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NATIONAL ROUNDTABLES OF CONSULTATION WITH VENEZUELAN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES 2021: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Siparia



BACKGROUND

The Regional Protection Sector, in coordination with the national sectors in Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia and the Working Group with Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, developed a strategy in 2021 to strengthen the response to protection risks faced by Venezuela's indigenous peoples in host countries.

A total of 4 regional sessions were held with the participation of indigenous leaders and authorities in which 8 areas that impact indigenous peoples were identified:



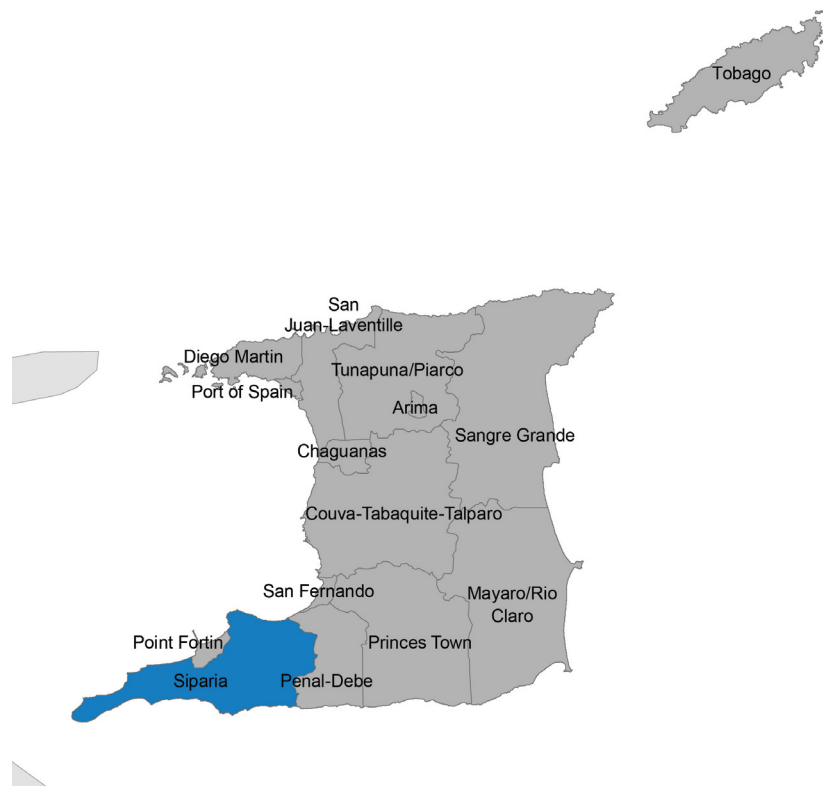
In order to identify impacts and proposals for each of these 8 areas between October and November 2021, 10 national roundtables were held (4 in Brazil, 1 in Guyana, 1 in Trinidad and Tobago and 4 in Colombia) with the participation of 168 delegates from 15 ethnic groups.

In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, the National Roundtable was held between November 7 and 9, 2021 with delegates from the Warao indigenous community.

In 2022, with the overall goal of advancing the response, the Regional Sector will organize a regional encounter with Venezuelan indigenous people, a capacity building course on leadership, and a virtual capacity building session for organizations that work with indigenous people.

The Sector will articulate with other thematic R4V Sectors to reach possible actions to mitigate risks.

This document is a close-up to the perception, knowledge, information that indigenous delegates have about each one of the 8 areas discussed. The impacts and proposals presented here are a transcription of what was mentioned by the participants during the sessions.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Regional Protection Sector would like to thank the member organizations of the National Sector, specifically UNHCR, Living Water Community, La Casita, Hearts Association, Santa Rosa Frist People, and IOM, for their support with the logistical preparation of the session and their support to all the advocacy actions developed in 2021.

We would also like to thank the indigenous leaders of the Warao People who participated in the National Roundtable for their availability, commitment to the situation faced by their communities and their courage.

This process of strengthening the protection needs of Venezuela's indigenous peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean is part of the Sector's commitment to promote a response to population groups that have been disproportionately impacted due to their ethnicity, occupation and/or status.

