

BRAZIL

Venezuelan Migration in Brazil

An analysis of the Interiorization Programme

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UNHCR
ACNUR
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Cover photo: Brazil. New shelter for Venezuelans in northern state of Roraima ©UNHCR 2018

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org.

You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

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List of Acronyms

FFT	Fitness for Travel
HH	Household
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KI	Key Informant
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
POC	Person of Concern
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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INTRODUCTION

Venezuela has faced a period of prolonged social, economic and political instability that has resulted in the displacement of a significant proportion of its population to neighbouring countries. As of July 2019, it is estimated that over 4,054,000 Venezuelans have left the country and approximately 168,357 have either requested asylum or temporary residency in Brazil, mainly in Roraima state.¹ The Federal Government of Brazil initiated an emergency response in April 2018 to support the state of Roraima as it dealt with the influx of Venezuelans across its northern border. The resulting response and coordination structure known as “Operação Acolhida” has instituted a number of programmes in Pacaraima (the border town with Venezuela) and Boa Vista (capital city of Roraima, located 214 km from the border), among which are shelters for asylum seekers and migrants, registration and documentation service centres, as well as a voluntary relocation initiative - Interiorização (*Interiorisation*) - to help reduce the floating population in border regions.

The Interiorização (*Interiorisation*) programme, implemented by the Brazilian Armed Forces with support from United Nations (UN) agencies and humanitarian non-governmental organisations (NGOs), is tasked with the voluntary relocation of Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants living in Boa Vista to cities across Brazil. The objective of the programme is to provide participants greater opportunities for socio-economic inclusion as well as to alleviate the burden of the response in Boa Vista. The programme prioritises Venezuelan Persons of Concern (PoCs) living in formal shelters in Roraima, though it encompasses any Venezuelan experiencing precarious socio-economic living conditions as a result of their displacement. The programme currently comprises a network of over 50 recipient cities across 17 Brazilian states and maintains an active engagement with local government and civil society groups in each destination. In the period up to and including March 2019 (the time that this research was launched), 5,482 PoCs had been voluntarily relocated through *Interiorisation*.²

The *Interiorisation* programme comprises 4 modalities by which Venezuelan PoCs are relocated:

1. Shelter-to-Shelter: led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which sends individuals and families from shelters in Boa Vista to shelters or transit houses in destination cities;
2. Family reunification: managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which involves relocating those with family members already living in other parts of Brazil and willing to host their relatives;
3. Work opportunities: led by the Brazilian Armed Forces, which sets up partnerships with Brazilian employers that are willing to directly employ Venezuelan workers; and
4. Civil society led opportunities³: which consists of arrangements made between NGOs like Caritas and the Jesuits, for instance, with local churches and/or organizations able to welcome PoCs to their communities.

Each modality prioritises PoCs based on vulnerability and eligibility criteria required by the nature of the specific arrangements and requests of the host organiser or employer. As a result, the profile of PoCs across the modalities can vary greatly, as can the type of benefits provided at the place of destination. Some of the benefits to which voluntarily relocated Venezuelans are entitled to within the first months of their relocation are: temporary accommodation and financial support, psychosocial and legal support, access to hygiene, cleaning and food items and support with integration into the labour market. Benefits are provided by a network of governmental, non-governmental, civil society institutions and private sector businesses (employers) to varying degrees based on the modality involved.

The implementation of the programme prior to the arrival of participating PoCs in their place of destination involves the following steps: a) engagement by modality implementors with local government and civil society organizations that are both willing and able to host a relocated population; b) registration of PoCs that have volunteered to be considered for relocation by the programme; and c) pre-departure information sessions, individual interviews, health checks and flights arrangements in the days leading up to departure.

¹ Available at: <https://r4v.info/es/situations/platform>

² International Organization for Migration (IOM) Brazil: “Estratégia de Interiorização dos Venezuelanos - Relatório dos movimentos assistidos pela OIM”. Available at: <http://www.casacivil.gov.br/operacao-acolhida/documentos/oim-brasil-informe-de-interiorizacao-marco-2019>

³ The Civil Society modality is not independent - UNHCR and IOM need to be informed and the PoCs voluntarily enrolled for relocation need to be included in the official departure flow that consists of registration by UNHCR, information sessions by IOM and the fitness for travel check-up.

At the time of commissioning this research little was known in terms of the programme's impact on the living conditions and vulnerabilities of participating Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants. Whilst an impact evaluation was somewhat premature given the relative infancy and overall complexity of the programme, in collaboration with UNHCR, REACH sought to establish a baseline set of indicators and supporting qualitative information to allow for a comparison of PoCs participating at various stages of the *Interiorisation* programme, with the aim of evaluating how living conditions and vulnerabilities may have changed as a result of relocation. The research further envisaged the collection of data around a host of other indicators relevant to determining the level of access to services amongst programme participants, their ability to access livelihood opportunities, and their perceived ability to integrate successfully within their new host communities⁴.

This report provides a detailed description of the methodology and why it was chosen, and then outlines the key assessment findings based on a comparative analysis of the following datasets:

1. PoC household profiles at the time of their departure from Boa Vista vs PoC households that had relocated at least 4 months prior to the research cycle⁵; and
2. Households that participated in both pre/- and post-departure interviews thereby providing some slightly more controlled case-study insights into the short-term changes driven by the household's relocation.

Findings are reported in terms of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, reasons to have opted for *interiorisation*, access to livelihood opportunities and to basic services (i.e. health, education, shelter and social support), integration within the new communities and the extent to which the vulnerabilities of the relocated population have changed since their participation in the programme.

⁴ As part of the 2019 activities implemented by REACH in collaboration with UNHCR a statistically representative research study was undertaken within the cities of Pacaraima (RR), Boa Vista (RR) and Manaus (AM). The quantitative aspects of this research were designed to allow readers to draw comparisons between these results and those of the research focused specifically on non-interiorised populations in Northern Brazil.

⁵ Due to time constraints, this was a distinct sample involving unique households unrelated to the pre-departure sample. For more details, see the Methodology section (below).

METHODOLOGY

Using a mixed methods approach involving household (HH) surveys (Annex 1) and Key Informant (KI) interviews (Annex 2), this research gathered data on access to basic services (i.e. education, health, shelter and social services), potential vulnerabilities, and livelihood indicators for the voluntarily relocated Venezuelan population participating in the *Interiorisation* programme.

Data was collected at three distinct phases of the programme:

- a. Prior to confirmed departure from Boa Vista;
- b. Between the first- and second-month (approximately 6-8 weeks) following departure (this involved following up HHs that had been interviewed at the time of departure (a); and
- c. At least more than 4 months following relocation (this was a distinct sample involving unique HHs unrelated to (a) or (b)).

The 4-month threshold was decided based on the fact that within the first 4 months following departure voluntarily relocated populations are entitled to benefits to facilitate their integration at the place of arrival, whereas after 4 months they should be living without assistance from the programme.

As part of data collection and analysis, households were identified by the *interiorisation* modality through which they were relocated: Shelter-to-Shelter, Family Reunification, Civil Society or Work.

Pre-departure household interviews took place in Boa Vista at the “Rondon 2” shelter during the Fitness for Travel (FFT) process, which consisted of a medical check-up by Brazilian Armed Forces health professionals and final household registration by IOM and UNHCR prior to departure. The FFT flow takes place immediately prior to a scheduled *interiorisation* flight, and REACH enumerators were temporarily included in the last stage of the flow to conduct the interviews. These interviews provided baseline data upon which comparison samples could be analysed. Follow-up interviews with the same households took place as over-the-phone interviews approximately 6-8 weeks following departure.

Due to time constraints, a second follow-up interview with the same households at a date at least 4 months following their arrival at their destination was not possible. To maintain the integrity of the case-study, a new distinct group of households was selected from the databases of the organisations responsible for the programme, listing households that had already departed at least 4 months prior to the research.

In order to develop an understanding of the influence of the programme in the destination cities, KI interviews were conducted with service providers from both local governmental bodies and civil society organisations, to complement data obtained from the household surveys.

Sampling strategy

Pre-departure household interviews (HHIs)

Persons of Concern (PoC) that had registered as participants to the *Interiorisation* programme and had had their departure confirmed were informed of their upcoming travels 2 to 7 days in advance and entered the official pre-departure flow (immunization and fitness for travel check-ups, registration and information sessions) at the Rondon 2 shelter in Boa Vista. Final lists of departing PoCs that had confirmed their wish to relocate as offered by the programme were shared by UNHCR and, as part of the pre-departure flow, REACH enumerators performed face to face interviews with the head of the household (or their partner) that presented themselves at the flow in Rondon 2.

REACH enumerators participated to all FFTs organised within a seven week window that started on the 8th of April and ended on the 24th of May. At this time enumerators effectively conducted a census of all departing households. Single individuals travelling alone were also considered as a household.

Since the baseline interviews depended directly on the availability and scheduling of *interiorisation* flights, the first actual pre-departure interviews within the above-mentioned window were conducted on the 2nd of May followed by interviews on the 7th, 14th, 23rd and 24th of May (Table 1).

Table 1: Number of pre-departure interviews

Date of interview	Represented modalities	Households interviewed
Total		366
2 nd of May	Work	134
7 th of May	Civil Society, Family Reunification and Shelter-to-Shelter	50
14 th of May	Family Reunification and Work	27
23 rd of May	Civil Society and Shelter-to-Shelter	76
24 th of May	Work ⁶ and Civil Society	79

Table 2: Number of interviews completed by modality

Represented modalities	Households interviewed
	366
Work	159 (43%)
Shelter-to-Shelter	36 (10%)
Family Reunification	38 (10%)
Civil Society	133 (36%)

In total, 366 heads of households (or their partners) were interviewed before departure, representing 899 individuals, with an average household size of 2.4 members. 83% of respondents were male, 17% female and their average age was 34 years of age. 54% of the interviewed households were headed by single males (mainly from Work and Civil society modalities – 70% and 48%, respectively), and 9% by single females. Children under the age of 18 represented 28% of the assessed population and only 2% of HHs declared having at least one member from an indigenous group.

Follow-up household interviews

REACH aimed to conduct a post-departure follow-up interview with the same households interviewed as part of the pre-departure flow within a window of 6-8 weeks following their departure. Thus, as part of the pre-departure questionnaire, contact details such as phone numbers, email addresses, Facebook messenger contacts and WhatsApp numbers were noted for each household. This combination of different means to maintain contact with the departing households aimed to mitigate as far as possible the risk of attrition via loss of communication means during the follow-up interview process.

REACH enumerators began to contact households sampled during the pre-departure flows one week prior to initiating the follow-up phone calls, which were scheduled during a two-week period from 24th of June to the 5th of July. If any of the interviewees could not be reached, at a minimum two further attempts using all the contact possibilities available were made on consecutive days at different times. Following a third attempt, the household was dropped from the contact list and considered unavailable for follow-up.

In total, from the 366 pre-departure households, 148 follow-up interviews were successfully completed. This rate of attrition mirrored that experienced in the telephone interviews conducted as part of the third (see below) sample representing individuals that relocated at least 4 months prior to the commencement of this research. Overall, the enumerator team found that either a given number was invalid or out of service or that the respondent simply did not answer calls or messages to the contact details given.

⁶ In this particular case, since we had previously reached a high number of samples from the Work modality, not all the persons in the list were interviewed. We have received a list of 170 households – 150 going to Chapecó and 20 going to Itapiranga. Therefore, we aimed to interview all the samples going to Itapiranga and performed a systematic randomization of the samples going to Chapecó (the first and consequently every third person that passed through the flow were interviewed).

The 148 households that agreed to participate in the follow-up cycle represented a total population of 306 individuals with an average household size of 2,1 members. As this was a follow-up interview and to avoid assessment fatigue questions around the respondent's gender or age were not asked in this cycle. 45% of interviewed households were relocated via the *work* modality, 36% via *civil society*, 12% via *family reunification* and 7% through the *shelter-to-shelter* modality. Children under the age of 18 represented 27% of the assessed population.

Interviews with households that had relocated at least 4 months prior to data collection

Given the time-constraints associated with this research action a second round of follow-up interviews 2-3 months after the first was not possible. As a result, an independent sample set was created using contact lists of households that travelled at least 4 months prior to data collection, from UNHCR and partner organisations involved in the civil society modalities of the programme (Caritas and the Jesuits - SMJR).

Prior to starting data collection, pilot interviews were conducted to test the questionnaire and to test the rate of attrition from individuals or households who had changed contact numbers (listed in the contact lists provided to REACH) following their relocation. In fact, factors such as invalid numbers, unanswered calls (calls going direct to voicemail) and the fact that households often provided a number that they shared with other households but later would lose contact with those households, meant that the response rate was around 25% of the original dataset received. Apart from attempting direct phone calls, REACH enumerators also leveraged other social media apps such as WhatsApp, which worked well in some cases.

Given this rate of attrition, of the 726 household samples with valid contact details obtained from UNHCR, Caritas and the Jesuits' (SMJR) databases, 145 interviews could be successfully completed between the 6th and 30th May 2019. Of that total sample a total of 38 interviews had to be disregarded since it was determined that those households had been relocated for less than 4 months at the time of the interview. Therefore, the number of interviews considered for data analysis was 107.

The 107 interviews represented 314 individuals. 54% of respondents identified as male, 45% as female and 1% (aged 18-65) as gender neutral individuals, with an average age of 33. The average household size was 2,9 persons. 32% of the interviewed households were headed by single males (mainly from Civil society modality – 20%), 16% by single females and 1% by single gender neutral. Children under the age of 18 comprised 32% of the sampled population and 4% of respondents indicated having at least one member of an indigenous community within their family, all of whom were participants of the Civil Society modality.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

To obtain a qualitative understanding of the integration efforts and concerns related to the *interiorisation* programme, relevant service providers of some host communities were interviewed to understand how the voluntary relocation of Venezuelans was perceived locally. The aim was to extract particular success stories and/or identify challenges that render integration more difficult – and which could be highlighted to programme implementers as potential future opportunities and/or risk factors. The host cities from which KIIs were selected was decided based on those where a relatively larger number of ≥ 4 month sample households had been interviewed and based on contact lists and recommendations provided by UNHCR and partner organizations. A total of six KI interviews were performed over the phone with a semi-structured questionnaire, with one participant requesting to answer the questionnaire via email (Table 3). The phone calls were recorded and the interviews were later transcribed.

