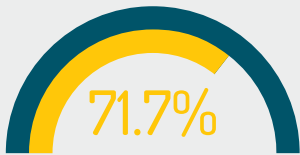




FOOD SECURITY

R4V Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela

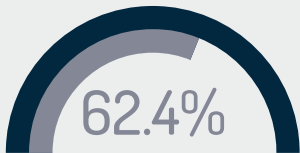
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PEOPLE IN NEED
6.90 M

PEOPLE TARGETED
2.11 M

PEOPLE REACHED
1.51 M



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS
\$ 283.17 M

BUDGET RECEIVED*
\$ 176.61 M

UNMET*
\$ 106.56 M

REPORTING PARTNERS
38

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**
98

DONORS
9

POPULATION TARGETED AND REACHED, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT AND FUNDING



BRAZIL

79.4 K PEOPLE TARGETED • \$16.21 M BUDGET RECEIVED

471 K PEOPLE REACHED • \$1.36 M UNMET



CHILE

50.6 K PEOPLE TARGETED • \$3.57 M BUDGET RECEIVED

21.5 K PEOPLE REACHED • \$594.5 K UNMET



COLOMBIA

1.58 M PEOPLE TARGETED • \$173.09 M BUDGET RECEIVED

1.24 M PEOPLE REACHED • \$115.50 M UNMET



ECUADOR

264.8 K PEOPLE TARGETED • \$39.97 M BUDGET RECEIVED

132.5 K PEOPLE REACHED • \$27.63 M UNMET



PERU

381.4 K PEOPLE TARGETED • \$45.37 M BUDGET RECEIVED

247.7 K PEOPLE REACHED • \$30.83 M UNMET



CARIBBEAN

11.9 K PEOPLE TARGETED • \$1.49 M BUDGET RECEIVED

1.8 K PEOPLE REACHED • \$393.8 K UNMET



CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO

8.1 K PEOPLE TARGETED • \$1.22 M BUDGET RECEIVED

2.3 K PEOPLE REACHED • \$30.2 K UNMET



SOUTHERN CONE

29.7 K PEOPLE TARGETED • \$2.08 M BUDGET RECEIVED

5.2 K PEOPLE REACHED • \$273.0 K UNMET



* Funding information as reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This may not accurately represent all funds actually attributed to each sector or country of the RMRP response, as unarmarked funds from donors may not be reported to FTS with a sector or country designation at the time of receipt by RMRP partners. More information about the RMRP 2022 funding [here](#).

** This includes RMRP appealing partners that are also implementing activities, as well as implementing partners that are not appealing partners. For this reason, it is recommended to quote partner figures separately and not sum the number of partners, as this would double-count implementing partners that are also reporting activities.

SITUATION

According to the 2022 RMNA (Refugees and Migrants Needs Assessment), 53 per cent (3.16 million) of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in the region were severely or moderately affected by food insecurity). Food insecurity increased significantly for the most vulnerable people in Latin America and the Caribbean since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, creating additional challenges to meet their essential needs. The region presents the highest gender gap of food insecurity between men and women, at 11.3 per cent. The RMNA also highlighted an increase in the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet, with the average cost of a healthy diet at USD 3.89 per person per day, the highest cost compared to other regions.

For example, in Colombia, as reported in the RMNA, refugees' and migrants' coping strategies to deal with food insecurity included reducing their number of daily meals, consuming less nutritious food, begging and/or selling their productive assets. Seventy-nine per cent of those in-transit and 28 per cent of those engaging in pendular movements resorted to such strategies to meet their most basic food requirements. Similarly, in Peru, 45 per cent reported that their food situation had deteriorated over the last year, and 3 out of 4 refugees and migrants indicated that they were frequently adopting negative coping strategies. Inflation, high production costs and below-average harvests help explain the deterioration of the food security situation in the region.

RESPONSE

In 2022, Food Security Sector partners assisted over 1.5 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela, Colombian returnees, and members of host communities across the region, reaching 71.7 per cent of the target population of the Sector. The majority (53 per cent) were reached through Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPC) (CVA), making the Food Security Sector the largest provider of cash-based transfers in the R4V response.

The CVA modality was combined with complementary activities to offer sustainable livelihoods opportunities to refugees and migrants as well as facilitate their socio-economic integration in rural, peri-urban and urban areas. Complementary activities implemented by Food Security partners included the delivery of key messages and information (on nutrition, protection, family economy), the provision of life skills trainings, and support for immediate livelihood development or restoration. In addition, CVA was a relevant tool for addressing immediate and short-term food security needs of in-transit populations.

Food Security partners also distributed in-kind food kits to refugee and migrant households and in-transit populations as well as hot meals through community canteens and schools attended by refugees and migrants.

LESSONS LEARNED

In 2023, the Food Security Sector intends to gather and analyze additional data on the relationship between food insecurity and human mobility. This information will be used to inform on how to better tackle the food crisis in the region, through detailed information on the food insecurity situation across different countries and its impact on the most vulnerable refugee and migrant groups, such as indigenous peoples, children, and women.

To respond to changing movement dynamics and emerging needs, the Food Security Sector will strengthen its strategies and response approaches tailored to the specific needs of the refugee and migrant population and host communities. Assistance to populations in-destination or recently arrived in the host countries will be complemented with efforts to improve socio-economic integration. While food assistance to in-transit populations will focus on covering immediate basic needs.

An additional priority in 2023 will be reinforcing national social protection systems to ensure refugees and migrants are included, as part of an inclusive shock-responsive social protection strategy.