

LATIN AMERICA

REGIONAL NEWSLETTER - SEPTEMBER 2022

CENTRAL AMERICA

Every day, 1,000 migrants enter irregularly through the southern border of Honduras, where it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure reception.

COLOMBIA

Violence hinders humanitarian access in several areas of the country.

PERU

16.6 million people are food insecure, a dizzying increase never before observed in the country.

VENEZUELA

The number of people with urgent humanitarian needs have increased, according to the recently published Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

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**ACTION
AGAINST
HUNGER**

GUATEMALA



Guatemala is the Latin American country where child malnutrition remains among the priorities of authorities, society and

humanitarian actors. Although official records indicate a 5.4% reduction in the incidence of acute malnutrition, the figures between January and August 2022 are still the highest in the region with a total of [15,110 children under 5 years of age](#) in this nutritional condition.

On the other hand, the nutritional monitoring work of Action Against Hunger in Guatemala has shown the existence of an underreporting of up to 25% of cases due to the lack of systematic use of the diagnostic test that consists of measuring the mid upper arm circumference (MUAC). This test is especially useful for detecting acute malnutrition (low weight for height) among children who previously had chronic malnutrition (low height for age), a situation in which nearly half of Guatemalan children under 5 years of age find themselves. In terms of deaths caused by acute malnutrition, according to the latest data from the Ministry of Health (epidemiological week 34, August 21-28), 32 children died during the year, of which 91% (29) were under 24 months of age. Last year, at the same time, 26 deaths had been confirmed for this cause.

Three departments in the south of the country concentrate most cases of moderate and severe malnutrition, while the highest rate of clinical acute malnutrition is concentrated in the departments of Chiquimula and Jalapa in the Dry Corridor.

According to data from the Ministry of Health (epidemiological week 34) the most severe cases of malnutrition in children under 5 years of age have increased by 11% compared to 2021, while the increase has been 58% in cases of severe acute malnutrition type Kwashiorkor marasmatic.

In Chiquimula, a department where Action Against Hunger carries out food and nutritional assistance projects, municipalities such as Camotán and Jocotán, located in the indigenous Mayan Chortí region, are the most affected by child malnutrition, which is aggravated in the months of July and August, coinciding with the seasonal hunger season, which traditionally runs from April to September, but which this year is expected to extend until January 2023, according to estimates of the food security situation analysis carried out by government institutions and humanitarian actors in accordance with the [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#) (IPC) methodology.

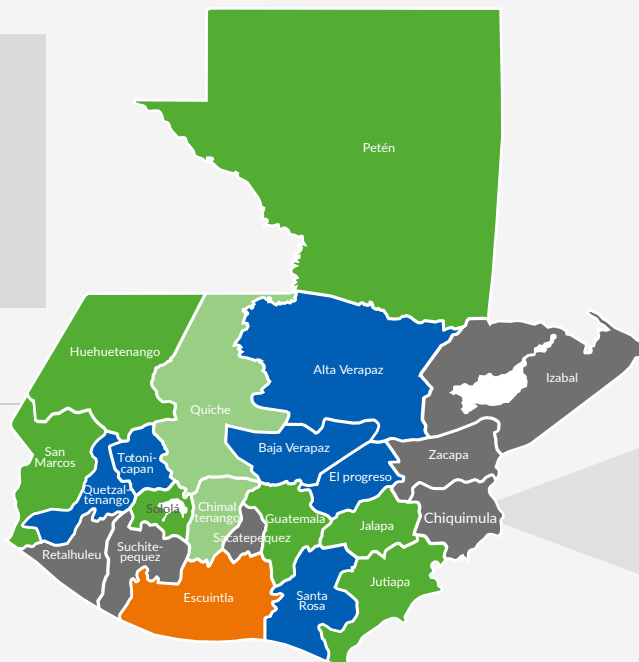
Among the factors that contribute most to the prolongation of the seasonal hunger period is the increase in food prices. In the case of Guatemala, the cost of the basic food basket for a family is US\$400 per month, double the average income of a rural family. This gap between salaries and the cost of living leads a large part of the population in rural areas to a situation of chronic food insecurity.

CASES OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, IN GUATEMALA AND CHIQUIMULA

Total acute malnutrition rate (cases per 10,000 boys and girls)

- Less than 50
- Between 50 and 70
- Between 70 and 90
- Between 90 and 150
- More than 150

GUATEMALA



Cases of acute malnutrition in children and girls under 5

- Less than 20 cases
- between 20 and 30
- between 30 and 50
- Between 50 and 100
- More than 100 cases

CHIQUIMULA





SURVEYS/ STUDIES

Data collection:



AUGUST 2022



300 families



8 communities in the municipalities of Chiquimula and Camotán



As part of the project "Contributing to the prevention of chronic child malnutrition through the implementation of a comprehensive model based on the participation and organization of actors at the local and national level" in Chiquimula, funded by AECID



Of the total number of families surveyed, **85%** had at least one child under 2 years of age in the household.



and **23%** of them had been diagnosed as underweight.



On the other hand, **13%** of the children assessed were at risk of acute malnutrition



and **5%** were already acutely malnourished.

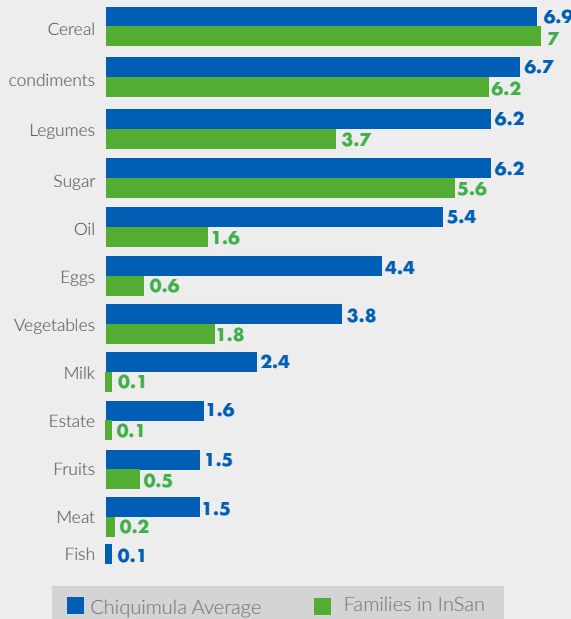


Almost one third of the children under 5 years of age presented episodes of diarrhea in the last fifteen days, a recurrent disease that is caused by the precarious water and sanitation conditions of the homes.



43% of the families have access to a household water connection, while **only 2 out of every 8 homes** have basic sanitation services.

• NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK THE FOOD IS CONSUMED



In relation to food, there is a great difference in the pattern of food consumption of the most vulnerable families:



Households that were in moderate or severe food insecurity barely consumed animal protein, fruits and vegetables, basing their diet on the consumption of carbohydrates and fats.



The implications that this type of consumption has for families are reflected in the official malnutrition statistics shared in previous paragraphs above, and our research shows that the lack of nutrients and proteins in the department of Chiquimula is now greater than in previous years.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS



An important factor influencing child malnutrition in Guatemala is the **remoteness of rural and indigenous communities** from the municipal capitals, and therefore from basic services such as health care.



For this reason, it is important that the humanitarian community continues to support efforts to address not only the situation of malnutrition affecting children, but also the strengthening of institutions at local and national levels to **ensure access to treatment for malnutrition**, nutritional supplements, health services, water supply and sanitation.



All these elements are essential for the country to overcome the enormous brake that malnutrition has on national development, in addition to **avoiding the damage it causes to the health of affected children**.



RELEVANT COMMUNICATION INITIATIVES

In August, we were part of the **Humanitarian Aid Day 2022 Campaign "I give my voice"**, carried out by the Humanitarian Country Team in Guatemala and whose objective was to collect and disseminate audiovisual testimonies of humanitarian workers and strategic partners, in order to share the reality of people affected by different humanitarian crises or emergencies affecting the region.