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“WE ARE NOT YOUR SLAVES. THE TIME OF SLAVERY HAS ENDED.”

Differentiated inclusion in regularization processes, obstacles with accessing documentation and applying for refugee status.

IMPACTS

- Lack of documents makes it difficult to access services such as health, education and job opportunities.
- Barriers to registering children born in TT due to:
 - I. Lack of understanding of procedures;
 - II. Lack of income to pay fines for late registration;
 - III. Lack of financial resources to travel to the capital when mothers give birth in Port of Spain but live-in other areas of the country (registration must take place where the baby is born);
 - IV. Inappropriate treatment by the authorities.
- Support from organizations and entities is insufficient.
- Xenophobia and different treatment by service providers because of their Warao identity.
- Information on services is confusing and not available in the Warao language.
- The UNHCR ID card is not sufficient to apply for procedures.
- The expiration of the expired Venezuelan identity card and UNHCR card exposes this population to detention, deportation or fines. There is a permanent concern of being deported.

PROPOSALS

- Awareness raising with service providers to understand the difficulties faced by the Warao and provide solutions for them
- Services that are exclusively dedicated to Venezuelan individuals
- In-person accompaniment during the registration of children born in TT.
- More accessible information: decentralized (available in places that are not just located in the capital) and produce in the Warao language.
- Simplified procedures.
- Financial support to cover costs related to the procedures.
- Explanations of differences between procedures in Venezuela vs. TT (how to register a child in VEN vs. TT)
- Investigate incidents of discrimination and exclusion from services.
- Renewal of documents.
- Access to migratory regularization.

Access to territory in host countries and access to adequate housing with decent living conditions that considers the cultural practices and traditions of indigenous peoples.

IMPACTS

- In Venezuela the land was flat and we were the most advanced Warao community in the whole region. We had high altitude land, where we could grow crops all year round, that's what we lived on. Here there is no land suitable for planting. Our territories were a source of work.
- Here they have taken us out of work quickly because the Warao people work fast and that is not good for their business.
- In Venezuela, the communities live by planting crops on suitable land. Here they live in shacks. Our living conditions have changed a lot.
- The raw materials for handicrafts are not available here.
- Here we have rented land and some families have invaded it to build shacks and stay there.
- In Trinidad and Tobago, some Warao families have met foreigners who allow them to plant on their land and in return charge them rent.
- There are invasions in high-risk areas due to rains and landslides, but so far no threats of eviction have been received.
- Our own huts have been built using materials from the region.
- In Venezuela, we received materials from the government to build our homes. In TT we pay rent.
- Warao families, when they can, send remittances to their families in Venezuela so that they can work the land they left behind.
- It is not easy for Warao families to find housing because the English do not want a lot of noise and do not rent their properties to families with children.
- If they do not have documents, the Warao people cannot rent houses
- In TT you have to find a way to pay the rent by selling coconuts.
- In the shelters in Trinidad and Tobago you live with Creole families and that is not easy. There are conflicts.
- Land was available, but not all families contributed, which has generated many conflicts.
- Government assistance to the Warao generated a significant amount of dependence and fractures in the community and within indigenous organizations.
- Some people have territories, others do not.
- In Venezuela, as the situation changed there were robberies and the arrival of Creoles from other parts of the country who stole things from Warao families.