Figure 1: Number of households by location (≥ 4m sample)

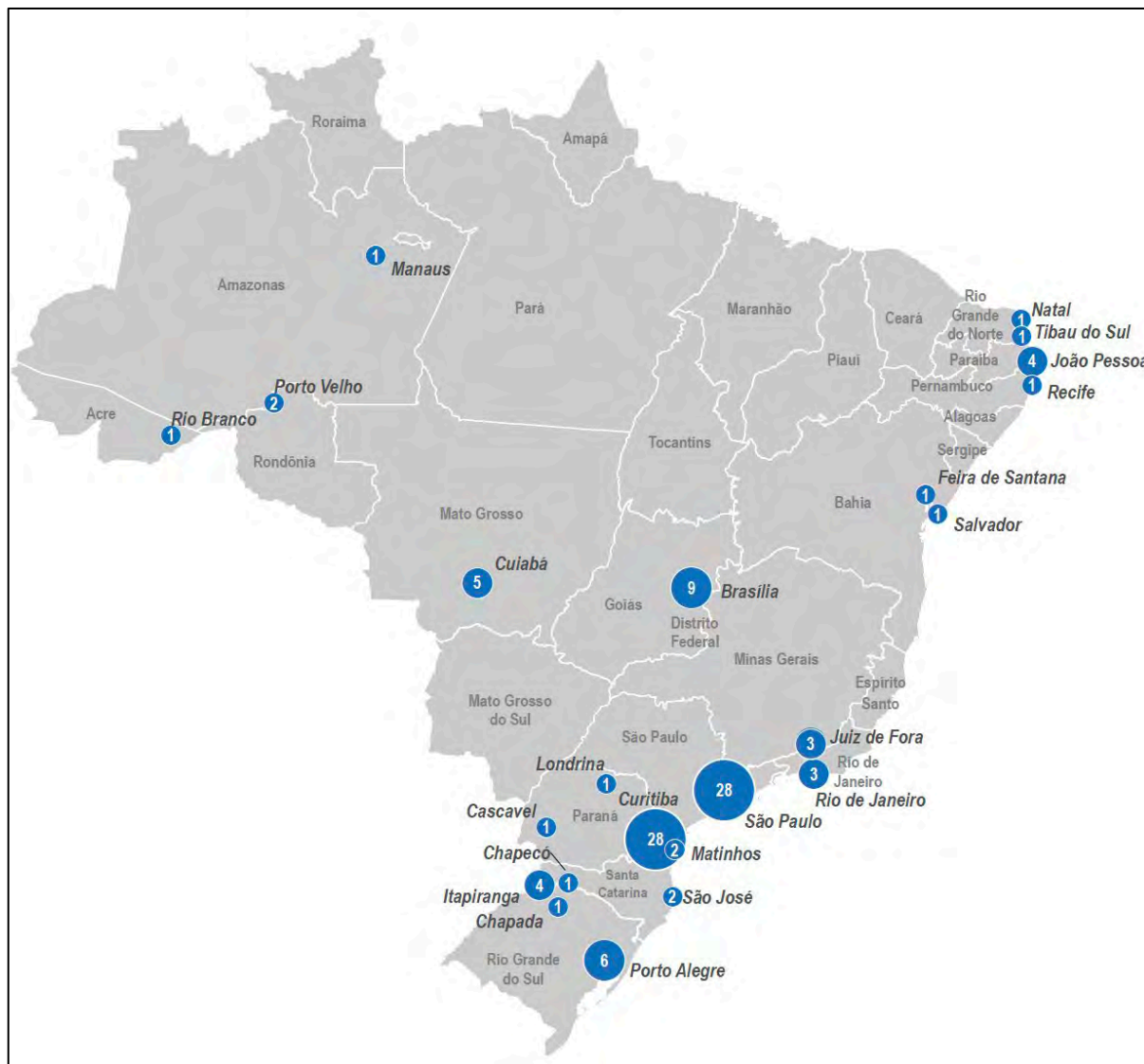


Table 3: Number of key informant interviews

KI city	Represented body
Brasília - DF	Institute of Migration and Human Rights (IMDH)
Curitiba - PR	Social Assistance, Labour and Livelihood Secretariat
Esteio - RS	Citizenship, Labour and Entrepreneurship Secretariat
Itapiranga - SC	Social Assistance Secretariat
Montes Claros - MG	Social Assistante Reference Center (CRAS)
São Paulo - SP	Human Rights Secretariat and Immigrant Reference Center (CRAI)

Data collection methods

Pre-departure interviews were performed face-to-face and all follow-up and ≥ 4 months sample households were interviewed over the phone, both using a structured questionnaire for household interviews. Key informant interviews were also conducted over the phone (with the exception of an interview conducted via email), using a semi-structured questionnaire. Data was logged on mobile devices using KoboCollect as the default data collection tool. Once interviews were conducted and the forms were finalised by enumerators, these were uploaded to the server and deleted from the device. Data collection started on the 2nd of May and finished on the 5th of July. In total, 661 household interviews and 6 KIIs were uploaded.

Data protection

At the time of the pre-departure interviews REACH asked interviewees to provide contact information that could be used to conduct a follow-up interview following their arrival in their city of destination. Information requested included telephone numbers, WhatsApp contact numbers, Facebook messenger details, etc. To ensure that this data was protected REACH implemented the following risk mitigation measures:⁷

- All data is stored on UNHCR's Kobo server and access to that server was limited to REACH senior management (Coordinator and Senior Assessment Officer);
- Once Kobo forms were finalised and uploaded to the server, forms were automatically deleted off the mobile device;
- As part of the follow-up interview preparation process contact information was downloaded off the server and provided in printed copies to selected enumerators (3). Once the interviews were completed the printed forms were handed back to the Senior Assessment Officer in-charge and these were handed to UNHCR's Information Management focal point to be properly disposed of;
- Any data downloaded from the Kobo server related to the pre-departure sample was scrubbed off personal contact information given as this had no bearing on the analysis required for the preparation of products or this report.

Analysis

Analysis was undertaken as a case-study comparing the results of each sampled group. This report highlights the main differences between the pre-departure sample and the ≥ 4 month sample (each representing two distinct populations) as well the main changes experienced by the initial pre-departure sample following their departure from Boa Vista. Any data disaggregated by modality should be considered with caution as indicative only, given that the number of interviews per modality cannot be considered sufficiently representative of the overall *interiorisation* participant population.

Challenges and limitations

Throughout the data collection and analysis processes certain limitations of the research were identified and are listed below:

- Given the process by which households were prioritised and approved for relocation, a more structured approach to selecting the pre-departure sample was not possible. The relocation modality, and therefore household type and vulnerability profile, depended on factors often out of the control of programme implementors in Boa Vista. For example, households that could participate in a given modality could only be placed on a flight if availability opened up in the place of destination. This could often not be foreseen. As such, rather than conduct a random sample of households by modality, it was decided to approach the pre-departure interviews as a census during a specified period of time. The number of flights and the sample population involved was out of the control of the research. As a result, the data collected cannot be considered in any way as statistically representative of each *interiorisation* modality, and therefore findings presented in this report must be considered as a case study and should not be generalised.

⁷ Further details on data management practices implemented by REACH can be found in the research Terms of Reference documentation.

- One alternative available to the research team was to conduct a census of the whole Rondon 2 shelter population where households are primarily housed until their allocation to a flight. However, depending on the modality it is not necessarily the case that all households would in fact be accommodated in Rondon 2 and moreover, given that households can ultimately elect to turn down a destination or indeed may be turned down for health or other reasons during the FFT process, the pre-departure sample size would have had to be too large in order to ensure a sufficiently large pool of potential follow-up interviews. This option was therefore also rejected.
- Administrators of the interiorisation programme with whom REACH did not have a partnership agreement (which governs data protection and privacy regulations) voiced concerns with sharing contact details for households that had not given their express approval to have their data shared with research entities like REACH. As such the ≥ 4 month sample was entirely taken from data provided by UNHCR and its direct partners (primarily representing shelter-to-shelter and civil society modalities). This severely limited the possibility of taking a representative sample of the entire population of households that had relocated in the required time-period. In this specific sample, this particularly affected family reunification and work modalities.
- Contact lists received for the ≥ 4 month sample had varying degrees of accuracy when it came to contact details for listed households. Of the over 726 households listed with valid contact details only 145 interviews could be performed. Given that level of accuracy provided by civil society modality administrators was significantly higher than others, this modality accounts for a much higher proportion of the overall sample.
- As a result of the difficulties faced in accessing lists of households for the ≥ 4 month sample from all four modalities, all information collected as part of that sample required households to self-report both the modality by which they were relocated as well as living conditions and context prior to their departure. The time lag and level of understanding of a given individual may therefore influence the answers given - creating recall bias.
- As a consequence of the above-mentioned operational constraints of the *interiorisation* programme, the report does not conduct an analysis of the full pre-departure sample to the follow up sample given that the latter represents a subset of the pre-departure sample only. The follow up sample rather is compared to the same group of households within the pre-departure sample; allowing for a direct analysis of how households' context changed as a result of their relocation in the short-term. In some cases data from the follow-up sample is presented alongside the ≥ 4 month sample where a direct comparison may be useful to identify instances where a short-term change as a result of relocation as part of the programme is sustained beyond the initial support phase. The data in terms of absolute figures should in these cases be interpreted on the basis of the sample to which they belong.

FINDINGS

Findings from this research are presented as a comparative analysis of three samples.

1. A pre-departure sample of households that were interviewed in Boa Vista at Rondon 2 as part of their Fitness-for-travel preparations (366 households);
2. Households that had departed at least four or more months prior to the data collection cycle; and therefore, to all intents and purposes were considered as having completed the relocation programme cycle (107 households); and
3. A subset of the pre-departure sample of households that participated in the follow-up data collection cycle around 6 - 8 weeks following their departure (148 households). Any data presented pertaining to this subset will be expressly referenced as such and is used primarily to facilitate analysis around the research questions that seek to determine changes in indicators as a result of participation in the *Interiorisation* programme.

Comparative analysis is conducted between the full set of the pre-departure sample (1) and the ≥ 4 month sample (2). Comparisons between the pre-departure sample (1) and the follow up sample (3) introduces controls within the former sample so that it only reflects that sub-set of the population that participated in both pre-departure and follow-up interviews.

This section of the report is structured to answer the research questions set out in the Terms of Reference for this study. To recap these were:

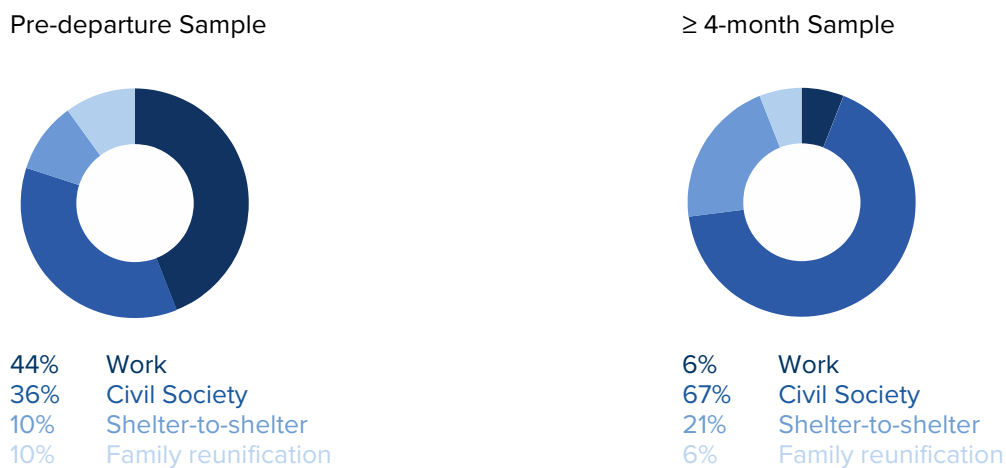
- What is the demographic and socio-economic profile of the sampled population?
- What factors led sampled Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants to opt for the *Interiorisation* Programme?
- In what way and to what extent has the access to livelihood opportunities by participants changed after going through *Interiorisation*?
- In what way and to what extent has the access to services (health, education, shelter, legal assistance and social services) changed for the sampled population?
- In what way and to what extent has the sampled population been able to integrate into their new communities?
- In what way and to what extent have the vulnerabilities of the sampled relocated population changed since their participation in the *Interiorisation* Programme?

As a result of the constraints faced by the research team (see previous section on Challenges and limitations above for details), none of the data collected as part of this research can be considered representative of the *Interiorisation* programme as a whole. Rather, this data should be viewed as case-study evidence indicative of trends within the overall voluntarily relocated population.

Demographic and Socio-Economic profile of sampled households

Given that this section of the findings compares the results of two distinct samples the demographic composition of sampled households is presented side-by-side. Before continuing it is worth keeping in mind that the findings presented in this section are not equally proportionally represented by each modality. In fact, whereas 43% of households interviewed within the pre-departure sample were linked to the *work* modality, this modality comprises only 6% of the ≥ 4 -month sample. Figure 2 below provides a breakdown of the proportion of interviews per sample by modality.

Figure 2: Sample size by modality



Demographic indicators

Table 4: Demographic indicators by sample

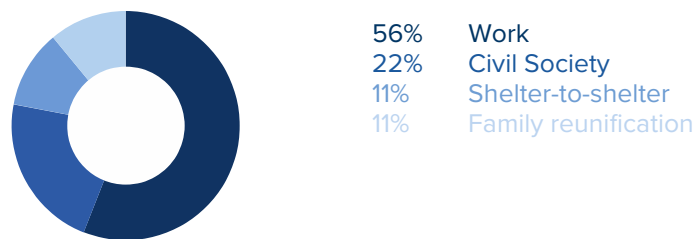
	Pre-departure Sample	≥ 4-Month Sample
Sample size (in terms of households)	366	107
Sample size (in terms of individuals)	892	314
Average household size	2,4	2,9
Household gender ratio (male : female)	60 : 40	56 : 44
Household age ratio (child : adult)	28 : 72	32 : 68
% of single-member households	50%	38%
% of male single-member households	93%	73%
% of female single-member households	7%	27%
% of households with at least one child < 18 y.o.	32%	38%
% of households with at least one child < 5 y.o.	20%	21%
% of households with at least one adult 65+	1%	2%
% of households with at least one member of an ethnically indigenous community	2%	4%
% of female headed households (FHH)	9%	16%
% of single male headed households ⁸	54%	32%

Key differences in the demographic structure of households between the two samples can be explained by the fact that the pre-departure sample was primarily composed of households that had been relocated as part of the *work* modality (43%). In general, this modality tends to prioritise those with adults of working age and without families. Disaggregating data for this specific subset of the pre-departure sample shows that **2 in 3** households interviewed represented single-member households and only **1 in 4** households that participated in this modality had any children at all. In contrast ca. **2 in 5** households interviewed as part of the ≥ 4-month sample had at least one child and the same proportion of households represented single-member households.

