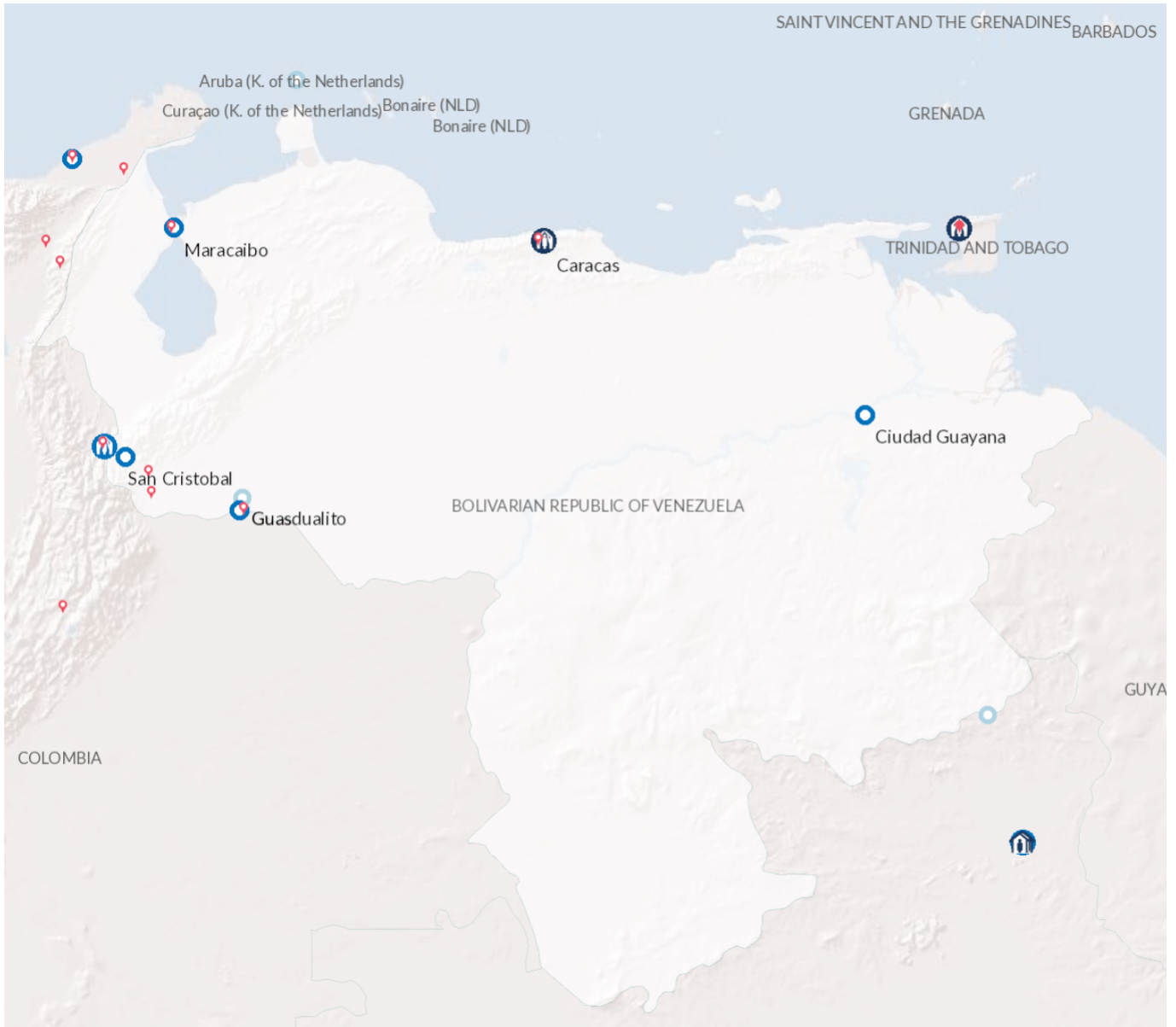




## Operation: Venezuela



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

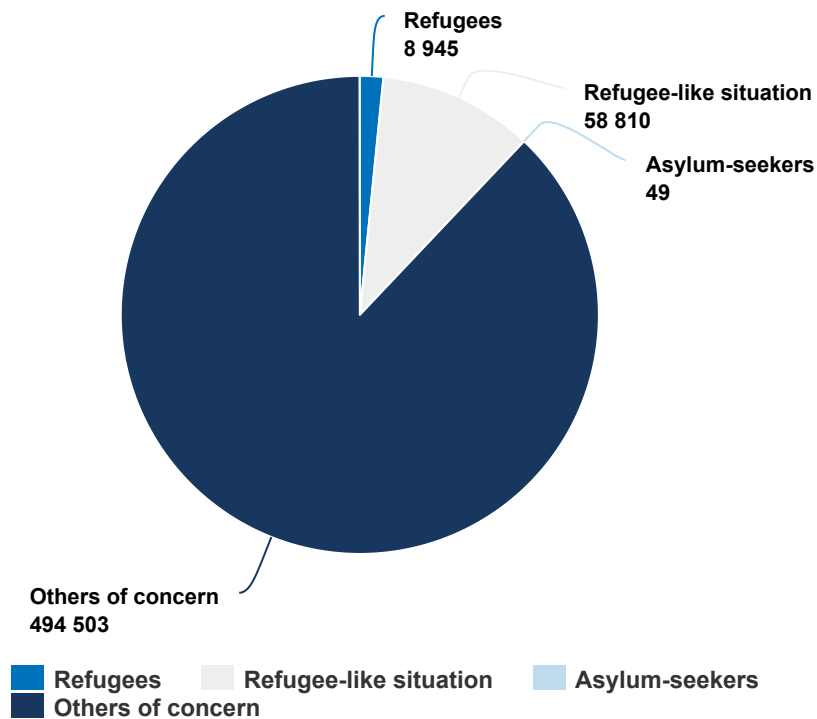
# People of Concern

INCREASE IN  
**734% 2019**

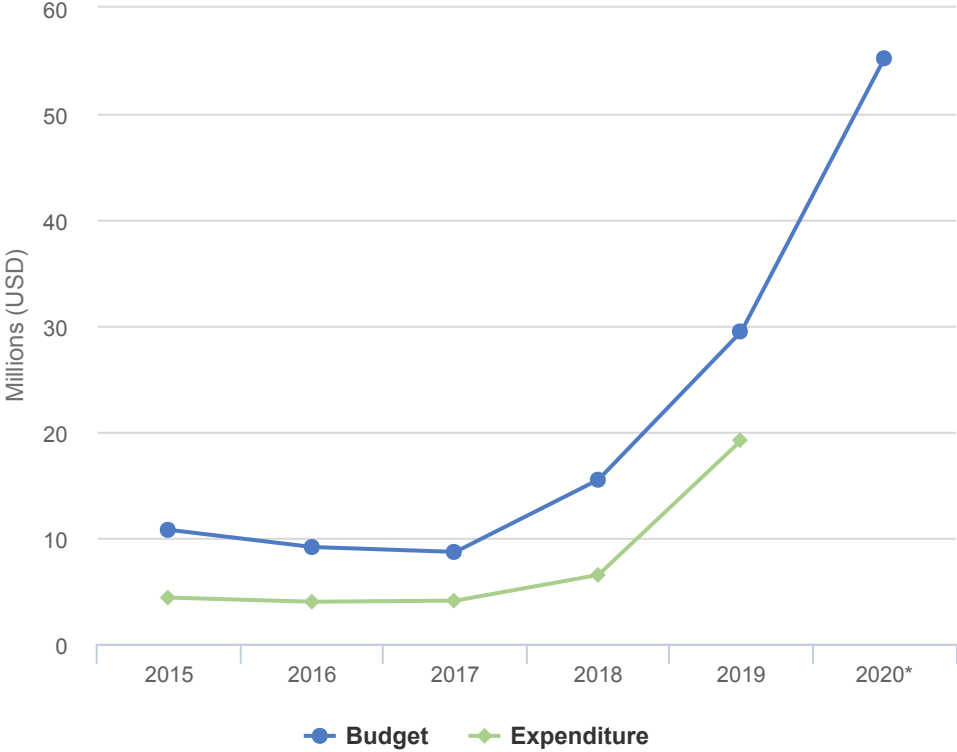
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<b>2019</b>	562,307
<b>2018</b>	67,434
<b>2017</b>	123,714

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# Budgets and Expenditure for Venezuela



## Operational context

The security, political, economic and social situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela continued to deteriorate in 2019, leading to further shortages of food, medicine, basic supplies and public services. The situation not only continued to force many Venezuelans to leave the country but also triggered internal population movements.

The conditions in the country presented significant operational challenges for UNHCR and humanitarian actors. A humanitarian response plan for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was launched in August 2019, with UNHCR leading two of the eight clusters - the protection cluster and the shelter/energy/non-food items (NFI) cluster.

Notwithstanding the difficult situation within the country, some spontaneous returns were noted, particularly of vulnerable individuals unable to obtain regular status or who faced other challenges in neighboring countries.

## Population trends

At the end of 2019, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela hosted some 8,900 recognized refugees and 50 asylum-seekers. The number of IDPs and people at risk of displacement in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was unknown, with UNHCR planning to contribute to a Protection Cluster interagency profiling of the internally displaced population in 2020.