PROPOSALS

- Access to land and materials in order to generate income through traditional activities, such as handicrafts.
- Access to decent housing for each of the families. Indigenous people are not used to living in shacks or to receiving food in sacks once a month.
- Identify the territories of the Tushaw people in Trinidad and Tobago so that Warao who can work, help them with their crops and generate a share of the profits.
- Identify land for the Warao to settle and build decent housing.
- Establish contact with indigenous authorities in Trinidad and Tobago so that negotiations related to access to territory can be carried out. Advocate and evaluate options.
- Conduct a census of Warao families that are available to work the land and live in these ceded territories.
- Arima Project: We are not your slaves, the time of slavery has passed. Lourdes, an indigenous chief in TT conducted a census and provided firewood, but this was stolen.
- Contact with the relevant entities in order to build alternative settlements that respond to their territorial needs.
- Access to credit for home purchase or access to land
- Regulate agreements between Warao and English Indians to avoid exploitation.
- Labor census conducted by the government to identify alternatives for families and prevent labor exploitation. There are Warao people who have professional qualifications and should be able to work in their professional area (nurses, teachers).
- It is necessary to implement a project that is only for Warao people that is located on ranches and is close to water (river, sea) and the mountains. There is a need to facilitate free access to education and provide alternatives to improve and strengthen the Warao culture.
- Facilitate access to territory and basic services without the Warao having to pay rent.
- Actions to maintain community life and community principles, including the holding of community dinners.
- In the case of shelters, Warao families must be separated from Creole families because they have very different customs.
- Support planting processes on land rented by indigenous people and establish marketing and self-sustainability routes.
- Provide support with food for breeding animals and raw materials to make hammocks, as well as support to obtain permits for the sale of hammocks.
- Identify available land and set up a housing project for indigenous families, promoting initiatives to make and sell and acquire permits to be able to sell items in the street (hammocks, wooden items, jewelry).
- Conduct a census of skills in order to promote artistic initiatives for the self-sustainability of the community.
- Distribution of tools and provision of materials to build houses.

Risks to indigenous peoples linked to the presence of armed actors and organized crime groups using a differential approach through development/support of community strategies to mitigate these risks.

IMPACTS

- Irregular entry to the country and fear of detention and deportation for not having entered in a regular manner.
- Risks on the migratory route: police presence, lack of seaworthy boats.
- There are women who had already been brought to work in bars in Trinidad and Tobago by human trafficking networks. They are exploited and under threat and include both indigenous and non-indigenous women and minors.
- In Venezuela these women are offered jobs in companies and are “hired”. The traffickers look for them in different parts of Venezuela.
- The traffickers also target Venezuelans who migrate in boats. They kidnap them and sell them to the owners of bars and prostitution houses.
- During the journey, women face attempted sexual abuse and are under threat.
- There have been reports of murders by the people who bring them to Trinidad and Tobago in the (indigenous) boats.
- Trips are paid via wire transfer and sometimes they are also paid with hammocks.
- There is a culture of silence due to high levels of fear. People do not report these incidents due fear and direct threats made to their families.
- There is a presence of gangs (Venezuelan Creoles) who have stayed in the shelter and when they were expelled they moved into an abandoned house. They use drugs in the abandoned buildings.
- The Creoles make threats and intimidate the children of the Warao in the shelter when they are drunk.
- Children living in the shelter say they do not feel safe there, they feel threatened.
- There have been more risks for the Waraos living with Creoles than with Trinidadians.
- The Creoles are bringing a lot of minors to TT and prostituting them.
- Risks of mistreatment/abuse of children in the shelter.
- The Waraos have no knowledge about access to justice and they do not receive any answers when they make enquiries. When the Waraos try to file complaints about at-risk situations, the threat is not taken into account.
- The Warao feel threatened/obligated to stay in the shelter and receive the threat of losing everything if they leave.
- There has been information about possible kidnappings of children and adolescents and the sale of children and adolescents brought from Venezuela. They are sold for sexual exploitation and illegal adoption processes. Adolescents and adults contact people they know in Venezuela, asking them to identify girls and bring them to Trinidad to sexually exploit them.
- Some minors are deceived in Venezuela. One was studying in high school and a classmate was paid to get girls. She had been told that she was going to travel and work, a car took her from her home and then the police recovered her.
- Warao men are also brought to TT and exploited for labor on farms.
- Marijuana consumption is legal in Trinidad and Tobago, but children are exposed to it, which did not happen in Venezuela. Other adults and young people give them their first try and they become addicted.
- The prostitution situation is managed by organizations. People do not get involved trying to extricate women out of fear.

