Cristian Andrés Méndez Yunda)

Jesús Nacache left his country in search for a better life. His dream is to thrive in Ecuador to then reunite with his family.

In the outflow of Venezuelans getting into Colombia, some arrive to settle, others to find a job and better living conditions and, others, just to make a stopover in different Colombian cities on their way to South American countries such as Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Argentina.

Most Venezuelans leave their country through the International Bridge Simon Bolivar, which connects both countries through the Eastern Andean mountains. Villa del Rosario and Cucuta, in the Province of North Santander, are the first cities where Venezuelans arrive.

However, Jesús Alfredo Nacache, a 25-year old agronomist, arrived in Colombia through the border region along the Eastern Plains (Llanos Orientales). “I have crossed the flat lands, through the Arauca river. It has been highly gratifying to see many people supporting us from the very moment of our arrival. Although we crossed the border with fear. Our objective is to keep going until we join our families that are waiting for us in Ecuador, that is the end of my journey.

Jesús comes from the city of San Juan de los Morros, capital city of the Venezuelan Guárico State, where he left his wife and family. “I used to work in San Juan de los Morros, but everything became so difficult, including access to goods and work”, Jesús said. “Therefore, we made the decision and left, scared of leaving my family”, he added.

According to *Migración Colombia*, in 2018, up to August 30th, more than 593,000 Venezuelans like Jesús have flowed into the country in transit. That is to say, they crossed the country voluntarily and headed to other South American countries, such as Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Argentina, seeking protection from relatives or friends.

Jesús and other countrymen he met during his journey from Bogota to the border with Ecuador, arrived in Cali, the capital city of Valle del Cauca Department, located at the south west of the country. As Jesús, most Venezuelans arriving in Cali started to choose the “Cali Jarillon” to stay, a place located few steps away from the bus station. They had walked long distances through roads, dealt with hunger with candies, cookies and sweets, and hydrated with drinks offered by Colombians. “On the road we shared food, we cried and shared our sadness, and got along very well with each other as we shared the same reasons for leaving our country; this produced brotherhood ties more than friendship”, says Jesús.

A number of organizations, such as IOM – with financial support from CERF- *Migración Colombia*, the Ombudsman Office, the Governor’s Office of Valle del Cauca, the Mayor’s Office of Cali, the Archdiocese of Cali, the Social Pastoral, the Scalabrini Centre for Migration, the Foundation House of Older Adults, the International Red Cross, the World Food Program (and others, joined forces to bring quick and effective solution to health, humanitarian and public order problems that had been brewing in the “Jarillón”. The purpose of these actions was to preserve lifesaving conditions of people settled in the “Jarillón” in the past three months.

As result from these joint efforts, in July-August 2018, around 600 people camping in the “Jarillón” received humanitarian aid; in such context, they expressed their willingness to voluntarily move out to the border between Colombia and Ecuador.

This assistance provided by IOM with CERF funding, between July-August 2018 included temporary shelter and transportation from Cali to the Rumichaca Bridge, in the border with Ecuador.

“I like Colombia a lot. Colombians have been very helpful. Here, in Cali, for instance, I happened to know IOM and being 100 per cent grateful with them is not enough: indeed, I am 200 per cent grateful with IOM’s help and logistics ... it is very

good. I am very thankful to the Colombian people”, said Jesús before getting on one of the buses for voluntarily transfer of Venezuelans to Ipiales, where they stayed at a foster home from the Scalabrini Centre for Migration.

After having breakfast, taking a shower and receiving hygiene kits, the Venezuelans were transported towards the Rumichaca sector – located just ten minutes away from Ipiales by car – where they went through immigration procedures to enter Ecuador.

“It is difficult to explain the feeling of knowing that you are going to be able to help your family. It is a comforting feeling. It is sad because they are not close, but I am very excited and hopeful of having them with me soon”, says Jesús.

(Photos: https://iomint-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/drovina_iom_int/EICmJMOX3XBMmw7Y5wHgRngBg4NfU2zc9cf-KduaNdtZPQ?e=oLJWau; Story available at: <http://www.oim.org.co/news/del-río-arauca-al-puente-rumichaca-la-ruta-de-un-joven-venezolano-por-colombia>)

3. A Difficult Journey in Pursuit of a Better Life – Ecuador (by Carolina Celi)

Jhon Mary Carrillo is a 40 years old Venezuelan. She is mother of three children. With other 14 members of her family, she entered Ecuador after walking four weeks from Cucuta, Colombia. They walked nearly 1,420 km. up to the Rumichaca International Bridge in Ecuador.