## Achievements

- UNHCR and partners consolidated six “safe spaces” as part of the regional network in Amazonas, Apure, Bolivar, Caracas, Táchira and Zulia States which provided case management and services to over 200 survivors and people at risk of sexual and gender-based violence.
- 33 field missions were conducted with the Office of the Ombudsperson, during which information on human rights was disseminated and more than 200 human rights abuses were registered.
- Over 300 civil servants were trained in the prevention of statelessness, and nearly 400 people at risk of statelessness were supported to obtain documentation.
- UNHCR supported the development of an online national system for refugee registration and case management.
- Through community centres in Caracas and San Antonio in Táchira, some 48,300 people received individual counselling on access to rights, participated in awareness-raising sessions on risk prevention and received information and support to strengthen community structures.

## Unmet needs

- The operation was funded at 66% by the end of 2019.
  - With increasing needs arising in the country, UNHCR was only able to provide cash and material assistance (including access to health, education and food) to 17% of the estimated 2.7 million displaced people with specific needs.
  - Due to deteriorating public services, infrastructure and security, UNHCR had to reduce the number of its prioritized communities from 90 in 2018, to 54 in 2019.
  - Due to the high costs of legal processes, UNHCR was unable to provide legal assistance to many people of concern on issues relating to asylum procedures, incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, child custody and parental rights.
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