- On the migratory route there was a presence of union members who rob, rape and mistreat people. Punta Pescador (Venezuela) is controlled by the unions.
- It is dangerous to report these crimes because everyone knows each other and there is complicity and corruption in government authorities in both countries (they have information about who is travelling and what they carry), which increases the risk.
- The strategy used by the trafficking networks for identifying people is to offer money and promise very good working conditions, which means that people are tricked into illicit jobs.
- It is not possible to file a complaint because of retaliation and persecution.
- The kidnapping of female adolescents aged 14-15 years old for prostitution occurs in Trinidad.
- There have been reports of robbery, kidnapping and homicide on the streets of Trinidad.
- There are cases of the disappearance of women and adolescents.
- There is a lot of marijuana consumption that causes bad behavior, even among Warao adolescents and men.

PROPOSALS

- Establish surveillance and security mechanisms in the shelters.
- Found an organization to prevent identified risks and mitigate those effects.
- Increase protection for those at risk.
- Strategies for exiting human trafficking networks with protection and security criteria in coordination with the government and incorporating access to GBV mechanisms.
- Workshops and preventive actions with the youth population to prevent them from falling victim to trafficking networks and being exploited and abused.
- Dissemination of preventive messages in Venezuela through different media outlets to prevent people becoming victims of human trafficking networks.
- Equip community members with tools for conflict resolution so that they can act as mediators in the shelter and reduce tensions between Warao and Creole families.
- Strengthen organizations to reduce these risks
- Receive training on government entities/authorities, how to access justice and alternative legal advice.
- Develop community protection mechanisms that are based on the traditions, structure and practices of communities.
- Raise awareness among Creole and Trinidadian people about the situation faced by the Warao peoples, their culture and traditions.
- Strategies to control risk, threat and discrimination scenarios.
- Provide English courses so that Warao people can go to public institutions and access alternatives for risk prevention.
- Strengthen the role of parents so that they are aware of the situations faced by their children and help them avoid danger. Identify risk factors (companies, street, if they have money, etc.).
- Increased oversight by authorities of migration routes and networks transporting people from Venezuela.
- Share testimonies with those who have experienced these situations with communities to prevent others from experiencing the same.
- Establish mental health services and ethnically focused care protocols for GBV survivors and victims in Trinidad and Tobago, as well as safe houses to avoid persecution and threat.
- Community protection strategies:
 - I. Conduct censuses of Warao communities;
 - II. Reporting routes for abducted, missing and disappeared persons;

- III. Contact telephone numbers for reporting these situations to the authorities (secure focal points).
- Convene the Warao community in TT to define joint and organized actions and sign an agreement to manage the situation.
- Form a community among all of the Waraos and approach the indigenous leaders of Trinidad to ask for land and look for alternatives for the Warao families.
- Form a community with Waraos who want to work, are healthy and are not addicted to drugs in order to avoid the risks that have been identified.
- Recover the Warao's internal regulations, adapt them and implement them to mitigate the risks faced by the community.
- Recover the figure of the Community Commissioner and use it to resolve conflicts that are arising.
- Identify possible Community Commissioners in Trinidad and Tobago, bring them together, discuss the situation, establish agreements regarding the management of certain situations and the prevention of possible risks, hold censuses, establish internal regulations and coordinate strategies with Trinidadian indigenous leaders.



Intimate partner violence, risks related to custody processes, threats and obstacles for the exercising of leadership.

IMPACTS

- Violence and mistreatment of women due to the dominance and misogyny of the Warao culture.
- Violence in the community due to alcohol, selfishness, jealousy, etc.
- Trafficking in minors.
- Sale of minors for marriage.
- Violence against the LGBTQI community.
- Mistreatment and abuse in the workplace.
- Cultural beliefs in which the isolation of girls during their first menstrual period is practiced.
- Discrimination between different Venezuelan communities (Creole and Waraos).
- Psychological violence to exert dominance over the indigenous community.
- Practices of violence by criminal organizations that intimidate and physically and psychologically subdue the community. Local gangs arm the Waraos to attack the rest of the indigenous community physically and psychologically.
- Control and abuse of women by Warao men.
- Partner violence when an individual tries to exert control over the relationship.
- Prostitution and sexual exploitation of minors by their parents.