She and her family left Venezuela because their children were sick and couldn't get the necessary antibiotics for the disease treatment. Their final destination is Peru, where they will meet with friends that will help them starting a new life.

When John Mary spoke with IOM in Rumichaca, the temperature reached 8 °C and it was raining. Her and her family's clothes were wet, and there were not many chances to find a place to sleep for the night. However, IOM managed to provide a safe space in a humanitarian tent where they were protected from the cold and rainy weather until the next days.

With funding from CERF, IOM provided this family and other Venezuelans with emergency assistance, including non-food items such as toilet kits, blankets and clothes. IOM also provided them with transportation to reach Peru.

In similar conditions did Zenaida Gómez arrive in Rumichaca. Zenaida comes from the State of Falcón in Venezuela and has 4 children. There, Zenaida used to work for a school.

Last December, she began a 4-day trip through Colombia, from Cucuta to Bogota, and then to the Rumichaca border in Ecuador.

Zenaida traveled with her 15 years old son. His eldest son stayed in Bogota and the rest remain in Venezuela until they will be able to meet. Their final destination is Peru, says Zenaida.

"The journey was horrible: we slept in the street and were cold and hungry. The Colombians and the Ecuadorians helped us a lot. It was a very long trip because we did it on foot," says Zenaida.

When she arrived in Ecuador, after walking for long hours, Zenaida needed vital help to continue his journey. Thanks to CERF funding, IOM provided Zenaida with emergency assistance including toilet kits, as well as transportation to get to Peru. Her journey continues, but she says she feels strong and hopes everything will get better as soon as she arrives to her final destination.

4. Solidarity and generosity towards Venezuelan nationals in Guyana (by Dinesh Persaud)

Barbara Moffi, 30, mechanical engineer, left her home in the State of Bolívar, Venezuela, with her two children Jesús and Andrea in search of better opportunities and higher quality of life in Guyana.

Every day, Venezuelan nationals like Barbara enter the country in large numbers travelling long distances on foot or by boats to cross the border. Most arrive without accommodation, food, water among other necessities leaving them vulnerable and exposing them to various forms of exploitation, abuse, violence and discrimination.

Together with her family Barbara was part of the Venezuelans who received kits with non-food items and information on access to basic services in the framework of the efforts made by IOM and the Government of Guyana thanks to financial support by CERF.

"These implements have been very helpful for the children, especially the mosquito nets and the repellents since my daughter suffers from mosquito allergies, and this has been very valuable for us", she says.

Activities covered the four main regions of Guyana: Pomeroon-Supanaam, Demerara-Mahaica, Barima-Waini and Cuyuni-Mazaruni. Personal hygiene products (insect repellent, soap, toothpaste), cleaning products (buckets, detergents, chlorine), along with mosquito nets, hammocks, and blankets were delivered to highly vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants.

"Most of those who arrived from Venezuela do not have towels for the children, sheets, personal hygiene products, things that are very necessary daily", she adds.

(Photos: https://iomint-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/drovina_iom_int/EqTSfRc5BshMpM5vny78xzgBTGU_pkQq3klgWPMCmefFpw?e=TTt cyY)

5. **“We want to settle down.” – Peru (by Jorge Vergel)**

The department of Tumbes, Peru, on the northern border with Ecuador, has become an important migration point, as thousands of Venezuelans cross the Binational Border Assistance Center (CEBAF for its name in Spanish) daily to reach their final destination in Peru or continue their trips to the South.

Lucy Montañés Farfán, a pregnant woman, left Venezuela with her daughter, mother and brother. As she told us, she arrived in Colombia, where she stayed between 7 and 11 days. Much of her journey to Rumichaca, border between Ecuador and Colombia, was on foot.

"During the trip, all the money we had collected to get to Lima was stolen," she told IOM. Despite the setback, they were able to reach their destination thanks to a taxi driver who drove them to the CEBAF for free. There, they received life-saving information and humanitarian assistance including emergency kits provided by IOM thanks to the financial support from CERF. In addition, IOM provided Lucy and her mother with housing and meals in the city of Tumbes. "We hope to continue receiving help to get to Lima and that my mother can have a job. We want to settle down", Lucy told us.

"IOM Peru supported us with food and housing for four days", said Lucy. The assistance provided helped her to communicate with her relatives in order to continue to Lima, Peru. Unfortunately, her family, that was waiting for Lucy in Lima, had returned to Venezuela, so she decided to stay in Tumbes. Then, IOM provided her and her family with housing and meals for a month.

"I am very grateful, because from the first moment I arrived in Peru, IOM always supports us". It has been five months since Lucy arrived in the country. Now she tells her story with a smile on her face, because the help she received allowed her to move forward in an unknown country.

