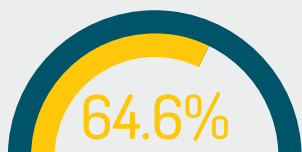




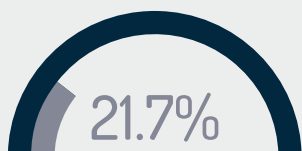
PROTECTION



PEOPLE IN NEED
6.84 M

PEOPLE TARGETED
1.29 M

PEOPLE REACHED
832.1K



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS
\$ 219.82 M

BUDGET RECEIVED*
\$ 47.61 M

UNMET*
\$ 172.21 M



REPORTING PARTNERS

64



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

165



DONORS

13

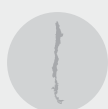
POPULATION TARGETED AND REACHED, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT AND FUNDING



BRAZIL

93.5 K \$ 6.58 M

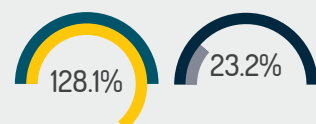
83.6 K \$ 2.30 M



CHILE

40.1 K \$ 10.80 M

51.3 K \$ 2.50 M



COLOMBIA

502.9 K \$ 78.64 M

476.5 K \$ 18.19 M



ECUADOR

431.1 K \$ 43.69 M

121.9 K \$ 10.52 M



PERU

299.9 K \$ 45.64 M

126.9 K \$ 10.18 M



CARIBBEAN

66.7 K \$ 14.54 M

33.3 K \$ 2.72 M



CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO

19.4 K \$ 7.01 M

19.0 K \$ 163.6 K



SOUTHERN CONE

34.1 K \$ 9.35 M

16.3 K \$ 1.02 M



* 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

In 2022, refugees and migrants from Venezuela continued to face significant protection risks, mostly linked to their lack of legal status and difficulties accessing existing legal stay arrangements. Some population groups faced disproportionate impacts (including indigenous peoples, evicted persons, sex workers, youth, pregnant and lactating women), creating new demands for specialized services, in addition to renewed onward movements.

Moreover, the presence of irregular armed actors and organized crime further aggravated [protection risks](#), including sexual and labour exploitation in the context of illegal economies, torture, violence, extortion and enforced or involuntary disappearance. Protection risks along the Urabá-Darien route increased as a result of greater exposure to sexual harassment and violence, disappearances and cases of extortion by illegal armed [groups](#). In the Caribbean region, refugees and migrants from Venezuela (including indigenous persons) faced risks related to labour and sexual exploitation; discrimination and limited access to protection and assistance services (in [Guyana](#) and [Trinidad and Tobago](#)).

The right to adequate housing was also affected, with Venezuelans facing significant challenges to pay rent in host countries, confronting risks of [eviction](#). Refugees and migrants in an irregular situation were disproportionately exposed to serious protection risks and human rights violations, with fear of deportation constituting a significant barrier to access protection and socioeconomic inclusion.

Temporary Protection and legal stay programmes such as regularization initiatives reached more than 2.5 million Venezuelans in [Colombia](#), with 1.6 million obtaining documentation. [Ecuador](#) launched its own regularization programme in September 2022, reaching out to more than 146,000 Venezuelans, of whom 26,000 had already obtained legal stay documents.

RESPONSE

In 2022, the Protection Sector reached 832,126 refugees and migrants from Venezuela and host community members with protection-related assistance and specialized services in all 17 countries, representing 64.6 per cent of its target population.

Protection Sector partners promoted access to territory, asylum procedures and regularization initiatives through advocacy with governments across the region as well as through direct assistance to refugees and migrants. For example, to support ongoing registration and regularization in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, partners provided technical support to governments and legal assistance and CVA to refugees and migrants from Venezuela. Orientation and legal counselling activities,

including case management, was also offered to refugees and migrants across all national and sub-regional platforms. To respond to increasing needs of mental health support, and in collaboration with Health Sector actors, partners provided specialized psychosocial support services, including in Panama and Peru.

To enhance the overall protection environment across the region, Protection Sector partners engaged in capacity-building with partners and diverse protection actors. For example, in the Southern Cone training was provided to various response actors to reinforce a protection and human-rights based approach and the integration of gender, age and diversity in all programming.

To strengthen protection analysis, the Regional Sector conducted various studies and assessments of protection needs in 2022. This included an [analysis](#) and identification of emergent protection risks linked to contexts of conflict, criminal violence and human rights violations (“doble afectación”), developed jointly with the Child Protection and Human Trafficking and Smuggling Sub-sectors. The Sector also developed a [regional survey](#) on protection risks associated with housing, land and property (HLP) rights in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, including 615 Venezuelan refugee and migrant households. A [joint protection analysis](#) was conducted with 22 partners in Colombia and the Human Mobility Group in Panama, to enhance protection responses and adjust strategic interventions along the Urabá-Darien route, including the mitigation of existing risks. Communication pieces were produced to raise awareness on protection risks faced by indigenous refugees and migrants from Venezuela.

Finally, the Regional Protection Sector conducted advocacy with Special Rapporteurs (SR) from both the UN and the Inter-American Human Rights Systems, including on violence against indigenous women and girls, trafficking in persons and modern forms of slavery.

LESSONS LEARNED

Despite reporting receiving only 21.7 per cent of the required funding, the Protection Sector reached 64.4 per cent of its target population in 2022. Nevertheless, as a result of funding shortages, the Sector faced difficulties meeting important protection needs of refugees and migrants, and producing expected products and protection analysis.

To ensure coherent and efficient responses, in 2023 the Protection Sector will strengthen links and relations with national coordination mechanisms as well as other R4V sectors and working groups. The Sector will also develop strategies to increase the participation and voice of local actors, supporting localization through technical support and resource mobilization.