Of the total of 5 households that indicated having at least one member of their household identifying as belonging to an ethnically indigenous group within the ≥ 4-month sample, all had been relocated as part of the *civil society* modality, compared to the 9 households in the pre-departure sample which were relocated by the following modalities:

⁸ These are households headed by a single male, who is responsible for other members of the household.

Figure 3: Breakdown of households with at least one indigenous member from the pre-departure sample only



Considering that the two most prevalent modalities available in the smaller ≥ 4 -month sample are the *civil society* (67%) and *shelter-to-shelter* (22%) groups, these two are compared across the two samples below:

Table 5: Demographic indicators disaggregated for the Shelter-to-Shelter Modality

	Pre-departure Sample	≥ 4 -Month Sample
Sample size (in terms of households)	36	23
Sample size (in terms of individuals)	105	76
Average household size	2,9	3,3
Household gender ratio (male : female)	50 : 50	55 : 45
Household age ratio (child : adult)	42 : 58	32 : 68
% of single-member households	33%	30%
% of male single-member households	33%	17%
% of female single-member households	0%	13%
% of households with at least one child < 18 y.o.	61%	48%
% of households with at least one child < 5 y.o.	39%	22%
% of households with at least one adult 65+	0%	0%
% of households with at least one member of an ethnically indigenous community	2%	0%
% of female headed households (FHHs)	11%	5%
% of single male headed households ⁹	39%	4%

Table 6: Demographic indicators disaggregated for the Civil Society Modality

	Pre-departure Sample	≥ 4 -Month Sample
Sample size (in terms of households)	133	72
Sample size (in terms of individuals)	296	211
Average household size	2,2	2,9
Household gender ratio (male : female)	60 : 40	56 : 44
Household age ratio (child : adult)	17 : 83	32 : 68
% of single-member households	19%	35%
% of male single-member households	16%	25%
% of female single-member households	3%	10%
% of households with at least one child < 18 y.o.	9%	39%
% of households with at least one child < 5 y.o.	3%	22%
% of households with at least one adult 65+	0%	0%
% of households with at least one member of an ethnically indigenous community	1%	0%
% of female headed households (FHHs)	10%	10%
% of single male headed households ¹⁰	48%	20%

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

Since the number of interviews conducted as part of the ≥ 4 -month sample for each of the *work* and *family reunification* modalities represented less than 6% of the overall sample, Table 7 below presents the demographic data for those two modalities from the pre-departure sample only.

Table 7: Demographic indicators from the *pre-departure sample* disaggregated by modality

	Family Reunification	Work
Sample size (in terms of households)	38	159
Sample size (in terms of individuals)	157	334
Average household size	4,1	2,1
Household gender ratio (male : female)	55 : 45	66 : 44
Household age ratio (child : adult)	43 : 58	27 : 73
% of single-member households	16%	67%
% of male single-member households	8%	66%
% of female single-member households	8%	1%
% of households with at least one child < 18 y.o.	74%	25%
% of households with at least one child < 5 y.o.	47%	19%
% of households with at least one adult 65+	3%	2%
% of households with at least one member of an ethnically indigenous community	2%	3%
% of female headed households (FHHs)	29%	2%
% of single male headed households ¹¹	24%	70%

Education indicators

It is interesting to note that the overall level of educational attainment was somewhat higher across households that had elected to participate in the *interiorisation* programme at an earlier stage compared to those departing at the time of this research. The highest level of educational qualification achieved by any given member of a household from the pre-departure sample was mainly secondary school (57%) followed by primary school (16%) and technical diploma (13%) whereas amongst the ≥ 4 -month sample the largest proportion of households had achieved secondary school (51%) followed by a university degree (20%) and a technical diploma (14%). This factor is likely to have some influence on data presented later in this report related to employment opportunities based on the hypothesis that those that have completed higher/- further-education will have better prospects in the labour market.

Information on the highest level of education obtained by any member of a given household disaggregated by modality is shown in the Table 8 below.

Table 8: Highest level of education of a household member

	Primary		Secondary		University degree		Technical diploma		Vocational certification		None	
	PD	$\geq 4M$	PD	$\geq 4M$	PD	$\geq 4M$	PD	$\geq 4M$	PD	$\geq 4M$	PD	$\geq 4M$
Overall	16%	14%	57%	51%	13%	20%	13%	14%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Shelter-to-shelter	25%	26%	61%	35%	6%	18%	6%	22%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Family reunification	11%	*	61%	*	18%	*	11%	*	0%	*	0%	*
Civil Society	13%	8%	59%	57%	15%	21%	13%	13%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Work	18%	*	53%	*	11%	*	16%	*	2%	*	0%	*

PD = pre-departure; $\geq 4M = \geq 4$ months

* Since the samples representing the *Work* and *Family reunification* modalities were very small in the ≥ 4 months' group, data from these two modalities is not disaggregated in this report but is included in the overall analysis, whereas data on *Shelter-to-shelter* and *Civil Society* modalities is disaggregated. Nonetheless, all disaggregated data presented here, including the pre-departure, must be considered with caution as a case study, as the number of samples is not statistically representative.

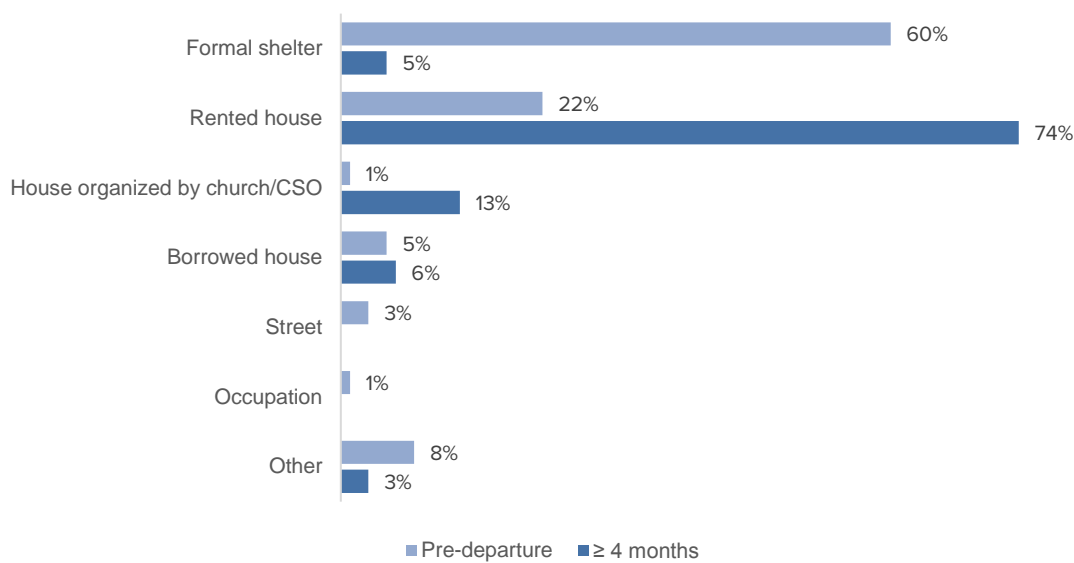
¹¹ Ibid.

Housing Profile

Nearly 2/3rds of households in the pre-departure sample were living in a formal shelter managed by UNHCR in Boa Vista. Those that were not accommodated in shelters lived in rented (22%) or borrowed houses (5%) or at the shelter organised by the Brazilian Armed Forces behind Boa Vista’s bus station (6%). 3% of the interviewed households reportedly lived on the streets.

The number of households living in rented houses or accommodation organised by civil society groups increased to 87% (74% and 13% respectively) within the ≥ 4-month sample. Within this group no household reported living on the streets. The other households reported living either in borrowed houses or formal shelters managed by NGOs. 10% of the interviewed households within the ≥ 4-month sample reported having issues with their accommodation, including structural problems, overcrowding, poor sanitation and risk of eviction.

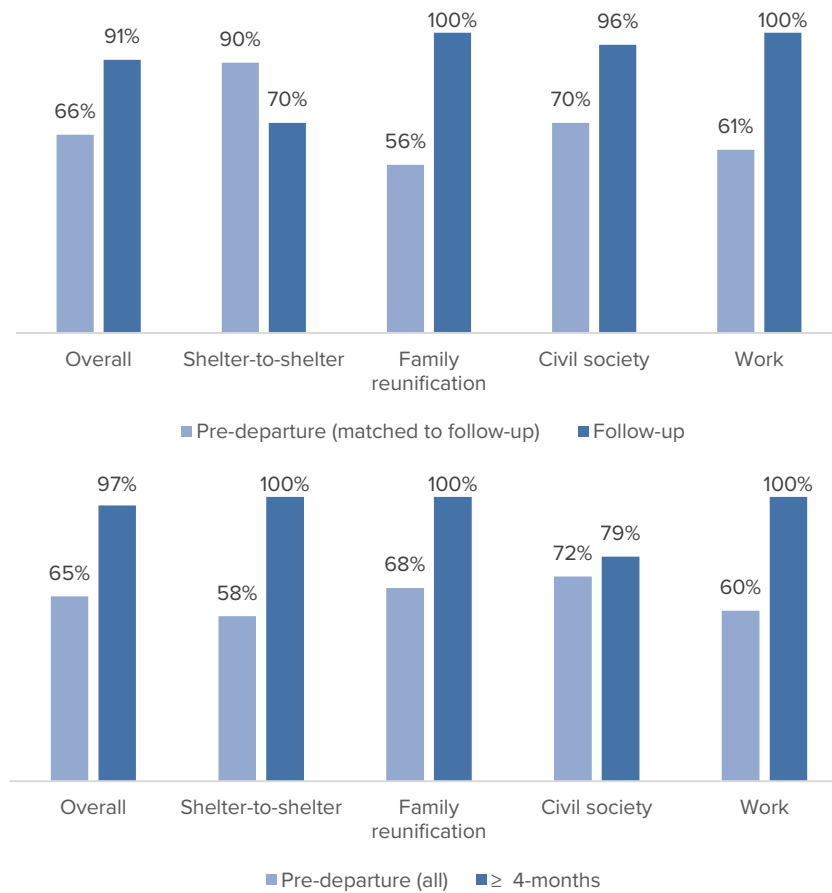
Figure 4: Housing profile of households



Income indicators

The profile of households with at least one member engaged in income-generating activities across the samples shows marked differences – in line with what would be expected given the programme’s objectives of improving the opportunities available to Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants to allow for dignified and self-sufficient living conditions. Figure 5 below compares the percentage of households reporting a household member being actively engaged in an income generation activity across four samples: pre-departure (for all households), pre-departure (for the household that also participated in follow-up interviews), follow-up 6-8 weeks into relocation, and ≥ 4-months post relocation.

Figure 5: % of HHs with at least one member actively involved in an income generating activity (comparison between the matched pre-departure and follow-up samples, and between the total pre-departure sample and the ≥ 4-months sample respectively)



Average income data across samples indicates major differences in earnings with an average monthly income of **BRL 532 (US\$ 140)** amongst all pre-departure households, and **BRL 1.758 (US\$ 463)** ≥ 4-months following relocation.^{12,13} The change in average monthly income for the households who were interviewed both pre-departure at the time of follow-up 6-8 weeks post relocation was from **BRL 574 (US\$ 151)** to **BRL 1.221 (US\$ 322)**.¹⁴ This is indicative of a positive trend in terms of earning potential for households as a result of their participation in the programme starting in the short-term and being sustained post-programme.

To understand whether educational attainment level had any influence on the overall income levels the ≥ 4-month dataset was disaggregated for the top three most prominent certifications. Households whose reported highest educational attainment level was secondary school (51%) reported an average income of **BRL 1.751 (on par with the average overall)**, the 20% of the sample with university degrees reported an average income of **BRL 1.960 (ca. 10% higher than the overall average)**, and those with technical diplomas (14%) reported an average income of **BRL 1.449 (ca. 20% lower than the overall average)**. It is worth noting that of the households that had completed primary but not secondary education (14%) the reported average income was **BRL 1.788 (ca. 1% higher than the overall average)**, indicating that the completion of secondary school potentially has a limited influence on income.

A subsequent hypothesis may be that the type of jobs available on the labour market to Venezuelan PoCs plays a determining factor on income generation potential – ultimately dampening the ability of more qualified individuals to access relevant jobs. Focusing solely on the ≥ 4-month sample, data was disaggregated to determine whether educational attainment had any influence on the numbers of

¹² <https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php> July 2019 1 USD = 3,793 BRL

¹³ Households that reported an income of 0 were excluded from the calculation.

¹⁴ Ibid.

households involved in different forms of employment. Table 9 below provides an overview of the results:¹⁵

Table 9: Type of employment by educational attainment level*

	Formal (contractual employment)	Self-employed (entrepreneur)	Informal (regular employment without contract; i.e. cleaner)	Daily Labour
<i>Overall</i>	65%	6%	21%	21%
Primary school	79%	0%	14%	14%
Secondary school	58%	5%	22%	24%
University degree	68%	11%	26%	21%
Technical diploma	73%	5%	16%	16%
Vocational certification	100%	0%	0%	0%

* Note that households could provide multiple selections based on whether different members of the household were engaged in different types of employment or in cases where household members had multiple different jobs.

Essentially, the data does not indicate the existence of a clear correlation between educational attainment and type of employment in which any member of the household is engaged. It is worth noting that this may not indicate that no correlation exists – ultimately educational attainment and job type was not sought for each individual member of the household. However, factors like insufficient opportunities and lack of available jobs relevant to the qualifications of those with further/- higher-education may play a role (reported by 33% of households that indicated having trouble finding employment), as can factors such as the language barriers (reported by 23% of households) and lack of documentation and issues faced by households in completing requisite applications (i.e. having completed and printed CVs that meet employer requirements for application, etc.) – both reported by about 10% of households as a challenge to finding employment.

Finally, it is worth exploring whether the type of employment practised by a household impacts their overall income level. Results are presented in Table 10 below:¹⁶

Table 10: Average HH income controlled for the type of employment reported*

Formal (contractual employment)	Self-employed (entrepreneur)	Informal (regular employment without contract; i.e. cleaner)	Daily Labour
BRL 1.919	BRL 600	BRL 1.642	BRL 1.125

* Note that as households can have multiple members practising the same or different types of employment simultaneously, the data is indicative of a potential trend at best.

Debt indicators

Overall about **1 in 4** households that had relocated at least 4 or more months prior to the research indicated being in some form of debt at the time of interview. This represents a marked increase compared to households in Boa Vista prior to departure where **1 in 10** reported having some form of debt. Debt incidence was particularly high amongst those households from the ≥ 4-month sample that had been relocated through the *family reunification* modality (50%) and was about average for those that had been relocated as part of the *civil society* modality (24%). The incidence of debt was lower amongst *shelter-to-shelter* and *work* modalities (13% and 17% respectively).

¹⁵ Percentages are calculated based on a sample of 104 households who responded affirmatively (“Si”) to qu.3.0 – whether they or a member of their household had access to an income source at the time of interview.

¹⁶ Percentages are calculated based on a sample of 104 households who responded affirmatively (“Si”) to qu.3.0 – whether they or a member of their household had access to an income source at the time of interview.

Factors that led Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants to opt for the *Interiorisation* Programme

Since the capacity of Boa Vista to absorb Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants into the labour force is limited in the face of steady numbers of new arrivals, it was expected that the primary motivation for households to opt into the *interiorisation* programme would be driven by the desire to find livelihood opportunities. This was confirmed by the data with 78% of the pre-departure sample and 82% of the ≥ 4-month sample indicating that they opted for the programme with the expectation of finding livelihood opportunities. Other factors that motivated the decision to participate included the expectation that relocating elsewhere would generally improve their quality of life, family reunification reasons, as well as the expectation of a more agreeable climate than that found in Roraima.

Prior to their relocation¹⁷ on average families had been residing in Boa Vista for just over 8 months, with significant variations based on the modality by which people were relocated. *Shelter-to-shelter* participants had resided in Boa Vista an average of 12 months compared to just over 9 months for *civil society* participants and 6 months for *work* modality participants. On this basis it is possible to rule out the existence of a correlation between the length of time that a household had been in Boa Vista and their likelihood to engage in *interiorisation*.

Change in livelihood indicators following participation in the *Interiorisation* Programme

8 in 10 households from the pre-departure sample indicated having at least one member of working age (18-65 years) actively searching for employment at the time of interview. This proportion dropped to 2 in 5 at the time of follow-up 6-8 weeks following their departure, with 1 in 2 households having at least one member actively searching for employment amongst households that had relocated ≥ 4-months prior to the research.

Comparing data controlled solely for those households that had participated in both the pre-departure and follow-up interviews the following picture emerges:

Table 11: Changes in form of household employment by *interiorisation* modality*

	Daily Labour		Informal (regular employment without contract; i.e. cleaner)		Self-employed (entrepreneur)		Formal (contractual employment)	
	PD	FU	PD	FU	PD	FU	PD	FU
Overall	52%	16%	25%	4%	21%	1%	7%	77%
Shelter-to-shelter	44%	43%	22%	0%	22%	0%	0%	14%
Family reunification	20%	39%	30%	6%	40%	0%	20%	61%
Civil Society	70%	24%	30%	10%	19%	0%	8%	62%
Work	44%	3%	20%	0%	17%	1%	5%	97%

PD = pre-departure; FU = follow-up sample

* All disaggregated data presented here by modality must be considered with caution as a case study, as the number of samples is not statistically representative.

It seems clear from the above data that the high prevalence of households that were being relocated as part of the *work* modality, strongly influences the massive increase in the incidence of households employed in formal (contractual) employment (from 7% pre-departure to 77% during follow-up interviews). However, the indicative trends showing large changes towards formal employment amongst households in the *family reunification* and *civil society* modalities demonstrates that the likelihood for households to find contractual work opportunities outside of Roraima is indeed higher. Daily labour also continues to be a large – though significantly less important – type of employment for households that had participated in the programme during the research period. Notable is the complete drop in informal and self-employed activities, though the latter may be influenced by the fact that self-employment often requires setting up (i.e. registering, renting premises, etc.) or stocking resources in order to practice a given livelihood. Considering that households in the follow-up sample had been at their destination city less than 2 months

¹⁷ Data is taken solely from the pre-departure sample

follow-up, the likelihood that individuals would be able to set up an entrepreneurial activity is relatively constrained.

Comparing the full pre-departure sample dataset with households from the ≥ 4-month sample (see Table 12 below) shows similar though less acute changes, with a higher prevalence of informal and self-employment following relocation. Notably *shelter-to-shelter* modality participants were significantly more likely to have a formal form of employment compared to those that were still within the framework of support by the programme.

Table 12: Changes in form of household employment by interiorisation modality*

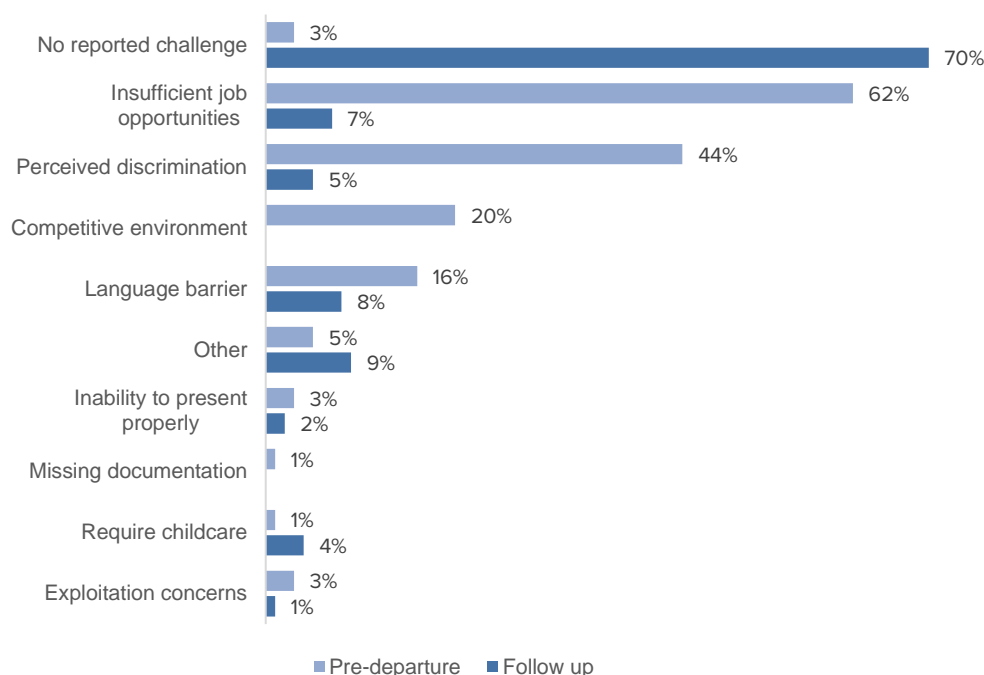
	Daily Labour		Informal (regular employment without contract; i.e. cleaner)		Self-employed (entrepreneur)		Formal (contractual employment)	
	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M
Overall	47%	21%	29%	21%	20%	6%	5%	65%
Shelter-to-shelter	33%	17%	33%	26%	24%	0%	0%	70%
Family reunification	35%	*	23%	*	31%	*	11%	*
Civil Society	51%	22%	28%	23%	25%	9%	5%	62%
Work	49%	*	30%	*	10%	*	4%	*

PD = pre-departure; ≥4 = ≥ 4-month sample

* Data for these modalities is not shown due to the extremely small sample size.

In line with these trends showing a greater potential for programme participants to engage in formal employment opportunities following relocation, a significantly lower number of households indicated facing challenges to finding employment with 70% of those at the time of follow-up reporting facing no challenges; up from a pre-departure level of 4%.

Figure 6: % of HHs reporting challenges to finding employment*



* Note that this question allowed for multiple selections if HHs mentioned more than one challenge.

Within the ≥ 4 months sample the main difficulties cited by households in finding employment included lack of sufficient jobs (17%), protection concerns (13%), language barriers (13%) and difficulties faced by individuals to present properly for an opportunity – i.e. transport costs, printing of CVs, adequate clothing,

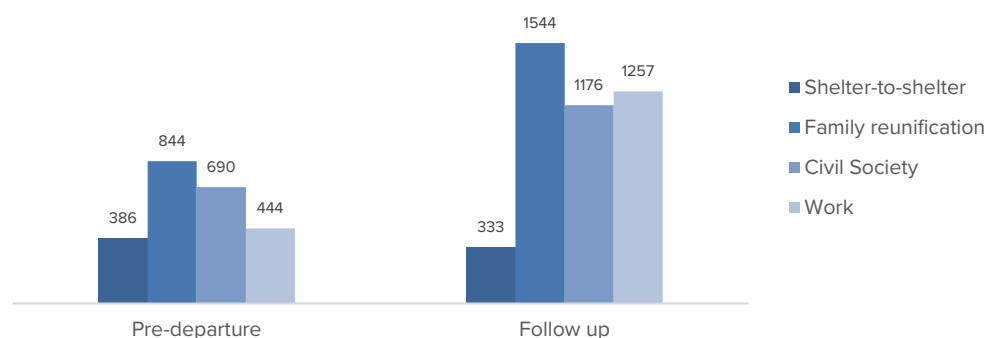
etc. – (6%). Among the explanations given in the “Other” category, interviewees mentioned bureaucratic procedures, the need for recommendation from Brazilians, and not having sufficient knowledge of their destination city as factors creating challenges to finding employment.

It is worth noting that the average time needed by members of households from the ≥ 4-month sample to find employment was approximately 1,2 months.

As previously noted in the socio-economic profile of sampled households, average income across samples saw households go from earning BRL 574 (US\$ 151) (pre-departure) to BRL 1.221 (US\$ 322) at the time of follow-up 6-8 weeks post relocation (for the same households), and from BRL 532 (US\$ 140) pre-departure to BRL 1.758 (US\$ 463) ≥ 4-months following relocation (but for distinct households).^{18,19} This represents a 230% difference in average income between the households interviewed at pre-departure and ≥ 4-months post relocation.²⁰

When comparing the dataset solely for households that participated in both pre-departure and follow-up interviews the proportion of household members actively involved in an income generating activity increased from 66% before departure to 91% at the time of follow-up. The average household income changed from BRL 574 to BRL 1.221 - an increase of 113% - and the percentage of households confident that their income source is sustainable through to the end of the year increased from 15% to 81%. Figure 7 below shows the changes in the average income per *interiorisation* modality.

Figure 7: Changes in average household income in BRL by *interiorisation* modality*



* All disaggregated data presented here must be considered with caution as a case study, as the number of samples is not statistically representative.

Key informant interviews on the subject of employment reported that the scale of the challenge of inserting arriving Venezuelans into the labour market is great given that unemployment is an issue which plagues the economies of many cities and towns across Brazil. Factors such as the language barrier and reported cases of discrimination and xenophobia were particularly noted by KIs as adding further complexity to existing labour market challenges. As a result, KIs reported noting trends towards greater participation within the informal labour market, which concerns local authorities given the potential of labour law violations by local employers.

Change in access to services following participation in the *Interiorisation* Programme

On the theme of access to public services and social assistance, KIs reported particular challenges that in their view stemmed from cuts in federal funds, high levels of bureaucracy, and a lack of qualified personnel limiting their ability to provide the level of service they consider necessary to attend to the needs of both the local as well as arriving *interiorised* populations. KIs reported varying levels of impact caused by these barriers, however they indicated that this did not prevent public coordinators and frontline workers from adapting and providing the best services possible given the available resources.

¹⁸ <https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php> July 2019 1 USD = 3,793 BRL

¹⁹ Households that reported an income of 0 were excluded from the calculation.

²⁰ This is indicative of a positive trend in terms of earning potential for households as a result of their participation in the programme starting in the short-term and being sustained post-programme.

Notably, all KIs mentioned that the general situation within their respective departments was not negatively affected specifically by the arrival of Venezuelans and that the challenges faced are a reflection of the recent Brazilian economic and political context. Indeed, KIs across the board described the arrival of Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants as a trigger that has encouraged service providers to re-evaluate and adapt their strategic planning. As examples, KIs pointed to the establishment of teams dedicated to supporting asylum seekers and migrants, to the fact that public servants have been introduced to migration laws to better equip them to understand and handle this vulnerable population, and task forces have been organised to attend to the urgent demands for education, health and social assistance.

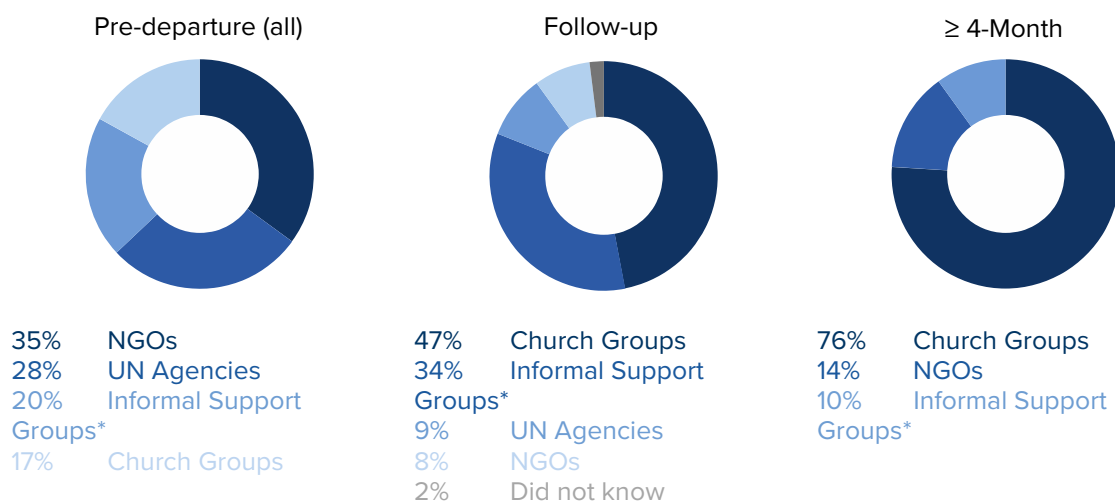
As a result, overall KIs reported that asylum seekers and migrants are being enrolled in public social assistance programmes, chronic illnesses are being mapped, Portuguese classes organised, children enrolled in schools, lectures are being given on navigating the job market and labour laws, and support is being provided to find livelihood opportunities. In some cities the results achieved in support to arriving asylum seekers and migrants were considered so positive that capacity building and sensitization workshops were duplicated in other municipalities to explain how the *interiorisation* was planned and organised, and the practicalities involved in implementation.

Despite the relative success seen with the voluntary relocation of Venezuelans, KIs raised a commonly heard concern that the capacity of their city to absorb new arrivals was reaching or had reached its limit. **Space limitations** and **limited public health, education and social assistance budgets** were cited as indicators that triggered this concern. One KI in particular indicated that the “unique” situation which frontline service providers face had started to affect the mental health of some social assistance colleagues, for whom this emerging humanitarian context is particularly complex and especially sensitive.

Humanitarian assistance

The proportion of households receiving formal or informal humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to the interview (whether donations of cash, food or non-food items) increased from 24% to 60% between the pre-departure and follow-up samples; and the main sources of this are shown in the graphs below. This is in line given that at the time of follow-up interview, households would be directly supported by the *interiorisation* programme. Households in the ≥ 4-month sample reported similar levels to the pre-departure group with 27% indicating that they had received some form of charitable donation in the 30 days prior to the interview. The similarity of the figures is interesting given that Boa Vista has such a major focus on providing a humanitarian response to the declared federal emergency, whereas no such focus exists elsewhere beyond Roraima and Manaus (AM). Nonetheless Venezuelan households report similar levels of charitable support. As such the research explores the source of charitable support received – shown in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8: Reported sources of humanitarian / charitable assistance across samples, in the 30 days prior to the interview



* Informal support groups referenced primarily involve Brazilian and fellow Venezuelan community members.

Once again, presenting the figures from each sample side-by-side in Figure 8 above is not for comparative purposes given the differences that exist in the composition of, and the approach used to create, each sample. Rather, what the results presented above indicate is a progression towards a greater involvement of civil-society actors as opposed to aid groups following relocation from the areas covered by Operação Acolhida.

Social services

Households were asked whether they had sought access to social services offered by the Brazilian federal government such as CRAS²¹, CRAES²², CAPS²³. Overall, indicative trends noted a decrease in the number of households (interviewed both prior-to and approximately 6-8 weeks following their relocation) reaching out to such services, with 37% applying for social services in Boa Vista and 28% doing so following their arrival at their city of destination; 100% of whom were seeking support from Bolsa Família²⁴. This drop can be explained by the fact that the follow-up interview occurred relatively soon after their arrival and as such needs to be considered within the perspective that perhaps many may not have had the knowledge or time to seek out such support at such an early stage of the programme. Still, the fact that almost 1 in 3 households would seek out social services so soon after their arrival does at least indicate that such services (and Bolsa Família in particular) are prioritised by families. The level of difficulties experienced by this particular sample sub-group remained relatively constant with about 1 in 4 households reporting difficulties in accessing social benefits. Challenges noted by households included issues with the registration software (causing long waiting times), not having the required documentation to hand, and issues with transportation to physically attend registration centres.

It is worth noting that 2% of respondents from the follow-up sample mentioned access to childcare spaces as a factor that would alleviate the burden they face in finding employment, in addition to the benefit of ensuring a safe (and supervised) environment for their children outside of the household. Although this is not a statistically significant indicator; it raises an interesting need that may evolve over time.

Widening the dataset to compare responses given by the whole pre-departure sample with those given by households that had settled at least ≥ 4 -months at the time of interview indicated that the incidence of households seeking access to social services increased from 43% in Boa Vista prior to departure to 66% in their place of destination. Bolsa Família remained the primary service sought by over 99% of households across both samples, though a very small number of households that had settled in their destinations indicated that they had sought psycho-social support programmes.

A key difference in the data was noted with respect to the percentage of households that indicated facing challenges to access the desired social service. In Boa Vista about 1 in 3 households noted some difficulties compared to less than 1 in 10 in the ≥ 4 -month sample. In Boa Vista the primary challenges

²¹ **CRAS – Reference Centre in Social Assistance;** CRAS is an institution dedicated to the provision of social assistance services that aim to strengthen family and community relations. CRAS works with the inclusion of users in the **CADÚNICO** (an instrument that identifies and characterizes low income families, allowing the government to better understand the socio-economic reality of the population. It contains information such as: characteristics of the residence, demographic composition, educational attainment, employment and income, among others - <http://mds.gov.br/assuntos/cadastro-unico/o-que-e-e-para-que-serve>) to have access to the federal benefits: **Protection and Integral Assistance to Family** (PAIF - consists of social work with households, with the purpose of strengthening the family's protective function, preventing the rupture of their ties, promoting their access and enjoyment of rights and contributing to the improvement of their quality of life <http://mds.gov.br/ acesso-a-informacao/perguntas-frequentes/assistencia-social/psb-protecao-social-basica/projetos-psb/servico-de-protecao-e-atendimento-integral-a-familia-2013-paif>), **Bolsa Família** (a direct income transfer program orientated towards households living in poverty and extreme poverty throughout the country, assisting families to overcome a self-perpetuating poverty cycle <http://www.caixa.gov.br/programas-sociais/bolsa-familia/>), **Continuous Benefits** (BPC - consists of a minimum wage for the elderly and disabled that cannot be supported by their families. Brazilians, whether born or naturalized, as well as persons of Portuguese nationality, provided they have a proof of permanent residency in Brazil, are entitled to BPC if their per capita household income is calculated as less than ¼ of current minimum wage <http://mds.gov.br/assuntos/assistencia-social/beneficios-assistenciais/bpc>), **Occasional Benefits** (in instances of exceptional or extreme vulnerability occasional benefits are offered to citizens and their families who, on their own, are unable to cope with adverse situations that weaken the citizen and his family. The offer of these benefits can also occur through the identification of people and families in situations of vulnerability via consultations undertaken by the Social Assistance teams. <http://mds.gov.br/assuntos/assistencia-social/beneficios-assistenciais/beneficios-eventuais>).

²² **CRAES - Reference Centre Specialised in Social Assistance;** CRAES is an institution that acts in relation to the violation of rights: children, adolescents, elderly and women in situations of social vulnerability involving trafficking in persons, child sexual abuse, violence against women and elderly.

²³ **CAPS - Psychosocial Care Centres;** CAPS acts in the care of individuals who have mental disorders and need to be accompanied with therapy and regular use of medications.

²⁴ (see footnote 21)

included lack of availability of appointments for registration (reported by 30% of households that indicated difficulties) and issues with transportation to the relevant centres (7%). 32% of respondents indicated frustration with the services as a result of having their applications denied. Other less reported barriers were lack of documentation and insufficient information about the procedures to access the programme. Amongst the 7% of previously relocated households that noted having faced challenges to accessing social services the most prevalent issues raised included issues related to documentation, problems meeting the requirements for the desired programme / rejection of their application, lack of transportation / the large distances to service unit[s] and a lack of information about how to access programmes.

KIs noted challenges in supporting relocated Venezuelans to find and sustain appropriate housing. In particular they reported difficulties in enrolling vulnerable Venezuelan PoCs into one of the social programmes called “Aluguel Social” (Social Rent), which covers housing rental costs to eligible beneficiaries. They were particularly concerned by the lack of sufficient funds to cover the increased needs as well as the existence of a local regulation that dictates beneficiaries must have a fixed home address for at least 24 months before being able to register in the programme. A KI informed that the severity of this issue increases when dealing with spontaneous arrivals outside the *interiorisation* programme and persons outside formal shelters or houses managed by civil society organisations.

Education

Given that all data presented in relation to education is based only on households that indicated having school-aged children (4-17), it is worth repeating that figures are not to be considered as being representative of the overall participant population of the *interiorisation* programme. In particular, bias is introduced by the fact that the pre-departure and follow-up samples had a large proportion of *work* modality participants which predominantly supports single-member households. This bias is reduced in the >4-month sample, however given that the ability to reach households using the available lists was limited to < 20%, this too should be seen as a case-study.

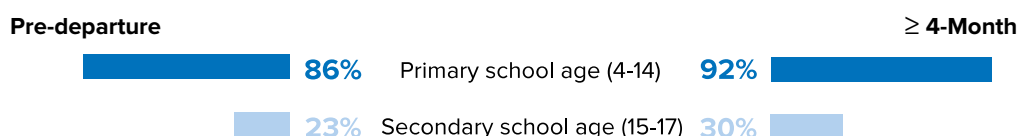
Figure 9: % of households with school-aged children by sample



The percentage of households with school-aged children drops from 30% to 18% between the pre-departure and follow-up samples. This indicates that about half the households with school-aged children did not travel with those children or had alternative arrangements that meant those children were no longer with them at the time of follow-up (this may be either a temporary or permanent solution - the research did not expect this result and as such no real follow-up was made to understand potential reasons behind this statistic).

Within the sub-group of households that participated in both pre-departure and follow-up interviews the proportion of households with school-aged children not attending school remained similar (about 1 in 3 households), though there is a slight uptick in the follow-up (37%) which can be explained by the relatively short period of time that households had been in their place of destination and thus not necessarily being able to complete registration or find available vacancies. The time of year of displacement equally would affect this given that it may be harder to enrol students mid-semester. In fact, the proportion of households with school-aged children reporting barriers to enrolling their children to schools remained similar across the two samples affecting approximately 1 in 4 households. The main change observed in the data was in relation to the barriers faced – with the majority (73%) reporting vacancy issues in Boa Vista whilst the single most significant factor was distance / issues with transportation to and from schools in destination cities (reported by 40% of households that noted barriers to accessing education services for their households).

Figure 10: % of households with school-aged children by age-group*



* Data is taken from the full pre-departure and ≥ 4-month samples.

School enrolment rates varied greatly between pre-departure and ≥ 4-month samples with 65% reporting having at least one child in school in Boa Vista compared to 100% of households at their place of destination. Table 13 below breaks down the type of schools frequented by households with school-aged children enrolled in school at the time of data collection.

Table 13: Schooling-type by modality and sample

	Formal		Informal (home-schooling or other)		Not in school	
	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M
Overall	65%	100%	3%	0%	32%	0%
Shelter-to-shelter	73%	100%	13%	0%	20%	0%
Family reunification	35%	*	0%	*	65%	*
Civil Society	71%	100%	0%	0%	29%	0%
Work	82%	*	3%	*	14%	*

* Data for these modalities is not shown due to the extremely small sample size.

Amongst the most reported difficulties cited by pre-departure households were a lack of available vacancies, distance and issues with not having appropriate documentation. Amongst those that had relocated, 14% of households reported facing difficulties which largely mirrored the obstacles reported in Boa Vista. Table 14 below provides the full breakdown of the statistics.

Table 14: Barriers to education reported* by households by modality

	Overall		Shelter-to-shelter		Family reunification		Civil society		Work	
	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M
Lack of vacancies	68%	40%	75%	0%	67%	**	75%	50%	57%	**
Issues with documentation	11%	40%	0%	100%	22%	**	0%	25%	14%	**
Lack of information	7%	20%	0%	100%	0%	**	13%	0%	14%	**
Distance / Transportation issues	18%	20%	25%	0%	11%	**	25%	25%	14%	**

* Multiple selections were possible for this question.

** Data for these modalities is not shown due to the extremely small sample size.

To understand what factors may be influencing school participation the following datasets have been disaggregated controlling for socio-economic indicators:

Table 15: School attendance based on socio-economic and demographic indicators

	PD		≥ 4M
	Att.	No Att.	Att.
Single-headed household	26%	48%	8%
Female headed household	11%	31%	8%
Income below sample average	33%	41%	64%
Average income (BRL)	904	631	1.729
Engaged in income generating activity at time of interview	77%	72%	97%
At least one HH member in formal or regular informal employment	47%	19%	78%

At least one HH member in self-employment or daily labour	57%	81%	33%
Informal / makeshift / street dwelling	2%	24%	0%
Child (6-17) engaged in income generating activity	2%	0%	3%

Att. = At least one child in household in school; No Att. = No child from household in school.

Overall a couple of tentative observations can be identified from the data presented in Table 15 above:

- Employment in a formal or regular informal job has a positive effect on children being in school whilst households involved in self-employment or daily labour activities are less likely to have their children in school.
- Income level does not have any significant impact on whether a household has a child in school.
- Single headed households are less likely to have their child in school compared to dual-headed households.

Health

The proportion of households with at least one member who had sought healthcare in the 30 days prior to the interview decreased from 80% before departure to 44% at the time of follow-up. Since the same respondents were interviewed, this difference can in part be explained by the fact that all households departing with the programme would have undergone a medical check-up prior to departure and received vaccinations at that time. This is indeed reflected in responses given that the main services sought by households in Boa Vista in the 30 days prior to travelling were vaccinations (62%) followed by general medical consultations (57%) and medicines / pharmaceuticals (30%). At the time of follow-up, the main healthcare services sought were general medical consultations (75% of cases) and medicines / pharmaceuticals (52%).

Across both time periods, the proportion of households indicating difficulties in accessing medical care remained similar and low (9% pre-departure and 7% at follow-up). In Boa Vista respondents reported that the primary barrier was the overcrowding of health units (62% of cases), which in turn also affected the availability of attendance appointments, and led to perceptions of discriminatory practices at play (23%). In the destination cities the main cited barrier was distance associated with difficulties to access transportation (30% of cases).

2 in 3 households from the ≥ 4-month sample reported having sought healthcare services in the 30 days prior to interview. Less than 15% indicated facing issues in accessing the desired healthcare service. Where difficulties were reported, the primary factors pointed overwhelmingly to the lack of availability of appointments, doctors and/or medication. Complaints related to distance and documentation were also reported in some interviews. Across the ≥ 4-month sampled population only 1 interviewee indicated having a member of his/her household with a mental disability and indicated that the s(he) was not receiving the necessary care and support required by her/his condition. On the other hand, of the 4% of interviewees that indicated they had a household member with a physical disability, 100% confirmed that they were receiving the required support.

Taking the pre-departure sample as a whole, considering of the more than 75% of households that had sought healthcare services in Boa Vista only 8% had reported barriers, no major statement can be made as to an improvement in availability of healthcare services for PoCs. Main barriers cited within the follow-up sample remained issues of overcrowding and therefore lack of availability of appointments (50% of the complaints), unavailability of doctors (18%) and perceived discrimination (17%).

Table 16 below provides an overview of the types of healthcare services sought by sampled households.

Table 16: Type of health services sought by households*

	General medical consultation		Medicines		Vaccinations		Laboratory services		Pre-/Ante-natal care		Family planning	
	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M	PD	≥ 4M
Overall	61%	85%	36%	53%	57%	18%	9%	34%	4%	9%	2%	6%
Shelter-to-shelter	65%	82%	42%	55%	50%	27%	15%	36%	8%	9%	0%	0%
Family reunification	88%	**	50%	**	50%	**	15%	**	3%	**	3%	**
Civil Society	62%	86%	45%	54%	50%	18%	10%	32%	2%	10%	6%	8%
Work	51%	**	24%	**	66%	**	5%	**	6%	**	0%	**

PD = pre-departure; ≥ 4M = ≥ 4 months

* Note that this question allowed for multiple selections if HHs mentioned more than one service.

** Data for these modalities is not shown due to the extremely small sample size.

Integration

Key informants were asked whether they perceived that their communities had been positively or negatively impacted by the arrival of Venezuelans and what their perceptions were in terms of the level of integration achieved within their communities. Overall, KIs declared that the receptiveness of the community to Venezuelan arrivals was high. Anecdotal evidence was given to support this view by one KI who described the mayor and representatives of municipal secretariats choosing to travel to Boa Vista to better understand the crisis and the reality faced by Venezuelan PoCs prior to their relocation. This group also met the households that were going to be received in their city, which reportedly contributed to a sense of respect and welcoming across all parties. In another example, one of the cities organised a welcome dinner for new arrivals which was followed up by integration activities such as cultural presentations, soccer games, etc. In another city, volunteers led newly arrived Venezuelans on a city tour. Furthermore, community leaders and other community members volunteered to become “godparents” to some families, undertaking to support them directly during their initial period post arrival.

KIs reported some cities that organised donation campaigns in which clothes, food, and household items were collected to be donated to Venezuelan arrivals. One KI pointed out that community members were also seeking more information about services provided in social assistance units so that they could facilitate the referral of Venezuelan acquaintances.

KIs also mentioned the positive impact of hosting Venezuelans asylum seekers and migrants in terms of cultural exchange and the greater availability of qualified labour skills, which would contribute to the local economy and overall economic development. Nonetheless, despite this general initial receptiveness and support, KIs indicated concerns for the medium to long term integration of Venezuelans, explaining that these concerns related to potential increases in unemployment, the over-stretching of public service capacity to attend to the needs of both host and Venezuelan populations, and rising tensions between Brazilians and Venezuelans fomented by mounting xenophobic discourses.

As a first step in analysing the integration with the new host communities, relocated households were asked whether they were receiving any kind of support from the people living in the same neighbourhood. Overall, the data confirms the perceptions provided by KIs. 64% of households from the ≥ 4 month sample for example reported having received support either by Brazilian households directly (82% of cases), local neighbourhood associations (12%) or fellow Venezuelans (6%). The main support received was classified as donations of food and non-food items, information, support to find livelihood opportunities and support with language difficulties or communication with local services.

Households from the same ≥ 4 -month sample were also asked about their (perceived) level of participation in local community activities. Overall about 48% considered themselves not to be actively engaged in their community. Those that considered themselves active participants in their local community cited participation in religious activities / events (55%) and recreational / cultural events (7%).

Additionally, respondents were presented with a scenario in which the situation in Venezuela had improved and they were presented with an opportunity to return; would they take it? 62% of ≥ 4 month sample indicated that they would likely remain in Brazil with reasons given including considerations regarding employment, the better access to services, the presence of family members, lower costs of living and greater security. Amongst the 37% who indicated that they would take the opportunity to return, reasons given included the presence of family members back home, and their desire to return to their previous employment and property in Venezuela. 1% preferred not to answer this question.

Participants were finally asked what kind of information they believe that they should have received prior to departure that in hindsight would have aided them during and after their relocation. 79% answered that they felt they did not actually need further information, with 15% suggesting that more details about local livelihood opportunities and the economic profile of their destination city would have been useful. More detailed explanations about their planned accommodation upon arrival was mentioned, including where exactly the housing or shelter was situated, the type of set up involved, and the length of time that they would be accommodated there initially. Information about labour rights was also requested. Similar information needs were reported by the pre-departure group.

Given the nature of ‘integration’ as a long-term process and the short period of time that households from the follow-up sample had been present in their city of destination, this report does not review the answers given by this sample. Nonetheless, data is available for those wishing to understand how recipient communities tentatively respond to new arrivals.

Change in vulnerability following participation in the *Interiorisation* Programme

This section assesses vulnerability indicators based on UNHCR’s guidelines and assessments carried out by UNHCR programmes in other crisis contexts.²⁵ Indicators influencing vulnerability that have already been discussed in previous sections of the findings are not repeated here.

Dependency ratio

The number of dependents (in this report considered as children under 18 and elderly above 65 years of age) within a household can directly affect its level of vulnerability. The dependency ratio was defined as the percentage of household members being either less than 18 years old or greater than 65 years old. As a general principle, the higher the ratio the greater the burden carried by working-age individuals and therefore the overall vulnerability of a given household. Consider as a point of reference that the average dependency ratio in Venezuela in 2015 according to the UN World Population Prospects 2019 report was 77,6%.²⁶

The ratio across both groups (pre-departure and ≥ 4 -month samples) was similar (40 and 48 dependents per 100 households, respectively), but the difference in economic profiles indicates that pre-departure households face greater vulnerability. Tables 17 and 18 show the figures disaggregated by the gender of the head of the household, average income and proportion of households with at least one working-age member in formal employment.²⁷

²⁵ Vulnerability Screening Tool, available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/detention/57fe30b14/unhcr-idx-vulnerability-screening-tool-identifying-addressing-vulnerability.html> and Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Egypt 2016, available at: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61527>

²⁶ <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>. To note: the UN World Population Prospects 2019 report includes among dependents individuals less than 20 years old, which could explain why the dependency ratio is higher than the figures found in this assessment.

²⁷ It should be noted that the dependency ratio figures here only take into account dependants who were with the household at the time of data collection in Brazil. It is possible that the number of dependants may actually be higher, if working-age household members have other people in their care back in Venezuela (who received remittances from them).

Table 17: Dependency ratio and economic profile within female and male headed households

	PD dependency ratio	PD average income (% in formal employment)	≥4M dependency ratio	≥4M average income (% in formal employment)
Overall	41/100	532 BRL (5%)	48/100	1.758 BRL (65%)
FHH	56/100	537 BRL (3%)	63/100	1.653 BRL (63%)
MHH	36/100	521 BRL (3%)	35/100	1.546 BRL (62%)

FHH = female headed households; MHH = male headed households; PD = pre-departure; ≥ 4M = ≥ 4 months

Table 18: Child and Age dependency ratio

	PD	≥ 4M
Child	40/100	47/100
Aged	1/100	1/100

Controlling data for only those households that participated in both the pre-departure and follow-up interviews the dependency ratio before departure was **50/100** and decreased to **37/100** following relocation. This potentially indicates that part of the dependents that were with households prior to departure may have remained in Boa Vista or were at another location.

Food expenditure ratio

A further proxy indicator of household economic vulnerability is the ratio of income used to cover food costs. Economically secure households are expected to spend less than 50% of their income on food. Overall, the pre-departure sample had a food expenditure ratio of **34%** and the > 4-month relocated sample **23%**. Table 19 presents the figures disaggregated by head of household gender.

Table 19: Food expenditure ratio within female and male headed households

	PD average income	PD food expenditure ratio (food costs/average income)	≥ 4M average income	≥ 4M food expenditure ratio (food costs/average income)
FHH	537 BRL	34% (184/537)	1.653 BRL	20% (337/1653)
MHH	521 BRL	19% (100/521)	1.546 BRL	25% (391/1546)

FHH = female headed households; MHH = male headed households; PD = pre-departure; ≥ 4M = ≥ 4 months

Controlling for follow-up households the food expenditure ratio dropped from **40%** in Boa Vista to **17%** at the time of follow-up.

Debt

Across both the pre-departure and ≥ 4-month samples **1 in 4** households reported expenses that were higher than their reported income. Most notably, though perhaps unsurprisingly, a major difference exists between the samples in terms of the average monthly costs faced by households. In Boa Vista this was BRL 278 whereas this was reported as BRL 1.006 in destination cities; an increase of **262%**. It is worth noting that this large difference is likely affected by the presence of Operação Acolhida in Boa Vista and the fact that a large proportion of households from the pre-departure sample were residing in shelters and thus had no accommodation expenditures (i.e. rent, utilities) which in destination cities represents ca. 40% of total household expenses.

Table 20: Changes in household costs by modality within the ≥ 4-Month sample

	Overall	Shelter-to-shelter	Civil Society
Avg. Cost	1.006 BRL	971 BRL	973 BRL
Increase *	72%	78%	68%
Equal *	22%	17%	25%
Decrease *	6%	4%	7%

* Reported % indicate the proportion of households that saw an increase / steady / decrease in average costs.

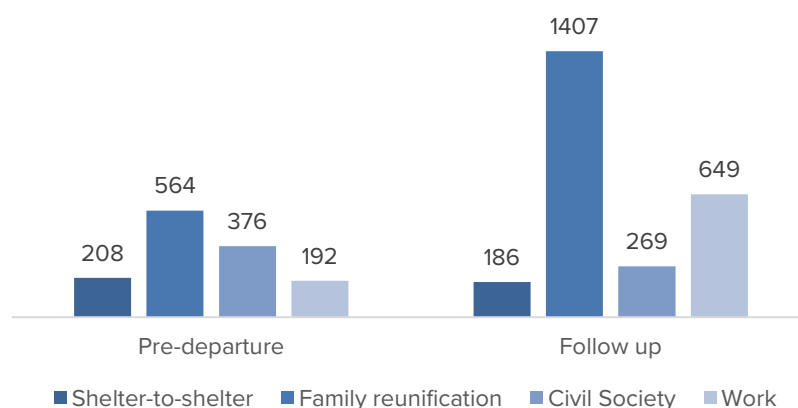
The increase in costs after relocation might in part explain why the prevalence of debt among households was higher in the ≥ 4-month sample compared to the pre-departure sample (22% and 8%, respectively). Reasons given by households from the ≥ 4-month sample for taking on debt were particularly related to the payment of utility bills, household items, consumer goods, food, and the costs related to the arrival of new family members. Amongst pre-departure households living in Boa Vista the need for extra money was to pay for consumer goods, household items, utility bills, food and rental.

Debt across both samples was primarily held with shops (1 in 3 cases). Notably, credit acquired from banks represented 21% of cases within the ≥ 4-month sample, compared to 3% within the pre-departure sample. Money borrowed informally from family members or friends was more commonly reported within the pre-departure sample than the ≥ 4-month sample (23% compared to 13%). Other sources of debt included electricity and mobile phone providers and landlords. Only one household from the ≥ 4-month sample reported borrowing money from informal money lenders (i.e. loan-sharks).

A direct comparison of the debt situation within households that participated in both the pre-departure and follow-up interviews reveals the following data:

- Households experienced a general increase in the average household monthly costs of approximately 88% from BRL 304 to 574.
- Although figures show an average income of BRL 1.221 at the time of follow-up, 1 in 10 households reported a monthly shortfall to cover their average monthly costs. This might in part explain the notable rise in the incidence of debt amongst assessed households: from 9% prior to relocation to 46% after.
- More than half (56%) of households with newly acquired debt had acquired that debt through bank loans, whereas no respondent had held this form of debt prior to their departure. Credit with shops was cited as the second most common source of debt both prior to and after relocation – 29% and 25%, respectively.
- The main triggers for taking on debt prior to relocation were the payment of utility bills (29%), purchase of household items (21%) and consumer goods (14%). Household items remained the second-most important trigger for debt following relocation (32%), whereas purchasing consumer goods became the primary reason, reported as a trigger in 41% of cases. The cost of food became also featured amongst this group following relocation (15%). Remittances to Venezuela were cited by 6% of households.

Figure 11: Changes in the average household costs in BRL by modality*



* All disaggregated data presented here must be considered with caution as a case study, as the number of samples is not statistically representative.

Poverty line

The World Bank international poverty line, which is also adopted by the UN, is currently USD1.90 per day, or the equivalent of ca. 215 BRL per month.²⁸ Prior to relocation 1 in 3 households did not have any income

²⁸ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>

whatsoever and of those who reported having a monthly income 20% fell below 215 BRL. Therefore, more than half of households from this sample could be considered as living below the poverty. These figures changed considerably for the ≥ 4-month group, where only 5% of respondents indicated that their household did not have any source of income and a further 5% reported an income lower than the 215 BRL threshold.

Within the follow-up sample 52% of households could have been considered as living below the poverty line before being relocated since they either were not receiving any income (34%) or the income they were able to generate was below 215 BRL (18%). These figures dropped to 10% and 7%, respectively, in the initial 6-8 weeks following *interiorisation*.

Labour exploitation

As proxies to identify potential work exploitation, interviewees were asked about their working hours and days, if they had sustained any injuries at their place of work or faced any other issues at work, and if they were receiving their salaries on time each month. Overall the following results were observed:

Table 21: Work exploitation indicators by sample and modality**

	> 48 hr weeks			> 6 working days / week			Reported injury at work			Reported issues at work			On-time salary payments		
	PD (all)	FU	≥ 4M	PD (all)	FU	≥ 4M	PD (all)	FU	≥ 4M	PD (all)	FU	≥ 4M	PD (all)	FU	≥ 4M
Overall	6%	30%	19%	30%	52%	51%	5%	3%	5%	0%	8%	7%	93%	72%	96%
Shelter-to-shelter	0%	25%	14%	20%	25%	45%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	5%	80%	75%	100%
Family reunification	8%	22%	*	48%	61%	*	4%	0%	*	0%	0%	*	96%	83%	*
Civil society	9%	24%	18%	31%	32%	49%	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	8%	92%	51%	95%
Work	3%	36%	*	26%	63%	*	5%	6%	*	1%	16%	*	96%	82%	*

PD = all households interviewed at pre-departure; FU = Follow-up; ≥ 4M = ≥ 4 months

* Data for these modalities is not shown due to the extremely small sample size.

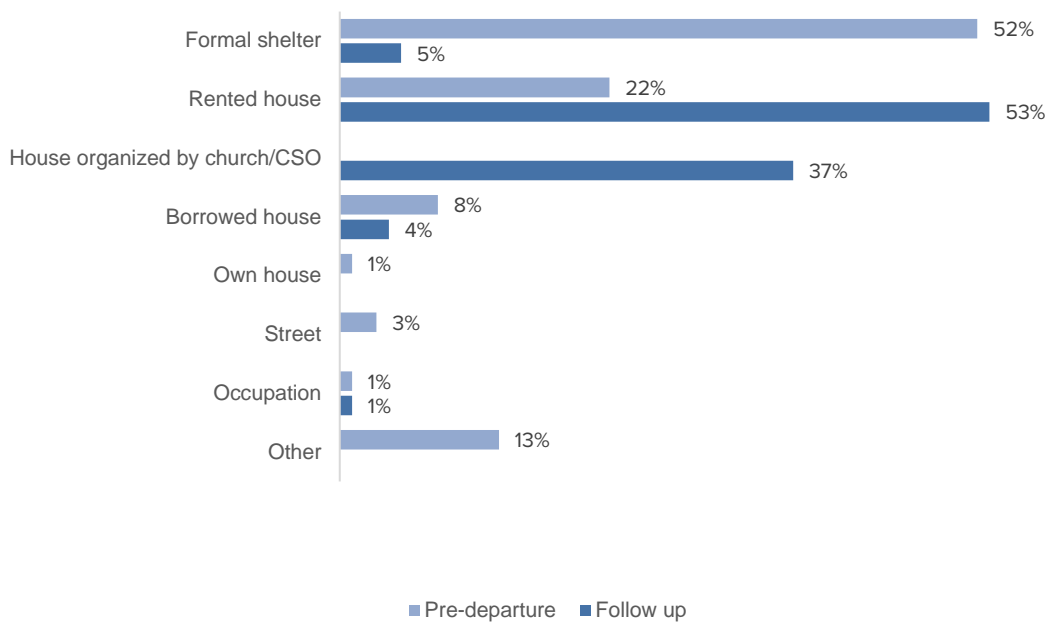
** The figures should not be directly compared across samples given that the data in each sample is not representative of the wider population in each context. Rather figures should be considered as indicative of potential underlying trends that may be affecting populations within each context.

Workplace issues reported in the workplace included perceived discrimination at work and issues regarding communication given the language barrier.

Safe Housing

The main changes in housing profiles between pre-departure and follow-up are presented in Figure 12 below. The majority of families left formal shelters in Boa Vista to live in independent rented houses or temporary shared homes organised by local churches and civil society organisations. The proportion of households facing issues with their accommodation decreased from 21% to 9%. The main cited problems with accommodations in Boa Vista and in the destination cities were mainly related to infrastructure (roof leakages, lack of proper sanitation facilities, flooding, and damaged doors – affecting the security of the premises) and overcrowding.

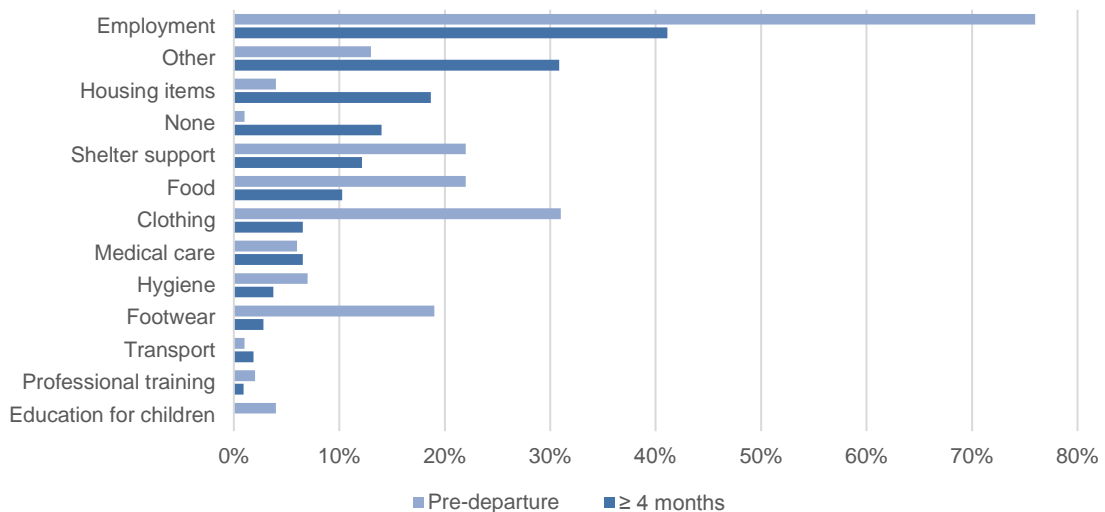
Figure 12: Changes in housing following relocation



Priority needs

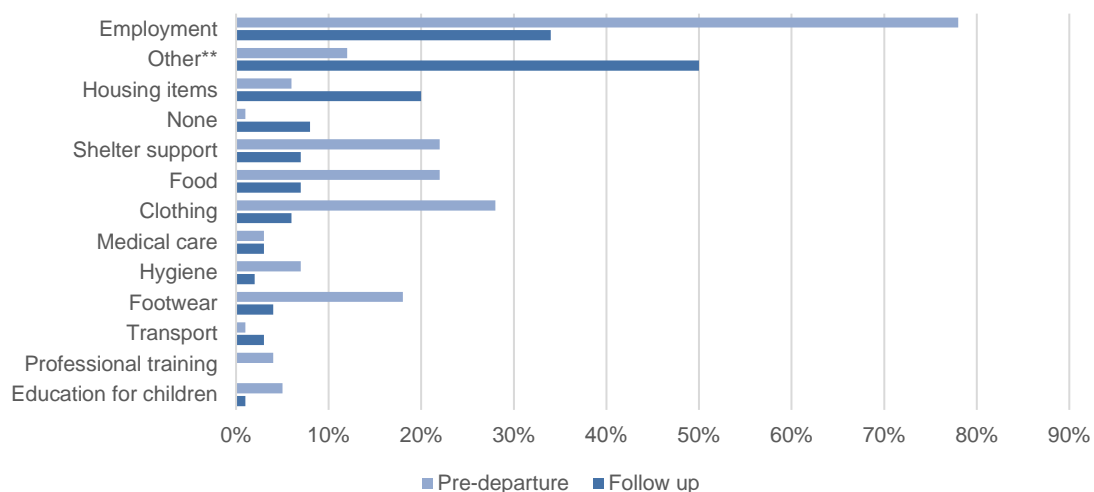
Respondents were asked what about the main priority needs of their households and the findings are presented in Figures 13 and 14 below comparing the full pre-departure and ≥ 4-month samples (13) and the households that participated in the pre-departure and follow-up samples (14).

Figure 13: Priority household needs across samples*



* Note that this question allowed for multiple selections if HHH mentioned more than one priority.

Figure 14: Changes in households' priority needs*



* Note that this question allowed for multiple selections if HHs mentioned more than one priority.

** In the follow-up, other needs included mainly to bring their relatives to the new host city (family reunification) and to find a house to rent on their own.

Key Informant concerns and suggestions for improvement of the *Interiorisation* Programme

Whilst acknowledging the success of various initiatives promoted by the *interiorisation* programme, key informants also reported many bottlenecks and pitfalls that they felt needed to be addressed so as to further improve the programme and ensure that participants have their needs properly met. Their suggestions are listed below.

Capacity Building of Public Servants

KIs acknowledged that frontline public service professionals including coordinators and their teams often felt ill-prepared for the arrival of Venezuelan PoCs. They indicated that providing capacity building would help sensitise frontline staff to the conditions experienced by arriving populations thereby supporting their ability to respond to identified needs. In addition suggestions were made to provide basic Spanish language courses as well as training on migrant rights and relevant laws protecting those rights. Following the example of one city, a KI mentioned that as a point of good practice, public service coordinators ought to visit “Operação Acolhida” in Boa Vista to develop a better understanding of the situation and to interact Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants prior to their arrival.

Pre-arrival Preparations

KIs further suggested supporting greater coordination between programme implementors and municipality policy-makers in advance of the arrival of PoCs to encourage formal institutional support towards a more efficient process of including Venezuelans into the local market. Furthermore, prior to the arrival of new migrants, KIs suggested that workshops could be organized to share the experiences of cities that had already received PoCs. It was mentioned that these workshops should facilitate the preparation of strategic plans as an output to support public managers that had yet to gain experience in supporting asylum seekers and migrants as part of the programme.

KIs mentioned that trainings and capacity building should be led by UNHCR in coordination and dialogue with federal and local governments as well as with local civil society organizations to plan joint strategies. One KI recounted the example of one department that had been caught unaware of the fact that new arrivals would be arriving, nor were they given any background about the specific needs of the incoming population such as mental and physical disabilities. As a result many difficulties and unnecessary challenges were faced as the department sought to adapt to the new demand. Other KIs also mentioned that they had only been made aware of the arrival of Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants when they started to seek the services of the Reference Centre. As a result of this perceived lack of communication between programme implementors and local service providers, KIs indicated that they

were forced to make *ad hoc* adaptations and interventions as opposed to well strategised plans and as a result, their actions contributed to an initial sense of frustration within their teams.

Labour Market Concerns

The integration of the Venezuelan PoCs into the local labour market was also an often cited concern amongst interviewed KIs. It was felt that coordination with the local municipality needed to be improved with the aim of creating stronger networks of actors able to offer livelihood opportunities to arriving populations. Equally important to KIs was the sensitisation of the local population to the plight of asylum seekers and migrants as cases of xenophobia are reportedly on the rise. For instance, one KI cited that local authorities should have been presented with the work profiles of arriving PoCs in order to assist preparations made to receive the arriving groups.

Another concern related not only to livelihood opportunities but also other aspects of *interiorisation*, is the fact that in one of the cities the KI reported that the number of Venezuelan arrivals was higher than expected, as the families of the men that were first relocated were reunited with them.

Living Conditions

The reported high numbers of voluntarily relocated PoCs in one of the cities also raised concerns about their living conditions, as a KI mentioned some of them were living in precarious accommodations. A suggestion presented was to improve the monitoring processes by which living conditions could be verified and institute a validation system prior to the approval of any family reunification, for instance. Furthermore, it was felt by KIs that the fact that many families arrive without the ability to be self-sustaining in terms of being able to afford their accommodation rents and initially depend exclusively on public and private support, raises concerns about the sustainability of the programme.

CONCLUSION

This report provides an analysis of the *Interiorisation* programme for Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants in Brazil, by establishing a baseline set of indicators and supporting qualitative information with the aim of evaluating how living conditions and vulnerabilities of participating Persons of Concern (PoCs) may have changed as a result of the programme. The report outlines key findings in terms of participating PoCs' demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, reasons to have opted for *interiorisation*, access to livelihood opportunities and to basic services (i.e. health, education, shelter and social support), integration within the new communities, and the extent to which participating PoCs' vulnerabilities have changed since their participation in the programme.

Constraints posed by the way in which the *Interiorisation* programme is implemented meant that a statistically representative study could not ultimately be completed and a proportionately balanced coverage of all four modalities (shelter-to-shelter, family reunification, work opportunities, and civil society-led opportunities) could not be achieved. As a result, findings should be interpreted as case-study evidence to identify trends that point to success stories and raise attention to potential risks.

The process of relocating Venezuelan asylum seekers and migrants across a country the size of Brazil is a remarkable undertaking with unique and highly diverse challenges given Brazil's own social, economic and political environment both nationally and at a micro-level within cities. Yet the findings of this research indicate that the *Interiorisation* programme offers participant households the opportunity to create a more stable, self-reliant existence outside of the state of Roraima. Across the breadth of indicators relocated households reported improvements – perhaps most importantly both in PoC's ability to find employment and improve their levels of income, but also in their ability to access basic public services. Potential areas of concern going forward include sustaining initial gains and ensuring that as relocation progresses the initial receptiveness by host communities does not turn to the detriment of both the hosts and hosted communities. Managing this delicate balance will remain the most important task of programme implementors. To this end, the suggestions provided by KIs that generously offered their time to be interviewed by the research team establish some interesting points of departure to support the development of strategies to mitigate these risks. Collaboration and open communication with recipient municipalities and their respective service providers will be key drivers to further success.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Household questionnaire

Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses
0.0 Introduction and consent ²⁹	Yes; No
0.1 Are you the head of your household?	Yes; No
0.1.a Are you the partner of the head of the household?	Yes; No
0.2 Enter enumerator name:	Eukaris Couttiller; Liseth Mata; Maria Molina; Luis Lopez; Other
0.2.a (If Other) Write the name of the enumerator:	text
0.3 In which state are you currently living?	Acre; Alagoas; Amapá; Amazonas; Bahia; Ceará; Distrito Federal (Brasília); Espírito Santo; Goiás; Maranhão; Mato Grosso; Mato Grosso do Sul; Minas Gerais; Pará; Paraíba; Paraná; Pernambuco; Piauí; Rio de Janeiro; Rio Grande do Norte; Rio Grande do Sul; Rondônia; Roraima; Santa Catarina; São Paulo; Sergipe; Tocantins
0.4 In which city are you currently living?	Boa Vista; Manaus; Pacaraima; São Paulo; Brasília; +Main cities where Venezuelans are being relocated; Other
0.4.a (If Other) Write the name of the city:	text
0.5 What is the name of your neighbourhood?	text
0.6 How long have your household been living in this city? (In months)	integer
0.7 Through which modality of the program will or was your household relocated?	Shelter to Shelter (UNHCR); Family Reunification (IOM); Civil Society (Caritas / Jesuits); Work (Armed Forces)
0.8 What was the main reason your household chose to register for relocation?	To have more livelihood opportunities; Improve quality of life; Better weather; Seek better health care; Protection issue; Seek safety; Family reunification; Other
0.8.a If other reason, please specify:	text
1.0 Do you identify as Male or Female?	Male; Female; Neither
1.1 What is your age?	integer
1.2 Are you living with a partner or spouse?	Yes; No
1.3 How many members of your family, including you, are currently living in the same accommodation/shelter as you?	(integers) Male 0-5; Female 0-5; Male 6-17; Female 6-17; Male 18-59; Female 18-59; Male 60+; Female 60+
1.4 What is the highest level of education attained by any member of your household?	Primary school; Secondary school; Undergraduate university; Post-graduate university; Technical diploma; College or specialized school diploma; None; Prefer not to say
1.5 Does any individual of your household identify as a member of an indigenous group?	Yes; No
2.0 In what kind of accommodation does your household currently live in?	Rented housing; Own house; Lent house; Makeshift housing; Street (incl. tent); Shelter managed by humanitarian actors; Shelter organized by a charity or community or church group; Other
2.0.a If other, specify:	text
2.1 In what kind of accommodation did your household live in prior to being relocated?	Rented housing; Own house; Lent house; Makeshift housing; Street; Shelter managed by humanitarian actors; Shelter organized by a charity or community or church group; Other
2.1.a If other, specify:	text
2.2 Has your household faced any issue with your current accommodation?	Yes; No
2.2.a If yes, What was the nature of the problem?	Overcrowding; Unsafe structure; No running water; Roof leaking water; Filtration; Poor sanitation; Eviction from house; Eviction from public places by local authorities; Poor ventilation; No electricity; Could not meet landlords' requirements; Irregular electric installation; Other

²⁹ Hi, my name is _____, and I represent REACH, a non-governmental organization based in Geneva that works in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the theme of the Venezuelan migration. We are conducting a research focused on gathering information about the persons that are going to or were already voluntarily relocated with the *Interiorisation* programme, with the objective of knowing their experiences. The result of this research will be shared with the humanitarian aid organizations so that they can use this information to improve aspects of the programme if needed. Your contact details have been shared by the organizations coordinating the Interiorization programme to which you have applied. Would you accept participating in this interview?

2.2.b If other, specify:	text
3.0 Do you or any member of your household currently earn an income?	Yes; No
3.0.a If yes, How many of your household members earn an income?	(integers) Boys 6-17; Girls 6-17; Man 18-65; Women 18-65; Man +65; Women +65
3.0.b What kind of work do you/they do?	Formal (with contract); Self-employed; Steady (same job but no contract - i.e. waitress, cleaner); Informal, day labour (job changes depending on what is available); Receive financial support from organizations or government; Begging
3.0.c How long after you arrived were you or a member of your household able to find employment?	integer
3.0.d Does it provide a steady monthly income?	Yes; Mostly; Rarely; No
3.0.e Does your household expect to keep this income source for the rest of the year?	Yes; No
3.0.f How many days do the employed members of your HH work per week?	7; 6; 5; <5
3.0.g How many hours do the employed members of your HH work per week?	<40hrs; 40hrs; 40-48hrs; >48hrs
3.0.h Have the members of your HH received all the salaries owed?	Yes; No
3.0.i Has any member of your HH been injured at work?	Yes; No
3.0.j Has any member of your HH experienced any other issue at work?	Yes; No
3.0.j1 What type of issue not previously covered have you experienced at work?	text
3.1 What is your household's total current monthly income in BRL?	integer
3.2 Does any member of your HH send regular remittances back to Venezuela?	Yes; No
3.2.a How many people in Venezuela rely on your support?	integer
3.3 What was your household's total monthly income before relocation in BRL?	integer
3.4 How many working age (18-65) members of your household currently seeking employment?	integer
3.5 What difficulties did / does your household face to find livelihood opportunities in your current city?	Protection issue; Qualifications not recognized; Unable to present properly (i.e. printing CVs, proper clothing, travel costs to interviews, etc.); Missing documentation necessary; Cannot find a relevant job; High competition; Language barrier; Insufficient jobs; Available jobs unsafe; Available jobs exploitative; No support to take care of their children; None; Other
3.5.a If other, specify:	text
3.6 What are the average costs of your household per month in BRL for the following categories?	(integers) Total; Food; Rent; Transport; Communication
3.7 Have your HH average costs increased since your relocation?	Increased ; Decreased ; Same
3.8 Does your household currently owe any debt?	Yes; No
3.8.a For what expenditure did you need to borrow money?	Healthcare costs; Cost of education; Additional family member arrival; Birth of child Travel; To pay rent / accommodation; Fees associated with documentation; Utilities (water, electricity and gas) Consumer goods (Mobile phone, TV, A/C); Food; Household items (Hygiene, Clothes, Furniture); Other
3.8.b If other, specify:	text
3.8.c If yes, With whom?	Bank; Money lender; Credit with shops; Informal loan (family and friends or community members); Prefer not to say; Other
3.8.d If other, specify:	text
4.0 Has any member of your HH received any donation of cash, food or non-food item (clothes and items for the house for example), in the past month?	Yes; No
4.0.a If yes, From whom?	UN; NGO; Church; I don't know; Other
4.0.b If other, specify:	text
4.1 Has any member of your HH received any donation of cash, food or non-food items (clothes and items for the house for example), in the month prior to relocation?	Yes; No
4.1.a If yes, From whom?	UN; NGO; Church; I don't know; Other
4.1.b If other, specify:	text

4.2 Has any member of your household sought social services from the Brazilian government?	Yes; No
4.2.a Which kind of government services you have sought?	Register to Federal programmes (Bolsa Família, Minha Casa Minha Vida, etc.); Psycho-social assistance; Child-care services; Legal assistance; Other
4.2.a1 If other, specify:	text
4.3 Has any member of your household had difficulties to access social services?	Yes; No
4.3.a What difficulties were faced in accessing social services from government institutions?	Distance / Transportation; Overcrowding; Lack of documentation; Insufficient knowledge/information; Other
4.3.a1 If other, specify:	text
5.0 Are there school-aged children (4-17 years old) in your household?	Yes (4-14); Yes (15-17); No
5.1 Which of your children attend school?	(integers) Male (4-14); Female (4-14); Male (15-17); Female (15-17)
5.2 What kind of school do they attend (formal or informal)?	Formal Informal
5.3 Did your household face difficulties to enroll your children in schools?	Yes; No
5.3.a What difficulties did you face in enrolling your children in school?	Lack of vacancy; Documentation; Distance/Transport; Lack of information; Other
5.3.a1 If other, specify:	text
6.0 Did any member of your household need to visit a healthcare facility in this city in the past 3 months?	Yes, UBS / SPA; Yes, Hospital; No
6.0.a If yes, which kind of service you have sought?	Medical consultation; Surgery; Distribution of medicines; Distribution of family planning methods; Vaccinations; Pre/- Ante-natal care services; Rapid tests; Medical home care; Dental service
6.1 Has any member of your household had difficulties to access health services?	Yes; No
6.1.a If yes, what were the main difficulties?	Lack of money to pay; Distance / Transportation; Lack of doctors; Overcrowding; Didn't know where to go; Lack of documentation; Lack of medicine; Other
6.1.a1 If other, specify:	text
6.2 Does any member of your household have a mental special need?	Yes; No
6.2.a If yes, are they getting the support / treatment they need?	Yes; No
6.3 Does any member of your household has a physical disability?	Yes; No
6.3.a If yes, are they getting the support / treatment they need?	Yes; No
7.0 Is your household supported by residents of your neighbourhood?	Yes; No; Prefer not to say
7.0.a If yes, by whom?	Venezuelans within local area; Brazilians within local area; Local community associations
7.0.b Can you give an example on how you have been supported by them?	Information; Donations of food or NFI; Support to find livelihood opportunities; Take in their house; Lend a place to stay; Lend money; Support with communication; Support with documentation; Other
7.0.b1 If other, specify:	text
7.1 Through which ways, if any, do you or members of your household currently participate in the local community?	No participation; Attend leisure/cultural events; Attend church/religious organisation events; Attend/participate in university events; Attend/participate in school events; Volunteer with local organization; Other
7.1.a If other, specify:	text
8.0 What are your household's current main priority needs?	Civil documentation; Legal documentation; Education for children; Employment; Food; Learn local language; Adult literacy classes; Medical care; Psychosocial support; Shelter support; Water and sanitation Hygiene; Housing items; Professional training; Footwear; Clothing; Communication; Transport; None; Other
8.0.a If other, specify:	text

9.0 What information, if any, do you think your household should have received before being relocated?	Public services' costs; Where they will live; Economic activities in the area; Livelihood opportunities in the area; Security in the area; Available social services; For how long the rent will be covered; Documentation to move within and outside the country; Study opportunities; Labour rights will be guaranteed; Location of schools; Location of health services; None; Other
9.0.a If other, specify:	text
10.0 (Supposing that the situation in Venezuela improves and you had the opportunity to go back) Would you still choose to remain in Brazil?	Yes; No
10.0 (If Yes) What is the main reasoning behind your answer?	Livelihood opportunities; Presence of family members Presence of friends; Planning return to Venezuela; Proximity to Venezuela; Access to basic services Seeking safety; Cost of life; Waiting Venezuela improvement; Other
10.0.a If other, specify:	text
10.0.c (If No) What is the main reasoning behind your answer?	No livelihood opportunities; Presence of family members in another country; Presence of friends in another country; Planning return to Venezuela; No access to basic services; No safety; High cost of life; Other
10.0.d If other, specify:	text

Annex 2: Key informant's questionnaire

Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses
1. Introduction and consent note ³⁰	Yes; No
2. What city is the KI based in?	Open answer
3. In which public sector do you work?	Open answer
4. What services does your department offer?	Open answer
5. What is the catchment area for those services?	Open answer
6. How would you rate the level of service provision your department is able to provide the community?	Very good ; Good ; Bad ; Very bad
6.a Why? Explain	Open answer
7. Has the work of your department in relation to the day-to-day provision of services changed significantly in the last few years?	Positive trend (improvement) ; Negative trend (reduction in quality / consistency of service); No major change
7.a Can you give some practical examples from the work of your unit that explain your answer?	Open answer
8. When did you notice an increase in Venezuelans using your department's service?	Open answer (e.g. month/year or do not know)
9. Do you consider the arrival of relocated Venezuelans to have caused a disruption to your department's ability to deliver services?	Yes; No
9.a (If yes) What services were disrupted?	Open answer
9.b (If yes) In what way?	Open answer
10. What kind of measures has your department had to implement to cope/manage with the new arrivals to your area?	Open answer
11. How has the local community responded to the arrival of relocated Venezuelans?	Positively (evidence of engagement by local community in support of Venezuelans) ; Negatively (evidence of friction between Venezuelans and host community); No response - same as always
11.a Can you give some practical examples that explain your answer?	Open answer
12. Has the local community benefited from the arrival of Venezuelans?	Yes ; No ; Not sure
12.a Can you give some practical examples that explain your answer?	Open answer
13. What do you know about the Interiorisation programme?	Good understanding ; Limited understanding ; Zero understanding
14. What degree of engagement do you have with the programme?	High (has direct contact with agencies that implement the interiorisation programme - UNHCR/IOM/Armed Forces/Civil Society Organizations - and is able to give input); Moderate (is kept informed about interiorisation by agencies that implement interiorisation or superiors); Low (all knowledge of interiorisation is via superiors / third party information - but is a service provider to Venezuelan migrants); None
15. Have you / your department had the opportunity to give input to the programme design and implementation?	Yes; No
15.a (If yes), To which aspect of the programme have you / has your department contributed?	Open answer
15.b (If no) Do you think you / your department should have been consulted?	Yes; No
15.c (If no), In what way? What would input / suggestions would you have given?	Open answer
16. Do you believe that the way the Interiorisation programme has been implemented has directly affected your ability to provide services to the area?	Yes negatively affected ; Yes positively affected ; Not affected

³⁰ Introduction and informed consent text: Hi, my name is _____ and I work for an international non-governmental organization based in Geneva called REACH. Here in Brazil REACH works in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the context of the Venezuelan migration. We are currently performing a study on the socioeconomic impact of the *Interiorisation* programme on the lives of the Venezuelan individuals or families who were relocated from Boa Vista to other cities throughout Brazil, which also includes an analysis of the change on access to basic services. The reason we are contacting you is that you represent a key service provision department in your city, which is hosting part of the relocated Venezuelans. We would like to ask you questions on how the influx of Venezuelans in your city or catchment area has influenced the service provision of your department and what was the overall perception of the host community towards the relocated migrants. The study is anonymous and confidential, which means your personal details will not be collected or shared. The information obtained through this conversation will be part of a more comprehensive report on the impact of the *Interiorisation* programme that will provide UNHCR and partner organizations evidence that will support them to better shape the programme if needed and provide a more effective humanitarian support to this population, so it is very important that all your answers are as honest as possible. Do you accept to take part in the study?

16.a How? Can you give some practical examples that explain your answer?	Open answer
17. Would you say that the services in your area have managed to successfully absorb the arrival of Venezuelans?	Yes; No
17.a Can you give some practical examples that explain your answer?	Open answer
18. Have you faced any issues with your ability to offer services specifically to members of the Venezuelan community?	Yes; No
18.a (If yes), What issues?	Open answer
18.b (If yes), How is it affecting your work?	Open answer
19. To what extent do you believe that the situation you are seeing within this area today are symptoms of the general situation in Brazil, or directly connected with the arrival of Venezuelans?	Directly linked to the arrival of the Venezuelans; Indirectly linked to the arrival of the Venezuelans; Not linked to the arrival of the Venezuelans
19.a Can you give some practical examples that explain your answer?	Open answer
20. How would you rate the degree to which relocated Venezuelans have successfully integrated here?	Very well; Well; Badly ; Very badly
20.a Can you give some practical examples that explain your answer?	Open answer
21. When you consider your work specifically, what do you believe will be your key challenges in the rest of 2019?	Funding shortfalls / budget gaps ; Lack of qualified personnel ; Delays in decision-making ; Unexpected changes to planning ; Security issues affecting ability to operate services ; Increased pressure / demand on existing capacity ; Old / damaged equipment (maintenance) ; Limited space for needed growth (real estate assets) ; Lack of materials / equipment ; Lack of assets for service delivery) ; High staff turnover ; Limited technical knowledge / development ; Other
21.a (If other), Specify:	Open answer
22. What about when you think of the general community, do you foresee any key challenges?	Yes; No
22.a (If yes), What challenges?	Overcrowding ; Crime ; Social tension (immigration) ; Growing poverty ; Social tension (inequality) ; Political tension ; Social tension (with public services) ; Reduction in services as a whole ; Reduced funding for community support ; Other
22.b (If other), Specify:	Open answer
23. If you could advise the managers of the Interiorisation programme on how it could be improved, what would you say to them?	Open answer

Annex 3: Guide for enumerators

Household face-to-face interviews prior to confirmed departure

- In order to try to balance the gender of the interviewees and to give the two higher representatives of a HH a choice on which of them will participate in the interview, the questionnaire was adapted to allow either the head of the HH or his/her partner to be interviewed and enumerators were instructed accordingly;
- Confirmation that single males or females travelling alone were also considered as a HH;

Follow-up and ≥ 4 months' interviews

- Same as above for gender balance and head of HH/partner options;
- Phone calls sampling:
 - Day 1: enumerators are presented with a randomised list of names and contact numbers. If in the first contact the interviewee cannot be reached by a direct phone call (either because he/she didn't answer or there was an automatic reply message), enumerators need to add the contact to WhatsApp and send an introductory message to try to make an appointment for the interview. If no reply, enumerators move to the next name in the list.
 - Day 2: enumerators try to contact again the interviewees that were not reached on the previous day in a different time of the day. If not successful, they keep moving to the next on the list.
 - Day 3: same as day 2 on trying to contact the participants not previously reached. If not successful, after the third try the participant is excluded from the contact list and enumerators continue moving down the list.
 - Day 4,5,6, etc.: enumerators keep trying to contact participants until the minimum number of interviews is achieved or the list is exhausted.