

BRAZIL



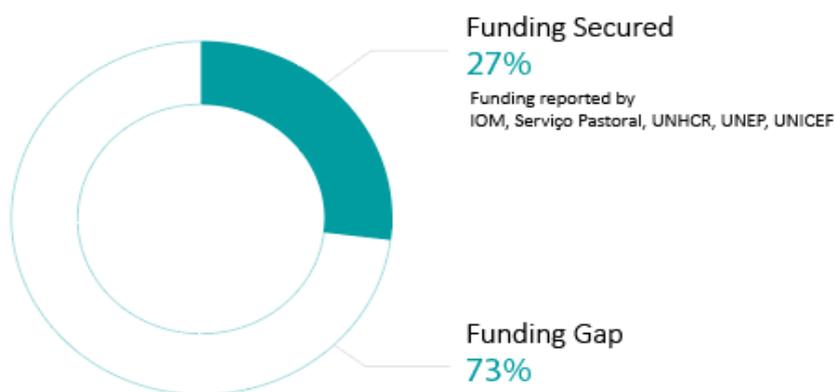
Situation Report – May 2019

Reopening of the Venezuelan border: after almost three months of closure of the border between Brazil and Venezuela, on 10 May, the Venezuelan government announced the reopening of the border. Entries at the border continue to be steady, with no significant change in trend.

Expansion of *Operação Acolhida* to Manaus: In light of the increasing Venezuelan population in need of humanitarian support in Manaus, the expansion of the Brazilian Federal Response for Venezuelans, known as *Operação Acolhida*, was announced.

KEY FIGURES

Funding Requirements
RMRP 2019
USD 56,5 M



Official documentation figures have not been updated since April, the last available official figures are:

- A cumulative number of **refugees/asylum seekers**: 99,858 as of April 30.
- A cumulative number of **temporary residents**: 68,499 as of April 30.

This month, after the opening of the border, there was an estimated daily average of 595 entries and 80 exits through the Pacaraima border, with a peak of 893 persons entering on 10 of May.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

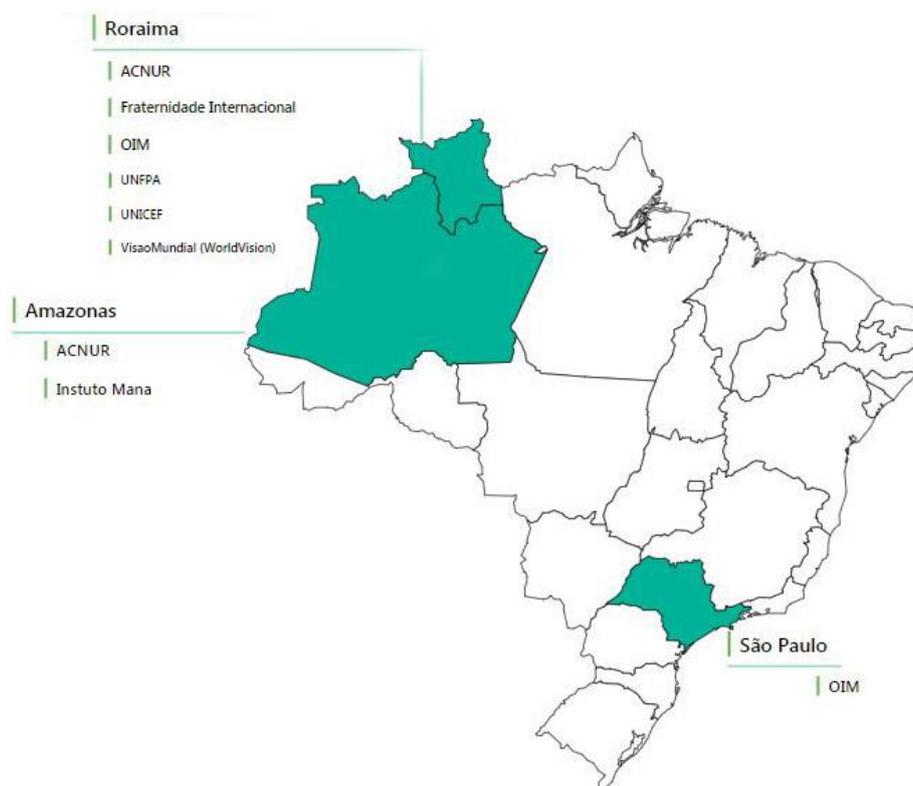
- **Reopening of the Venezuelan border:** After almost three months of closure, the **Venezuelan border with Brazil** was opened on 10 May. Entries at the border continue to be steady, with no significant change in trend. For the first week after opening, average entries remained at approximately 539 persons per day, with exits also steady at an average of just over 62 per day. In the last 8 days of May, entries at the border rose by over 75 persons per day, with a current average of 615 persons entering and 76 exiting each day, but remain within the range observed since the beginning of the year. **Average after the opening was of 595 entries and 80 exits.**
- **Publication of Ordinance 2 on 15 May 2019 on children applying for residency permits:** This Ordinance amends Ordinance 9 from March 14, 2018 that established **the rules regarding residency permits** for nationals from bordering countries that are not part of the MERCOSUL, including Venezuelans. With the new Ordinance, children under 9 years old will be able to apply for a residency permit with their birth certificate only. Previously, since many Venezuelan children do not have identity documents with a photo, asylum claims were filed for the children of parents who had received residency permits, therefore increasing the pending caseload in CONARE and artificially inflating the caseload of unaccompanied children. The new Ordinance also determines that people that receive the residency permit are expressly and voluntarily giving up on their asylum claim.
- **Public Audience of MPF with Indigenous population in Manaus:** On 31 May, in Manaus, the Public Prosecutor’s Office (MPF) held a public audience with the aim of enhancing the response for the indigenous population living in the city. Federal, state and

municipal governments participated alongside UN Agencies, civil society organizations and the Brazilian Armed Forces. As a result, the local government will present a shelter response strategy to the federal government to be analysed and approved by the Ministry of Citizenship, in order to harmonise the response policy at the Federal level. Important considerations will be to ensure the protection of extended family and community ties among the Warao community and to ensure the strategy responds to the pendular movement’s characteristic of the Warao.

- **Announcement of Expansion of Operação Acolhida:** To respond to the growing numbers and increased flow of refugees and migrants to **Manaus**, the Federal Government announced that Operação Acolhida will be expanded to **Manaus** from July. At the end of May, the first meetings were held between Brazilian Armed Forces, local officials, UN agencies and civil society organisations to discuss and coordinate the joint efforts. The structure of the expansion will be developed in the coming weeks, but is expected to include expanded access to documentation, a secure sleeping area with WASH facilities, expanded relocation opportunities and a limited shelter response.

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Area of Intervention 1: Direct Emergency Assistance



1 Actors by department who reported through activity.info in May

In Brazil, UN Agencies and civil society organizations are working to meet the most basic needs of Venezuelan refugees and migrants arriving in the north of Brazil. Key areas of intervention for the Brazilian context are temporary emergency shelter, provision of food and non-food items and health interventions.

Spotlight on Shelter

Growing numbers of children, women, men and entire communities of indigenous leave Venezuela for neighbouring countries, arriving scared, tired and in dire need of assistance, particularly emergency shelter solutions. In Brazil, the international community supports the government’s efforts, namely the Ministry of Citizenship along with the Brazilian Armed Forces under the coordination of the Casa Civil with the “Operação Acolhida” response, to provide shelter for Venezuelans arriving in the border states of Roraima and Amazonas. So far, 13 temporary shelters have opened in Pacaraima and Boa Vista, hosting more than 6,700 people, while in Manaus, 874 persons are hosted in 8 shelters including 602 indigenous distributed in 2 dedicated shelters. Shelter is a vital survival mechanism in times of crisis or displacement. It is also key to restoring personal security, self-sufficiency and dignity.

Throughout the month of May, partners continued to scale up the response to deliver shelter to meet the immediate and long-term needs of the refugees and migrants, including new arrivals in the State of Roraima. There has been a transition from tents to Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) throughout the shelters, which are more durable, offer improved protection from the heavy rains and a more dignified shelter solution for refugees and migrants. To complement the provision of shelter solutions, most households and/or individuals in shelters have benefited from NFIs such as hygiene kits (both males and females) cleaning kits, diapers, wipes, jerry cans, kitchen sets and mattresses. Specifically, in May 2,234 hygiene kits, 617 cleaning kits, 788 mattresses, 1185 jerry cans and 1,296 packages of diapers were delivered.

Shelter management activities continued through dedicated field management support staff and partners continued to carry out numerous activities in shelters, including art therapy, child-friendly spaces, sports, dance classes and education while also carrying out awareness-raising campaigns on issues of health, hygiene, sexual and gender-based violence.

Challenges:

Lack of additional space in shelters continues to be a major challenge. Aside from the approximately 6,700 Venezuelans currently sheltered throughout Pacaraima and Boa Vista, nearly 3,000 people, mostly women, children and indigenous communities, are currently sleeping in the open, exposed to extreme weather conditions and protection risks.