(Photos: https://iomint-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/drovina_iom_int/Egz3vr3T4HZDoT8INIWQsUMBH-jFUFUllpK0rTzT7YpEUw?e=WK3mMn)

6. Humanitarian Efforts Bring hope to Venezuelan Nationals in Trinidad and Tobago (by Ariel Taylor)

In March 2018, Jair Acagua, 39, from Monagas, Venezuela arrived in Trinidad and Tobago with the hope of greater access to medicine to treat his injury as well as the desire to improve the quality of life of his family. He, like many other Venezuelans, has also decided to leave the country. Unfortunately, the lack of accommodation forced Jair to rent a space in a horse stable on a farm in Arima, Trinidad, sleeping in a hammock for months while trying to settle in a new country.

Despite the high risk involved in the long journey from Venezuela, many decide to confront the dangers of this route by sailing in the open sea to reach the island. Regardless of the uncertainties that come with this challenge, especially when the language barrier can affect access to services and protection rights, many are willing to risk it all.

With the help of his relatives, he managed to reunite with his wife and two children in September of the same year. However, his shoulder injury avoided him from working, and his landlord did not allow his family to live with him. "It was very difficult to provide my family with food and a place to live, for us it became a survival issue", Jair told us.

The assistance and accommodation efforts of IOM thanks to the financial support from CERF, managed to help Jair and his family by moving them to a better place with access to basic services. Jair and his family could enjoy a more hygienic and healthier accommodation, especially his two children. "It is not easy to be a migrant in any country, but I am grateful for the support I have received from IOM and the community. Without this assistance, my family and I would be on the street ", he said.

7. Promise Basket Delivers Food and Hope to Asylum-Seekers Across Trinidad and Tobago

Two years ago, Jennifer Regis-Thomas was a Trinidadian Sunday school teacher and youth counsellor in her church. Presently, she is the founder of Promise Basket, a food distribution service that has provided over 1,500 baskets of fresh vegetables, meat and dry goods to asylum-seekers and refugees — particularly to new arrivals.

“Children would come to me [at church] and tell me that they did not eat breakfast,” says Jennifer. Immediately, she knew that something had to be done. At the beginning, she provided low-income families with goods from her own cupboard. Quickly, as the demand for assistance grew, she started a programme redistributing bulk items, and working with local farmers to provide fresh vegetables and meat at a low cost.

Jennifer’s relationship with UNHCR began in May, 2019, when employees of Living Water Community, an implementing partner of UNHCR, spotted Jennifer on a television programme – and an opportunity to use Promise Basket to supply food to the ever-growing population of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in Trinidad and Tobago.

Trinidad and Tobago is home to an estimated 40,000 refugees and migrants from Venezuela. Nearly 6,000 are registered with UNHCR in the Caribbean island. So far, Jennifer has provided over 700 Venezuelans with Promise Baskets — nearly 10% of the registered Venezuelan population.

“It’s a different culture, so we get to learn,” Jennifer enthuses. Learning has meant understanding how Venezuelans’ diets vary and adjusting the contents of the basket to suit their food preferences. Promise Baskets generally hold enough flour, rice, sugar, cooking oil, peas or beans, baking powder or yeast, garlic or onions, chicken, and vegetables to last a family of four for two weeks. But Jennifer and her team will swap wheat flour for corn flour in baskets for Venezuelans, or lentils and split peas – consumed widely in Trinidad and Tobago – for black beans.

To meet the demands of hundreds of families every week, Jennifer has asked her trusted farmers to plant crops suited to the tastes of Venezuelans – or found farmers willing to plant specific crops. “My farmers went out and planted more cassava,” Jennifer states. “I found a sweet potato farmer. Tomatoes and cucumbers – we started that especially for them.”

With support from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Jennifer has been able to support a dedicated network of small, local farmers who had otherwise struggled to keep their businesses afloat. “Five farmers plant solely for us,” Jennifer states. These farmers do not use harsh chemicals in their fields and are checked in with bi-monthly to ensure that all production meets the organization’s exacting standards. Jennifer is even in the process of securing Promise Basket a piece of land to plant their own crops. “This is something we are working on for the future,” she says.

Jennifer and her team have also learnt to communicate in Spanish with refugees and migrants from Venezuela. “We’ve learnt a lot of the foods words,” she says, “as well as how to say ‘hello,’ and ‘what is your name.’ It’s been amazing.”

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CBI	Cash Based Interventions
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IM	Information Management
IOM	International Organizacion for Migration
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transexual and Intersex
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
PoC	Persons of Concern
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RAMV	Registro Administrativo de Migrantes Venezolanos
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees