

CHILE



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)

408.8 K



PEOPLE TARGETED

190.4 K



PEOPLE REACHED

62.5 K

AGE AND GENDER DISAGGREGATION



28.0%



48.2%

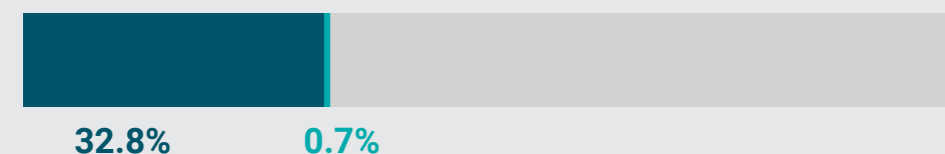


12.0%



11.8%

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REACHED BY POPULATION TYPES



■ In-destination ■ Affected host communities



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

\$80.71 M



BUDGET RECEIVED*

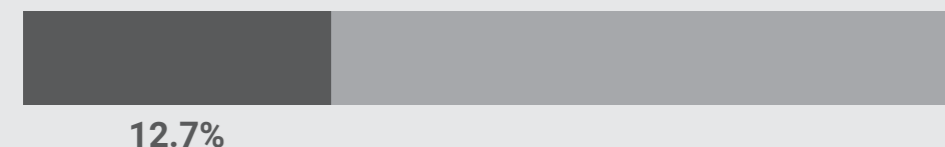
\$10.26 M



UNMET

\$70.45 M

PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET RECEIVED



REPORTING PARTNERS

13



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

25

(INCLUDING 1 REFUGEE AND MIGRANT-LED ORGANIZATIONS)



DONORS

6

KEY FIGURES BY SECTOR

	📄	👥	👥*	%	📄	💰**	💰	%
📖 EDUCATION	8.7 K	4.8 K	55.9%	📊	\$1.73 M	\$141.2 K	8.2%	📊
🌾 FOOD SECURITY	55.3 K	8.7 K	15.7%	📊	\$6.45 M	\$853.6 K	13.2%	📊
🏥 HEALTH	49.1 K	690	1.4%	📊	\$9.71 M	\$197.0 K	2.0%	📊
🚌 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION	2.5 K	153	6.1%	📊	\$1.01 M	\$266.8 K	26.5%	📊
🔄 INTEGRATION	7.5 K	3.4 K	45.5%	📊	\$6.10 M	\$489.0 K	8.0%	📊
👤 NUTRITION	2.4 K	783	32.1%	📊	\$519.2 K	\$20.0 K	3.9%	📊
👤 PROTECTION	64.9 K	38.4 K	59.1%	📊	\$16.64 M	\$3.20 M	19.2%	📊
👤 CHILD PROTECTION	25.9 K	12.0 K	46.4%	📊	\$2.82 M	\$884.7 K	31.4%	📊
👤 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)	2.9 K	0	0.0%	📊	\$827.0 K	\$171.9 K	20.8%	📊
👤 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING	200	50	25.0%	📊	\$295.0 K	\$297.6 K	100.9%	📊
🏠 SHELTER	8.2 K	6.0 K	73.5%	📊	\$15.70 M	\$1.66 M	10.6%	📊
🚰 WASH	11.4 K	6.0 K	52.9%	📊	\$11.13 M	\$268.1 K	2.4%	📊
📷 MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE (MPC)	20.4 K	4.8 K	23.5%	📊	\$4.46 M	\$716.6 K	16.1%	📊

* Funding information as reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as of 1 April 2024. This data is based on partners' voluntary reporting of contributions and may not accurately represent all funds attributed to the RMRP response. Unmarked funds from donors may also not be reported to FTS with a sector or country designation at the time of receipt by RMRP partners.

** 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.

Funds reported for activities implemented under common services or reported for various activities falling under multiple sectors (not disaggregated) are not reflected in the above infographic. For more information about the funding of the RMRP please refer to this [link](#).

Situation

In 2023, against a background of challenging socio-economic conditions and repeatedly unsuccessful attempts at passing a new constitution, Chile enacted a legislative agenda around national security and critical infrastructure protection (which includes the state's borders). This included the [Critical Infrastructure Law](#), bestowing additional powers to the military to conduct identity checks, register belongings and vehicles, and detain people entering the country irregularly. This significantly impacted the situation of refugees and migrants, especially those who are unable to meet the country's visa requirements and who therefore had to resort to entering or leaving the country irregularly, and via remote routes, often characterized by high-altitude terrains, harsh weather conditions, and serious protection concerns, including human trafficking and smuggling.

In parallel, the National Migration Service implemented a biometric registration process, which, while not a regularization process, facilitated the identification of 182.1K people (91% of whom were Venezuelan refugees and migrants) residing in the country in an irregular manner. This initiative reflects Chile's efforts to improve visibility of the irregular population in national statistics, enabling better identification and prioritization of the needs and assistance required by refugees and migrants.

Response

In 2023, R4V partners in Chile reached 62.5K refugees and migrants from Venezuela and affected host community members with some form of assistance. A total of 38.4K individuals were reached with specialized protection services and assistance, including legal advice or counseling on access to rights. Some 14.5K individuals were reached through campaigns promoting access to general healthcare, sexual and reproductive health, and psychosocial support services, and over 8.7K individuals received food assistance through in-kind food kits or CVA. Additionally, 3.4K individuals participated in initiatives related to entrepreneurship support, self-employment, and integration into the labour market, and around 6K people benefited from rental subsidies and emergency accommodation support.

A priority of the National Platform was to strengthen relations with national and local authorities and institutions to address the situation of refugees and migrants. Through the collective efforts of R4V partners, the National Platform in Chile carried out its first [joint needs assessment](#) (JNA) in 2023, which was presented in an event co-hosted by the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The JNA became a primary data source to strengthen the work of the Platform and inform the [RMNA 2023](#) and the planning of the [RMRP 2024](#). This assessment allowed the Platform to advocate for enhancing programs and policies and developing comprehensive solutions for refugees and migrants from Venezuela. Another important milestone was the work on a joint accountability to affected populations (AAP) tool with the Presidential Delegation of Tarapacá, to be installed at the Lobitos Transitional Center in Iquique. The coordinated efforts will serve to establish a feedback, complaints, and response mechanism and continue strengthening humanitarian assistance within the Transitional Center. To do so, R4V partners conducted focus group discussions, interviews, and coordination efforts with local authorities in the Tarapacá region.

The National Education Sector facilitated four workshops with the Ministry of Education to train R4V partners on issues related to refugee and migrant children's right to education. The workshops emphasized 1) the Provisional School Identifier (IPE), which is a unique number issued by the Ministry of Education to children of school age without regular status; 2) complaints processes associated with the right to education; 3) early registration and associated procedures for parents; and 4) the School Admission System (SAE) Platform, which is of particular relevance to assisting refugee and migrant families with children in the Chilean school admission process. Additionally, more than 5K Venezuelan children were reached through integral education programs, school supplies donations, and non-formal education activities, emphasizing children who recently arrived in the country.

Finally, to improve social cohesion and reduce tensions between host communities and refugees and migrants, R4V partners adopted a community-based approach that improved community infrastructure, particularly in border regions where Venezuelan families recently arrived, generating spaces for peaceful coexistence by addressing the needs of host communities,

refugees, and migrants. For example, in Arica (a border city with Tacna, Peru), in coordination with the Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Education, R4V partners supported the remodeling of facilities of the América school, giving its students, of which 52% were refugees and migrant children, access to improved recreational spaces.

Lessons Learned

Considering the challenges that R4V partners encountered in assessing the profiles and needs of the refugee and migrant population, as well as in creating greater visibility and advocacy for the situation in Chile, enhancing the collaboration between the National R4V Platform and the competent authorities responsible for official statistics on the number of refugees and migrants in Chile was identified as a priority. At the time of this report's finalization, the Government had updated official statistics for the first time since late 2021, which will facilitate R4V planning and implementation efforts in 2024.

Following the passing of the Critical Infrastructure Law in early 2023 and subsequent operational challenges, in coordination with government partners, R4V partners reduced daily physical presence in Colchane, including the Reception Center. Partners continued to implement activities and conduct monitoring exercises.