An average of 850 migrants and refugees per night (413 men, 423 women and 231 children) benefited from the secured sleeping area improved last month in the surrounding of the bus station in Boa Vista to alleviate the impact of the rain. This space has allowed refugees and migrants to pitch their tents in a secured area, with access to basic hygiene facilities since October of 2018. The installation of an expanded covered area in May provides improved protection from the rain.

Two of the shelters, BV8 in Pacaraima, and Rondon 2 in Boa Vista are hosting people for longer than they are designed to. Rondon 2 serves as a transit site for refugees and migrants who are cleared to participate in the government's interiorization programme, however due to a scarcity of interiorization opportunities (reasons detailed below), people are forced to stay for long periods, delaying shelter access for street populations and causing frustration among those hosted.

In cooperation with the National authorities, two assessments of Venezuelans sleeping in the streets or occupying private or public buildings/structures were conducted in Boa Vista. The latest round identified a total of 2,603 people, including 1,069 men, 776 women and 758 children. This represents a 150 per cent increase since the first assessment was conducted in December of last year. The assessment is widely shared with the partners working in the city to guide the response. A new spontaneous shelter set up by refugees and migrants in an abandoned public building, in the so-called Jockey Club neighbourhood, raises concern due to its dire sanitary conditions with too few toilets or water outlets. The large number of people from indigenous communities (60 per cent) living in this shelter draws underlines their vulnerable condition. Some provisional WASH solutions have been introduced and a registration exercise conducted, but a sustainable medium-term solution urgently need to be addressed.

As the rainy season continues, spontaneous and makeshift sites are being flooded, further exacerbating the humanitarian needs of an already vulnerable population of refugees and migrants, the majority of whom are women and children. Various partners are providing food and non-food items to those living in the streets to partially ameliorate risks where shelter solutions are not available.

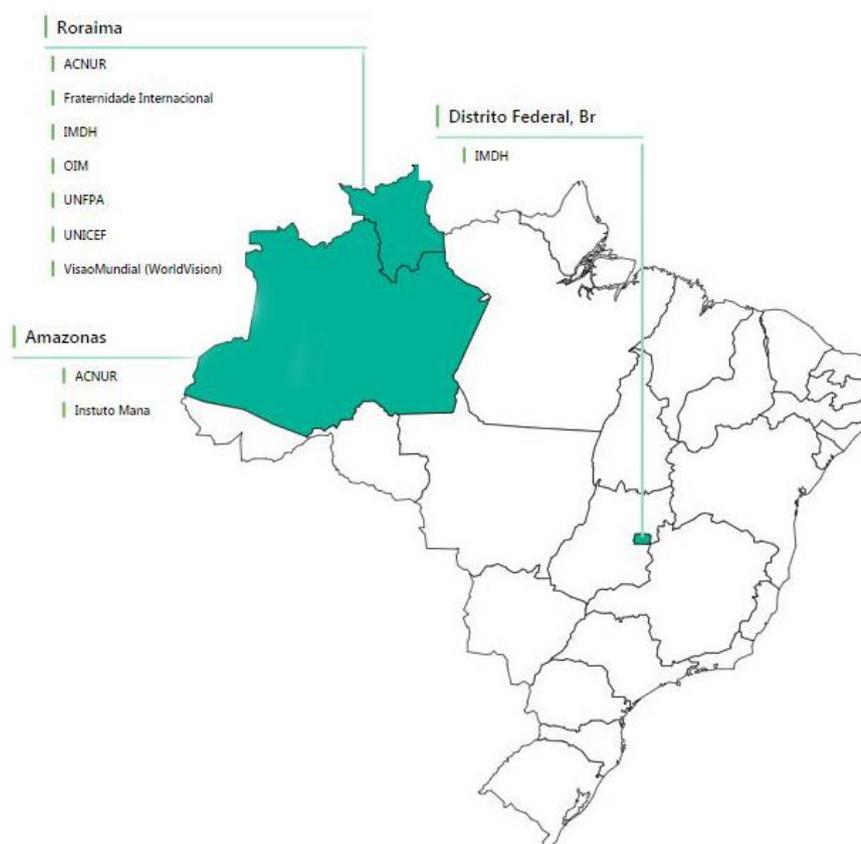
Other emergency assistance delivered in May

Food assistance was provided to 102 Venezuelan refugees and migrants who benefit from the Project Pana in São Paulo, an integration programme, while 138 children, aged from 6 to 59 months (69 girls, 69 boys), received nutrition supplements to prevent undernourishment in Roraima. An industrial kitchen was provided to a local faith-based organization to allow for the preparation of food for 70 refugees and migrants hosted there. The kitchen also benefits some vulnerable host community members, promoting peaceful coexistence and a means for short term income generating activities, through the production of pastries for sale.