PROPOSALS

- Awareness raising workshops for men on gender-based violence.
- Empowerment workshops for female victims of domestic violence
- Promote the distribution of information on the defense and protection of victims of violence.
- Promote protection mechanisms for girls and adolescents.
- Meetings in which rules of coexistence, communication and respect for others are explained.
- Create integration programs to generate empathy and avoid exclusion.
- Teaching new hygiene habits to avoid mistreatment and torture
- There is a transfer of traditions through collective history and identity, but not in day to day practice.
- Presence of authorities willing to listen and respond to situations of violence in indigenous communities.
- Creation of an organization that provides direct assistance for complaints, defense and follow-up with authorities and participation in local judicial processes.
- Effective communication workshops for couples.
- Couples sessions with psychologists and marriage counselors from the churches
- Information workshops on local legislation, support organizations and advocacy groups.
- Open access channels to report parents who still sell their children.

Specific risks for special protection groups such as women, children, adolescents and youth, members of the LGBTQI community in host countries, mitigation alternatives and access to community and institutional protection mechanisms. There is a need to address risks for people living and working on the street, drug use, gender-based violence, recruitment, use and involvement by illegal armed groups, illegal adoptions and custody processes in mixed-race marriages.

IMPACTS

- People with medical conditions:
 - I. Cannot buy medicine;
 - II. Cannot work;
 - III. Threat to food safety;
 - IV. Medical conditions that become serious due to lack of medical care;
 - V. No money to pay expenses, inability to generate income (impacts the whole family).
- Elderly people who take care of their grandchildren (caregivers):
 - I. Elderly and sick people;
 - II. Separation of families to generate income.
- Women with young children who are victims of violence and have a partner from Trinidad who threatens to harm them or take them to the police. These women are repressed and afraid to speak out and report their situation.
- Language. People who do not speak English and have no one to support them.
- Adolescents who are alone, have no support and cannot organize themselves
- Pregnant women who have no information on how to receive medical care / no money to pay for pregnancy and baby expenses.
- Unemployed single mothers who have no way to support their children and no one to support them. They do not speak English and have no official record with the TT government.
- Large families (with many children) face difficulties with obtaining housing because landlords do not allow many people to live in each house. They distribute family members across different houses of acquaintances.
- Warao people who work in the informal economy (without being registered with the Government of TT) are victims of labor exploitation, do not speak English, do not know how or where to report this exploitation and are afraid of reporting their employers.

PROPOSALS

- Medical support in the community to accompany non-English speakers and take them to medical appointments. This will be facilitated through the leadership of an organization. Community members would receive training to provide assistance and advice/guidance for medical procedures/processes.
- Institutional assistance programs to meet the basic needs of vulnerable people who do not have the (physical) capacity to generate income.
- Legal support to accompany/advise victims and help them access the justice system.
- “Safe shelter” options coordinated by an organization for victims of violence and their children.
- Organizational and English teaching programs for members of the Warao indigenous community. This should include translators and take into account the Warao native language. These programs should be free and easily accessible, oral-based and require little time.

- Establish an organization for young adolescents that provides training, guidance and sports activities in order to prevent delinquency. This will include vocational education.
- More information (in Warao) for pregnant women and translators at medical centers.
- Medical accompaniment options.
- Advocacy to reduce discrimination and ensure access to medium-sized health centers
- Options for childcare in remote areas with institutional support. Provide childcare spaces and resources to facilitate participation in projects that empower mothers.
- Women should be included in the government's childcare options.
- Alternatives should be offered for these families in places where they can access decent living conditions.
- Inform and provide training to people from the Warao community so that they can help and represent or accompany their fellow Waraos when accessing the relevant protection and defense agencies. Support the Waraos to feel more confident speaking in public and representing their own people.
- Carry out advocacy actions with international support agencies demanding legal regulations so that "migrants" in Trinidad and Tobago earn wages that are equal to those of nationals.
- Create a Warao organization that can advocate for their rights and Warao leaders can represent their community.
- While cannot access work permits and fair working conditions, support the community through self-employment projects. Provide work material, saws and other tools.
- Support the Warao to establish their own cooperative organizations.
- Advocacy actions with the government to rent the Warao land so that they can access agricultural production livelihoods.



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Income-generating alternatives linked to the traditional and cultural practices of the peoples, as well as bilingual/trilingual education systems that contribute to the preservation of indigenous peoples. Incorporate indigenous teachers into the education system and guarantee both basic primary and secondary education and alternatives to facilitate access to higher education. Develop pathways for gaining employment that take into account traditional practices.

IMPACTS

LIVELIHOODS

- Difficulties with obtaining raw materials for handicrafts (the Moriche palm is sacred and endangered in Trinidad).
- TT does not have the tools and land required for growing crops like in Venezuela.
- Increased unemployment due to lack of documents and language skills, etc.
- Lack of equipment and resources as a means for new ventures in the areas of food, sewing, manicuring, handicrafts, construction, plumbing, masonry, livestock raising and others.
- Lack of knowledge about the possibility of having professional qualifications recognized in Trinidad.
- There is a need to access transport and learn how to sell the goods produced by the Waraos.
- It is important to guarantee Warao people access to job opportunities because they do not have work permits and cannot obtain employment.
- People want to buy our products with the price they decide on, without valuing our labor and overhead costs. They take advantage of our situation.

EDUCATION

- Difficulty with mastering, speaking and communicating in English, the local language.
- Differences in the educational systems between TT and Venezuela.
- Lack of validation and certification of Venezuelan studies in Trinidad and Tobago
- The validity or certification of educational programs is only intermittently available in Trinidad.
- Warao children and adolescents are not in formal education.
- Lack of furniture and equipment for small Warao schools.
- Parents are not interested in their children's education and do not help with their homework
- We feel that Warao children do not enjoy the right to access education that Trinidadians do enjoy.
- Some school-age children who attend school do not have enough to eat.

PROPOSALS

LIVELIHOODS

- Obtain permits to harvest moriche palm.
- Look for other natural alternatives to replace traditionally used raw materials and make crafts.
- Provide loans and financing for agricultural and fishing projects, among others.
- Seek new ways for the Warao to be self-sustainable and generate their own employment and income.
- Deliver workshops and training in business and other applicable areas.
- Provide workshops that support the Warao to access employment with information on how to prepare a CV and how to apply for jobs.
- Support the development of transportation, advertising and marketing strategies with workshops delivered by social organizations and UNHCR.
- Identify the skills of the Warao population and help them obtain employment or start small businesses.
- Strengthen livelihoods projects
- Empowerment workshops to strengthen Warao people's self-esteem, leadership and skills.
- Obtain permits and learn about how to obtain permits to sell food, handicrafts or any other product in Trinidad.
- Urge the government to grant work permits to the Warao people who because this would facilitate their access to the labor market.
- Carry out market research and identify average prices to inform the selling of products in Trinidad.

EDUCATION

- Regular and free English courses for children, teenagers and adults.
- Guidance and training for teachers on how to adapt to a trilingual education system
- Inform people how they can certify the studies they obtained in Venezuela in order to access education in TT.
- Identify the scope and validity of these programs
- Urge the TT government to recognize and incorporate children into local educational programs.
- Conduct new censuses of Warao children and young people who are of school age.
- Strengthen alternative educational programs such as LWC, Doware and others.
- Deliver workshops for parents on the importance of supporting their children's education, encouraging them to be involved and responsible.
- Enforce international law on free education for children
- Urge the TT government to take into account and respect education for the Warao population by including them in programs.
- There is a need to ensure the presence of Warao language facilitators for children and parents, especially when they are mixed-race families (Creole and Warao).
- Create school meal programs for school-age children (served in the school cafeteria).

Shelter entry/exit strategies, consultation processes, community and organizational processes, internal regulations and self-governance and self-determination systems; intra- and intercultural conflict management.

IMPACTS

COMMUNITY / COEXISTENCE

- That there is no unity.
 - No communication between neighbors.
 - There are no agreements within the community.
 - People do not meet and talk to solve problems and set goals as a community.
 - Lack of recognition of the Warao culture and customs.
- Problems with the coexistence between Venezuelan Creoles and Trinidadians.
 - People feel fearful about coexistence.
 - People feel discriminated against.
 - Lack of consideration in the community
 - I. Bad marriages.
 - II. Everyone thinks of themselves.
 - III. Individuality, not community

LEADERSHIP

- There are no leaders to organize actions or solve problems.
 - There are no English speaking Warao representatives who can communicate with the government and communities in Trinidad on behalf of the interests of the Warao people.
- There are no people to take responsibility
 - I. Lack of motivation.
 - II. Lack of support from government organizations.

LANGUAGE

- Warao people don't speak English.
- People cannot communicate.

PROPOSALS

COMMUNITY / COEXISTENCE

- Que se organicen reuniones en la comunidad
- Para que la gente pueda comunicarse entre ellos de buena manera (mesas de comunicación)
 - I. Buscar soluciones para problemas
 - II. Ponerse de acuerdo
 - III. Establecer metas en común
- Crear comunidades de solo personas Warao
- Reconocimiento del Warao y su situación (por locales, organizaciones, el gobierno)
- Apoyo de organizaciones para resolver problemas internos de la comunidad
- Organización de consejo comunal/asociación de vecinos

LEADERSHIP

- Que hagan líderes en las comunidades que organicen acciones que busquen soluciones, que sean representantes de las comunidades
- Líderes que faciliten la comunicación y creen mejor convivencia.

LANGUAGE

- Representantes que sepan inglés
- Cursos de inglés para todos
- Mejorar las relaciones con los locales.



Victimization, discrimination and stigmatization, community response channels, levels of awareness of the current situation faced by Venezuela's indigenous peoples, the causes of their migration, skills, traditions and capacities.

IMPACTS

- Trauma (short and long term).
- Problems with mental health, fear, depression and PTSD.
- Loss of language, language, culture and native practices .
- People who feel worthless, dehumanized and have experienced a loss of dignity.
- Lack of opportunities for self-improvement.
- Girls' growth, values and behaviors have been affected.
- People are forced to do things they don't want to do.
- Installation of a culture of fear.
- Internalization of racist/oppressive ideas.
- People are forced to take risks.
- Discrimination and rAREAction worsen the other issues and limit access to land, opportunities, education, detention, etc.

PROPOSALS

- Education: guidelines and awareness raising at community and national levels.
- Access to justice, lawyers, humanitarian organizations, etc.
- Language exchanges, music exchanges, food exchanges, arts and sports exchanges, events, workshops, etc.
- Access to land, territories and appropriate opportunities.
- Safe spaces and focal points in the community.
- Joint projects with people from Trinidad and Tobago in health, environment, sustainability, etc.
- Psychosocial counseling.
- Engage more parliamentarians and organizations such as Living Water Community La Casita in this process.



**“IT HITS YOU LIKE A BREEZE, AN
INTOXICATION... I WAS VERY HAPPY.”**

AVAILABLE RESOURCES ON THE RESPONSE TO THE SITUATION OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF VENEZUELA

STRATEGIC AND PROTECTION ANALYSIS DOCUMENTS:

Use the icons to access the information.



Sector's Strategy for Indigenous



Reports



Consults



Virtual Library

ADVOCACY ACTIONS

HIGH LEVEL FORUM ON THE SITUATION OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF VENEZUELA

Use the icon to access the video



- [Eñepa cultural video in Colombia](#)
- [Inga cultural video in Colombia](#)
- [Wayuu cultural video in Colombia](#)
- [Yupka and Inga cultural video in Colombia](#)
- [Yupka and Wayuu cultural video in Colombia](#)
- [Warao cultural video in Trinidad and Tobago](#)
- [Warao cultural video in Guyana](#)

HIGH-LEVEL SIDE EVENT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CONFERENCE IN SOLIDARITY WITH REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS FROM VENEZUELA

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