In addition, 778 children (373 girls, 405 boys) accessed the minimum set of vaccines required by Brazilian standards and a total of 1,116 (510 girls, 606 boys) children and teenagers received primary healthcare. To promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), more than 9,000 male and female condoms and 1,800 lubricants were distributed, facilitating the right of refugees and migrants to access basic health items and to promote safe sex practices and prevent Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs) in Boa Vista and Pacaraima.

Core relief items were delivered to indigenous communities near the border, including 59 tarpulins, 133 blanket, 1,175 buckets and 40 family kits.

Area of Intervention 2: Protection



2. Actors by department who reported through activity.info in May.

In Brazil, UN Agencies and civil society organizations provide protection to Venezuelan refugees and migrants through documentation assistance, registration, case management, protection referrals and tailored response for populations with specific needs such as LGBTI, children, persons with disabilities, persons at risk of SGBV, pregnant women and indigenous people.

Spotlight on LGBTI Response

UN agencies' records show that in May, 10% of the people who presented protection needs when arriving at the Brazilian border with Venezuela are LGBTI. LGBTI migrants and refugees face a series of unique challenges and protection risks. They may come from a context where their human rights were not respected in their country of origin because of their sexual or gender identity, and therefore may not feel safe to identify themselves as an LGBTI person. This can result in the invisibilisation of their specific protection needs and underlines the necessity for dedicated safe spaces for LGBTI persons, where they can receive information on their civil and social right in Brazil. This includes specific information such as their right to have their social name registered on all civil documents, their right to marry and to be protected by specific tailored health policies that cover treatment such as hormone therapy. Family discrimination also leads to many LGBTI persons to migrate alone or with friends. Dedicated safe spaces are currently available to LGBTI persons in the two documentation centres in Roraima and the Boa Vista Bus Station, where trained staff work daily to refer them to available services when they are in need, including on sexual and reproductive health and GBV-related

issues. The establishment of dedicated spaces that offer health and psychosocial support for both Brazilian and Venezuelan LGBTI persons in Roraima would be important to strengthen community resilience and positive coping mechanisms for stressors related both to forced displacement and their identity.

Periodic training on LGBTI rights and vulnerabilities is essential for all actors involved in the response for Venezuelans in order to promote and protect their rights as well as to prevent possible protection risks. These trainings are providing regularly, especially when new contingents of the Brazilian Armed Forces arrive every three months.

LGBTI persons can face increased challenges to integrate in the labour market, especially transwomen. They are also the most vulnerable group when relocated through interiorization, resulting in decreased access to the programme, particularly the employment-based modality. Lack of access to the labour market increases the risk of negative coping mechanisms, such as survival sex or falling victim to trafficking networks. This underlines the importance of tailoring a livelihoods strategy for this specific population so they can have improved access to the labour market.

An additional key challenge for LGBTI refugees and migrants is their increased vulnerability to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). Considering that Roraima is the state with the highest rates of SGBV in Brazil and that SGBV risks increase in humanitarian settings, it is fundamental to offer tailored protection responses, particularly in the areas of health (including sexual and reproductive health) and psychosocial support. Dedicated sleeping areas as well as differentiated access to bathrooms and showers are provided to reduce this risk. However, they do not mitigate it completely, and LGBTI Venezuelans can suffer violence from other members of the shelter population. In Manaus, there is a shelter (“Casa Miga”) that welcomes only LBT women, but in Roraima, there is no dedicated shelter, which would be the best solution to reduce as much as possible the risk of violence.

All of these vulnerabilities are compounded by a lack of knowledge of Portuguese. Focusing the response to LGBTI specific needs and rights allows a proper response for all, increasing community resilience and promoting access to services and human rights.

Other protection assistance delivered in May

In Roraima, in May, 12,029 Venezuelan refugees and migrants received support in processing documentation, both asylum (5,146) or residency applications (6,883), in the Documentation Centres in Boa Vista and Pacaraima, as well as at the Reference Centre in the Federal University of Roraima, facilitating their access to basic rights and services in Brazil, including health and education. In the documentation centres, 4,960 individuals were also provided with informational material on the prevention of human trafficking and labour exploitation. Teams visited two municipalities (Amajari and Cantá) in the state of Roraima to offer support with temporary resident applications, where Documentation Centres are not available and 75 people were reached.

In Manaus, on 25 May, UN Agencies, state and local government bodies carried out a documentation task force for Venezuelan refugees and migrants. More than 1,000 people presented to access the services, but only approximately 25 per cent could be attended, underlining the unmet need for access to documentation services in Manaus. During the exercise, Venezuelans were able to process asylum claims and temporary resident permits (261), process work permits (269), access the Brazilian social protection scheme (91), bolsa familia, and access healthcare (261).

In Brasilia (Distrito Federal), 121 persons benefitted from information, orientation and pre-documentation assistance by partners and facilitated their access to documentation rights.

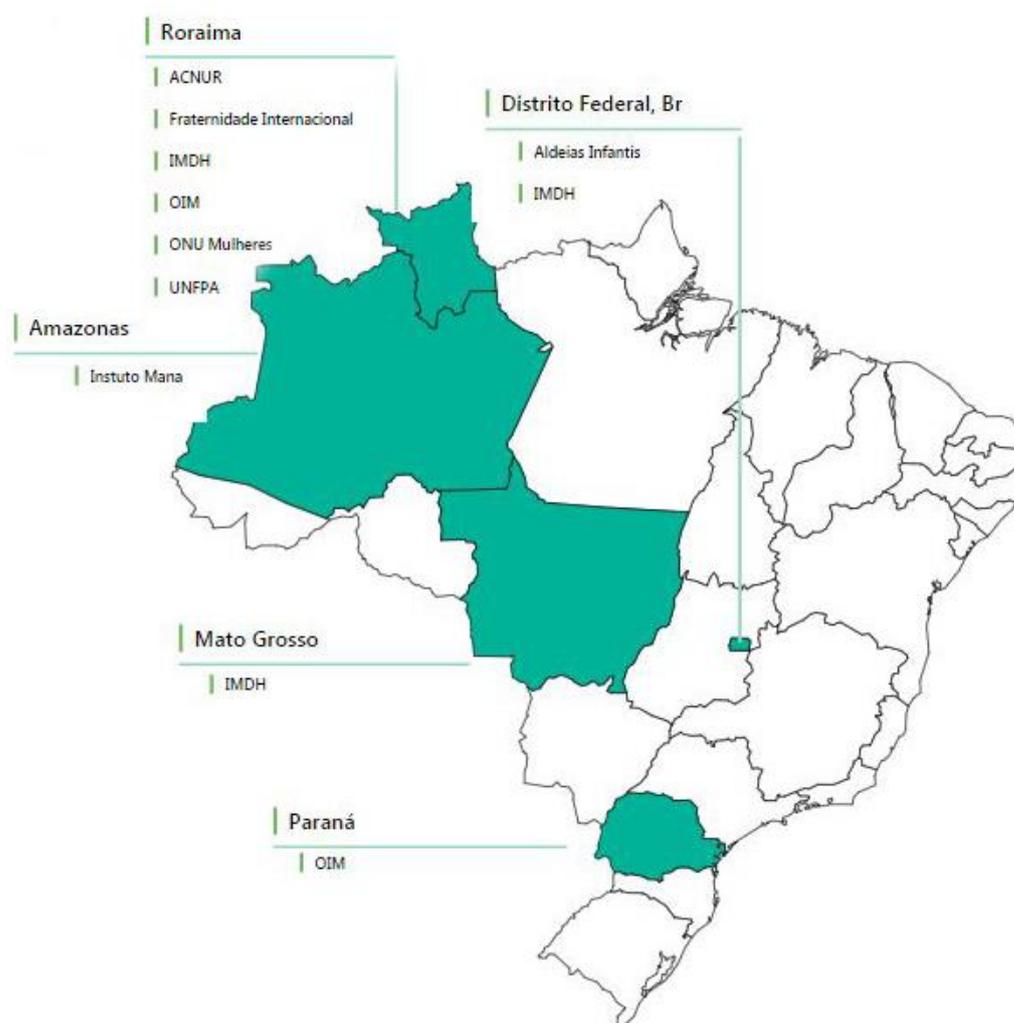
On 20 May, a protection and registration task force was conducted at the Ka’Ubanoko site, also known as ‘Jockey Club’, a public site in Boa Vista that has been occupied by a group of Indigenous Warao from Venezuela. The UN registered and collected protection data on 433 people, to facilitate the development of a response plan for the population. The same agency has supported the temporary occupation with WASH materials, while a coordinated response is designed in partnership with the Federal Response Coordination (*Operação Acolhida*) coordinated by Casa Civil and local authorities.

Partners supported 24 protection cases in the areas of labour exploitation, sexual exploitation of adolescents and followed up with possible victims of human trafficking. A labour inspection was conducted by the Public Ministry of Labour with the support of partners. One man was arrested, while eight Venezuelans were removed from a situation of exploitation and provided with shelter.

Platform members provided protection referrals to 400 people in Boa Vista and Pacaraima to various public services, including the public health system, social assistance, local support network for pregnant women and continuing education, with cases in Pacaraima being referred to Boa Vista because their public infrastructure is better developed.

2,883 children (1,405 girls, 1,248 boys) received psychological support, including access to Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs) with cross-functional programming interventions and referrals to local Child Protection Networks. In May, partners working with children decided to harmonise their efforts by combining child protection and education in a single programme, merging child protection and temporary learning spaces. This integration aims to create a better-quality intervention by offering more appropriate activities for the different age groups, strengthening referrals and maximizing the efficiency of the available resources, including service coverage, knowledge and capacities. Through 21 integrated centres, partners will be able to reach double the number of children as compared to April (4,800 versus 2,882) in Roraima State and in the city of Manaus. Additionally, children protection focal points will have now a permanent presence in key locations at the documentation centres at the border and in the cities.

Area of Intervention 3: Socio-Economic and Cultural Integration



3. Actors by department who reported through activity.info in May

In Brazil, UN Agencies and civil society organizations promote socio-economic and cultural integration through voluntary relocation, labour insertion, training, Portuguese language classes and school enrolment.

Spotlight on the Voluntary Internal Relocation Programme

The official voluntary internal relocation programme, known as *interização* in Portuguese, was established by the Federal Government (Ministry of Citizenship along with the Brazilian Armed Forces under the coordination of the Casa

Civil with the “Operação Acolhida”) to reduce the number of people in the State of Roraima after the number of Venezuelans in the region reached more than 30.000, almost 10% of the local population. Roraima is geographically isolated from the rest of Brazil by the Amazon Rainforest, is sparsely populated, has the lowest per capita income in Brazil and few economic opportunities, with the public sector as the largest employer. Local services have been overwhelmed by the influx and the strain on the local community has increased the risk of xenophobia. As arrivals in the north continue steadily and arrive with fewer and fewer resources to make the expensive trip onward from Roraima further into Brazil, the demand for emergency shelter, public services and scarce livelihoods opportunities only grows.

The *interização* programme transports documented Venezuelans from Roraima to other parts of Brazil and gives persons of concern more access to labour markets, improved public services and an opportunity to restart their lives. It also relieves tension in the north, decreasing the probability of incidents of xenophobia. The initiative was established by the Federal Government in March of 2018, with the first flights departing in April. Venezuelans living in emergency shelters in Boa Vista are transferred to transitional shelters in cities nationwide, where they have access to integration services (such as language courses, social support, school enrolment). The departing population also opens more space in emergency shelters in Boa Vista for persons living in a street situation or similarly precarious conditions. The continuity of the internal relocation programme is essential in maintaining adequate reception conditions for the continued arrivals in Roraima.

Interização is coordinated through the Subcommittee on Interiorization led by Ministry of Citizenship, under the structure of the Federal Emergency Response Committee for the Venezuelan Influx to Brazil. To travel, Venezuelans must be documented, with a tax-ID number and work permit, be vaccinated and pass a physical exam. Most individuals are transported on military flights, however platform members also provide key support through the provision of commercial flight tickets. Venezuelans are identified who match the profile of the vacancies offered by receiving shelters and who comply with the requirements to participate through registration in the proGres V4 system. Specialised UN Agencies provide the pre-departure information and accompany the transportation of Venezuelans from Boa Vista to the destination cities. Support to specific gender-related needs are also provided by UN Agencies during the preparation for the travel. UN Agencies also directly support approximately one third of all receiving shelters.



Figure 4 Interiorização - Cia Cmdo 1^aRM - Exército Brasileiro

In addition to the above-mentioned shelter-to-shelter modality of interiorization, family reunification and employment-based modalities have been implemented by Federal Government. Through the employment modality, the Federal Government identifies Venezuelans who meet professional profiles requested by private sectors companies country-wide. They facilitate the interview and recruitment process and provide transportation to the new city. Partners provide a one-off cash assistance so that the relocated individuals can establish themselves in the new city, covering the cost of food and rent until they receive their first paycheck.

In May, a total of 1,171 Venezuelan refugees and migrants were voluntarily relocated to other parts of Brazil. Among these, 472 flew on military planes and 189 received flight tickets on commercial airlines provided by partners and an additional 510 by a wide of range of civil society organisations. About 120 persons who were interiorized through the employment modality to start working in Dourados food company were provided with cash voucher assistance. A total of 8,295 people has been ‘interiorized’ since the beginning of the operation.

Challenges

From the beginning, the bottleneck of the interiorization programme has been the availability of temporary public shelters in destination cities. Because of this, some NGOs and faith-based organizations have offered places in existing shelter sites or have established new ones in order to increase the number of places available to receive relocated

Venezuelans. Currently, nearly two-thirds of vacancies in receiving cities are provided by NGOs or faith-based organizations. These organizations face many difficulties in catering to the basic needs of Venezuelans hosted in their sites, especially the provision of food, hygiene materials and cleaning items. Another difficulty is to access basic furniture (beds, mattresses, stove, gas cylinder, refrigerators) for individuals who have already secured sufficient income to leave the shelter and rent a place to live and this can delay their departure from shelters. The programme also relies heavily on military planes and any delays in their availability could slow the process greatly. In addition, tracking and follow up of cases whom have been interiorized is a challenge. There is a need to strengthen and support state bodies for the defense of civil and human rights, so they can accompany these cases.

Other integration assistance delivered in May

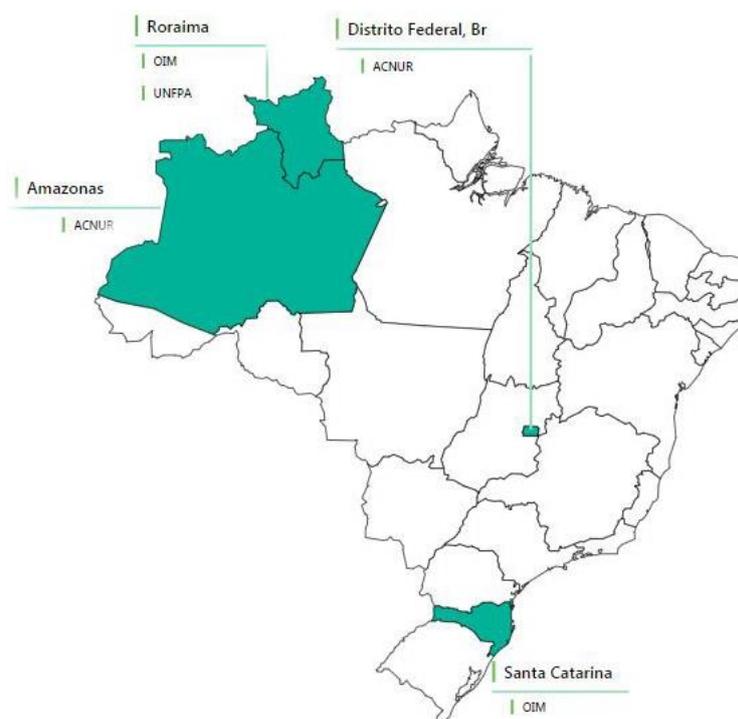
To increase the economic resilience of refugees and migrants, partners organised a two-month training on entrepreneurship and income generation. A total of 120 participants were trained, some receiving financial support to buy the necessary supplies to start their own business.

Partners organised lectures, courses and other activities to promote labour insertion and incoming generating activities that benefitted 72 refugee and migrant women through the Women’s Empowerment HUB (WEB) in partnership with the private sector and the Casa da Mulher Brasileira, a public institution, which offers a wide range of services including counselling and psychological support to women victims of all types of violence. These activities included basic merchandising and pricing strategies for indigenous women, product development, pricing, entrepreneurship for women who aim to set up their own business. Platform members provided labour insertion services (curriculum review and other services) and workshops on non-violent conflict resolution to 275 Venezuelans. 196 benefited from life skills courses and 43 from Portuguese lessons.

In Brazil, two types of cash assistance are provided: 1) for highly vulnerable cases to meet basic needs and 2) to promote integration, with cash for income generation or transition out of shelters. To promote integration, 305 refugees and migrants benefitted from cash assistance in Boa Vista, Manaus, Cuiabá and Brasilia in May.

4,374 Venezuelan children and adolescents attend school in Boa Vista (3,550) and Pacaraima (824). However, due a lack of classroom, some 700 children and adolescents are still denied their basic right to education in Pacaraima.

Area of Intervention 4: Strengthening the capacity of host government



5 Actors by department who reported through activity.info in May.

In Brazil, UN Agencies and civil society organizations carry out awareness raising, capacity building and advocacy to improve the quality of response for Venezuelans refugees and migrants, to ensure their rights are respected and to promote their access to services and opportunities, with particular attention to specific needs populations.

Awareness raising was conducted amongst local officials in the municipalities of Amajari and Cantá for the identification and prevention of human trafficking. Tools were discussed and materials shared.

In partnership with the Brazilian Armed Forces, partners conducted a three-day CCCM training (Camp coordination and camp management) for 24 workers from UN agencies, civil/society organisations and 13 members of the military force directly involved in the management of shelters. CCCM mechanisms ensure that services are delivered efficiently, and refugees and migrants are protected in camp/shelter settings. This joint training is the result of the cooperation within the CCCM working group in Boa Vista. It will be held regularly to ensure continuity and adherence to international standards in light of frequent staff turnover and arrivals of new army contingents.

Partners provided support for the organization of the event entitled 'Networking: training the actors involved in the reception, integration and interiorization of refugees and migrants in Brazil' held in Florianopolis, Santa Catarina State. They also conducted two trainings for a total of 61 people, including 56 civil society organisations and 5 public officials aimed to improve the integration refugees and migrants

Partners trained 161 public servants from the Government administration in migration and refugee legislation, policies and on human rights issues - including laws, norms, procedures and/or policies that have been developed, improved or adapted and that benefit refugees and migrants in Brazil. This includes training on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), as well as gender equity.

In preparation for the roll-out of the new tool for the registration of asylum claims, SISCONARE, partners are supporting the National Refugee Committee to develop a strategy to ensure access and information about the tool. Key actors who work with refugees and asylum-seekers, including Venezuelans, are also being trained on the use of the tool.

A four-day training on International Migration Law was held in Geneva for a delegation composed of seven Brazilian federal judges. Its objective was to increase judges' technical capacity in applying relevant migration legal standards, thereby enhancing migrants' access to rights. Special attention was paid to women and vulnerable migrants in Brazil. Courses are organized annually to bring diplomats and practitioners together to discuss legal aspects of migration and governance and the latest trends in migration law. International legal experts presented on human rights law, refugee law, labour law, transnational criminal law and the crimes of smuggling and trafficking. Legal issues related to migration detention, internal displacement and environmental migration, were also covered.

COORDINATION

On 2 May, the National Protection Working Group under the RMRP interagency platform held its first meeting, which includes the participation of many UN agencies and civil society organizations that play a key on protection issues concerning the Venezuela emergency. The group was created to provide support and guidance on key protection issues identified by local Protection Working groups (Roraima and Manaus) and to ensure that the strategic protection priorities for the rest of the country are implemented in a comprehensive, multi-sectorial, timely and efficient manner. Key priority concerns are enhancing protection and support for Venezuelans internally relocated in Brazil and responding to their specific needs and the need to enhance coordination of protection-related information for refugees and migrants.

Representation of members of the RMRP platform participated in the Communication with Communities (CwC) Workshop in Panama City, Panama on 7 and 8 May 2019. The workshop brought together actors who are in direct contact with refugees and migrants in their daily work to contribute to enhancing the operational response in the Venezuela Situation.

On 3 May and after several rounds of consultations at the regional and national level in Brazil, partners submitted a project proposal to Education Can't Wait, a global fund aimed at improving the delivery of education in territories struck by humanitarian crisis. It also supports countries affected by the political situation in Venezuela. The project focus on the following areas:

- a. Sustain the Temporary Learning Spaces for children and adolescent migrants and refugees already in place in Roraima (Boa Vista and Pacaraima) and implement educational activities for indigenous children and adolescent migrants and refugees in the States of Amazonas and Para;
- b. Facilitate access of refugee and migrant children to formal education including in the process of interiorization;
- c. Support local education authorities in absorbing the new demand.

On 29 May, the communication group members approved its strategy. As a first step, partners will launch 'A border can't take rights away', an awareness campaign to fight against xenophobia and generate empathy towards refugees and migrants. The first edition, which is planned to be released in June, will address the issues faced by children and will include short films, radio advertisements, posters and leaflets. Next editions on women and older people were also discussed.

PLATFORM PARTNERS

| ADRA- Adventist Development and Relief Agency | Antonio Vieira Association - Jesuits of Brazil | ASBRAD Brazilian Association for the Defense of Women, Children and Youth | Cáritas Brasileira | Cáritas Rio de Janeiro | Cáritas São Paulo | CMDH Roraima Centre for Migration and Human Rights | Félix Guattari Institute | IMDH Institute for Migration and Human Rights | IOM | Pastoral Service of Migrants | REACH Initiative | SEFRAS Franciscan Solidarity Association | SOS Children's Villages of Brazil | UNAIDS | UNDP | UNEP | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNHCR | UNICEF | UNODC | UNWOMEN | WorldVision.

CONTRIBUTIONS

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