TESTIMONIAL
ALBERTO RODRIGUEZ
European Union Volunteer

[LISTEN HERE](#) ✨



NICARAGUA




In recent months the Nicaraguan government expanded its focus of sanctions to universities, the Catholic Church and religious leaders. Some **18 universities** that were registered as **Non Governmental Organizations (ONS)** have been closed affecting at least **18,000 students with the measure**. The justification has been that they failed to comply with their obligations by not registering as foreign agents as mandated by the General Law of Regulation and Control of Non-Profit Organizations approved in March 2022.

As of August 2022, 51 media outlets and 16 news spaces have been closed. The observatory Voces del Sur reported the forced exile of 17 Nicaraguan journalists, mostly workers of the closed newspaper La Prensa. Another 12 journalists were victims of internal displacement, many of them facing restrictions on leaving Nicaragua.

SURVEYS/STUDIES

Data collection:

 **MAY AND JULY 2022**

 Municipality of San José Cusmapa, Department of Madriz.

Through the **Central American Multi-Hazard Early Warning Project (CAMHEW)**, financed by ECHO, we have carried out a pilot experience in disaster preparedness based on the **cash preparedness approach**.

The pilot consisted of identifying a community in the **Nicaraguan Dry Corridor** in which its inhabitants had a high degree of food insecurity.



then selected the **100 families** with the greatest vulnerability and giving them a cash transfer of US\$85.

The pilot project:

- Validated protocols for identifying beneficiaries
- Aid delivery modalities
- Post-monitoring of the use made of the aid received

Field measurements of the initial situation of these families, as well as the impact achieved with the intervention.

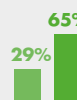


These field studies showed that the main need of families continues to be the purchase of food.

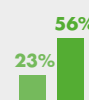
While access to the transfer increased the frequency reported for other essential expenses such as:



The purchase of hygiene products



Medical expenses



Agricultural inputs



In terms of food consumption, **66% of the participants improved their diet score** by changing their eating patterns.



After the cash transfer, consumption increase of:

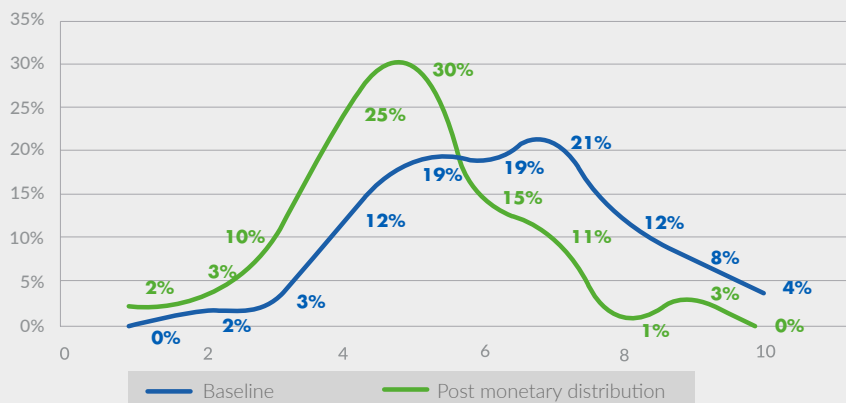
protein consumption from milk and meat



vegetables

Participants went from an average consumption of 5 foods per day to more than 6 foods per day, as shown in the graph.

• NUMBER OF FOOD GROUPS CONSUMED THE PREVIOUS DAY



Finally, we have also observed that the cash transfer has allowed people to spend on other household needs, going from investing, on average, **68%** of their income in food purchases, to **49%**.

This percentage decrease, despite the continuous increase in the price of the basic food basket (which in July increased by 20% compared to the same month in 2021) allows families to meet other needs, and even **invest in the purchase of agricultural inputs to reduce their vulnerability**.



HUMANITARIAN ACCESS



The trend of limiting humanitarian space following the 2018 crisis continues, which has resulted in the closure of 1,797 NGOs and/or nonprofits through the Law on Regulation of Foreign Agents (2020) and the recent General Law on Regulation and Control of Nonprofit Organizations. **The government has projected that the number of NGOs or non-profit organizations to be closed by 2023 will amount to 3,000.**



RELEVANT COMMUNICATION INITIATIVES

On World Youth Day, Action Against Hunger announced the **Youth for the SDGs 2030 project implemented in the Autonomous Region of the Northern Caribbean Coast (RACCN)**. As part of the project, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) School is being promoted through which young people from different communities in the municipalities of Bilwi and Waspam will strengthen their life skills and develop ventures that link local problems to the fulfillment of one or more sustainable development goals.



**YOUTH FOR
THE SDGS 2030
PROJECT**

[FIND MORE HERE](#) ✨

HONDURAS

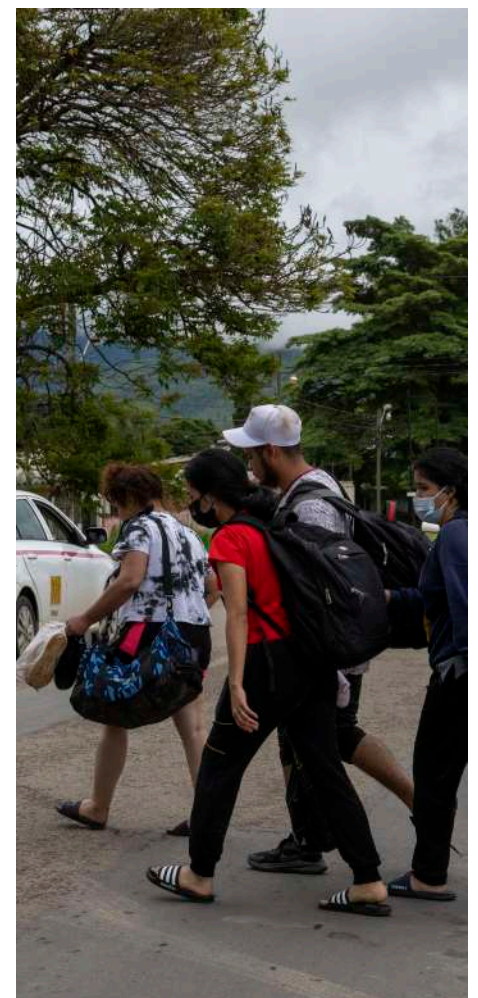
Humanitarian needs on the southern border of Honduras are increasing, as we indicated in our last [situation report](#). According to data from the [National Migration Institute](#) (INM) between January 1 and August 25, 2022, 84,762 people entered Honduran territory irregularly, a figure that multiplies by 8 the amount registered in the same period in 2021. Irregular entries through three points in southeastern Honduras; Danlí, Trojes and Choluteca, reached 18,525 people in the month of August, some 975 migrants per day who arrive in Honduras after a journey of weeks or months that began in different parts of South America. INM statistics show that the largest number of migrants who entered irregularly between August 1 and 25 came from Venezuela (8,588), Cuba (5,839), Ecuador (1,304) and Haiti (683), followed by India (336), Colombia (246), Dominican Republic (221), Nepal (190), Bangladesh (143) and Brazil (112).

On August 3, the legislative decree that exempts migrants in transit through Honduras who do not have a visa upon entering the country from paying the "migratory penalty" of approximately US\$236, a situation in which almost all migrants find themselves, came into force. However, there continue to be reports of illegal charges and various abuses against

migrants in transit, which leaves those who travel in extremely precarious economic conditions in a situation of greater vulnerability.

On the other hand, we have noted an increase in the number of illegal entry points along the border, while the number of people demanding attention related to temporary housing, food, access to drinking water, protection, health and psychosocial care is on the rise.

The increase in needs unfortunately coincides with a reduced capacity to house and assist them. In Danlí, the current capacity to house migrants free of charge in Temporary Rest Centers (CDT) is a maximum of 200 people, but at the end of the year this center will close, leaving this municipality with no space to house them. In the municipality of Trojes there is a Social Pastoral center, with a capacity for 70 people, open only from Sunday to Wednesday, prioritizing families with children. Faced with this need, together with a group of humanitarian organizations and in alliance with UNICEF, we have contributed to the implementation of a new temporary shelter in this municipality, which has become the main gateway for migrants who begin their journey in Honduras.



TEMPORARY RESPITE CENTER FOR MIGRANT FAMILIES IN TROJES, EL PARAISO

On August 30, we inaugurated a Temporary Rest Center for Migrant Families in the municipality of Trojes, with the support of UNICEF, through the **LIFE- Honduras Consortium**, which we lead together with four other institutions in the region. On land provided by the Mayor's Office, we have built a safe resting place for families traveling with children and pregnant women. **In this center, sixty people will not only be able to spend the night, but but will also be provided with health, psychological and nutritional care.**

The center also has a space dedicated to facilitating internet access through WIFI access points. It also has hydration points, an equipped kitchen and hygiene area with bathrooms and showers.

To ensure that it is a safe space for the people who will stay there overnight, we have implemented **protection protocols**, while the management of the center is shared between members of the Consortium, led by Action Against Hunger, and national institutions related to the protection of human rights and children.

The growing demand for places to spend the night in the municipality makes us think of new possibilities, and **we are carrying out the rehabilitation of another Rest Center in the same municipality**, together with the Mayor's Office.



HUMANITARIAN ACCESS



In addition to the increase in entries through the southern border, groups of migrants have been **identified entering the country through the department of Olancho**, arriving in the city of Catacamas and then being referred to Tegucigalpa to complete their migratory procedures.



We consider it important to be able to attend to the population in transit through these territories, since there are currently no humanitarian assistance programs, in addition to **reinforcing the basic services provided to migrants in the city of Tegucigalpa**, since the different migratory routes that cross the country converge there.



RELEVANT COMMUNICATION INITIATIVES

As part of the communication campaign carried out in the municipality of Danlí with funds from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), we have developed **radio spots to raise awareness about migration as a human right**, targeting both the migrant population and the host population. The campaign has been broadcast on local radio stations since the second half of September. In addition, 2 brochures and posters have been produced with useful information for newly arrived migrants in the host communities.



**YOUR RIGHTS
MIGRATE WITH YOU
CAMPAIGN**

FIND MORE HERE

COLOMBIA



In August, the country's new president took office, stating that government action will prioritize the fight against hunger¹, guaranteeing food sovereignty for the most vulnerable population through structural change, achieving total peace,

activating channels of dialogue with the National Liberation Army (ELN) as with other Organized Armed Groups (GAO), and promote rural development. The announcement of **reopening commercial relations and borders with Venezuela was also made after breaking diplomatic ties in 2019**. This can facilitate better access to essential services for the refugee and migrant population, especially in border areas, and access to humanitarian aid, as well as promote economic reactivation. Still one of the main challenges for both countries will be ensuring security in those areas.

In 2022 the conflict and its consequences have changed compared to 2021. Due to the increase in clashes between non-state armed actors, threats, and combat, according to OCHA² data, while there has been an increase of 4,000 confined people (69,800 in total) compared to the previous year, displacement shows a 30% decrease in cases (67,300 displacements in 2022) compared to 2021. On the other hand, at least 1.2% of the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population in Colombia (approximately 2.5 million) is also being affected. They

are affected by **forced displacement and recruitment**, caused to the actions and influence of armed groups³ in the territories where they mobilize or spend the night, mainly due to a lack of information on the conflict dynamics. There are also changes in the actions of GANE (Non-State Armed Groups), with a more significant presence in urban and peri-urban areas⁴, where there is an increase in criminal acts (robbery, looting, threats, extortion) and territorial disputes for control of the economy, which has repercussions on an increase in insecurity and difficulties for direct access to the most vulnerable people, who mostly correspond to the refugee and migrant population and are affected by structural poverty and therefore require priority to the coverage of their essential needs.

Finally, **the price of food in consumption goods continues to rise; in August, inflation was 10.84%**, the highest recorded in the 21st century⁵. Consequently, the purchasing power of families living in Colombia has decreased in 2022, mainly due to increased food prices in the consumption goods.

SURVEYS/STUDIES/INNOVATION



We have participated in a working group that is updating and revising the format of the **MULTI-CLUSTER/SECTORAL RAPID INITIAL ASSESSMENT - MIRA** (for its acronym in English), which is made up of the forum of NGOs, OCHA, REACH, PMA, and IMMAP [\(LINK\)](#)



This assessment seeks to identify the **needs that arise in an emergency within the first 72 hours** (Phase I) and the first two weeks (Phase II).



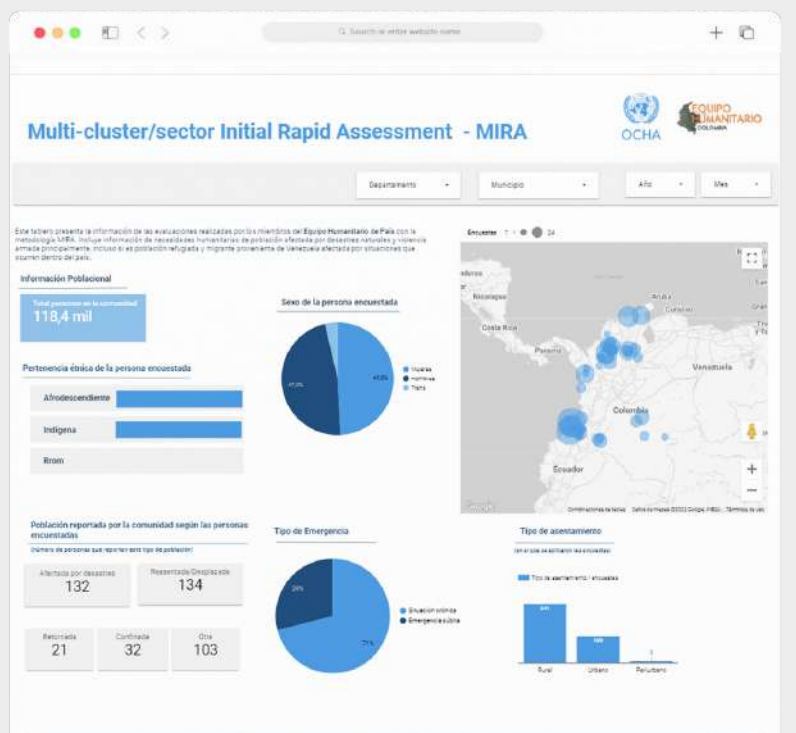
After a review, a technical analysis of the most relevant inputs was carried out to update [this format](#).



Among the components handled, the **inclusion of the gender and ethnic approach, technical cohesion of the forms, and sectoral perspective stand out.**



As a result, it is expected to define an **updated form that will serve as an input for the emergency response** at the national level in response to disasters and those of human origin (conflict and migration).



¹ In August 2022, the bill to fight hunger in Colombia was submitted to Congress.
^{2,3} Impact and Trends Report January-July 2022. Link: [informe_impacto_y_tendencias_ene-jul_2022_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/es/informe-impacto-y-tendencias-ene-jul-2022-vf.pdf) (humanitarianresponse.info)
^{4,5} UARIV, Bitácora diaria de eventos, julio y agosto 2022.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS



In the last two years, **humanitarian access has been deteriorating due to the intensification of the armed conflict** in areas such as Norte de Santander (in the metropolitan area and Catatumbo), Arauca, Chocó, Putumayo (Bajo and Medio), Nariño (mountain range and the Telembí), Guaviare and Antioquia (under Cauca and northeast) among others.



According to the results of the 2022⁶ Humanitarian Forum report on security incidents and access barriers, **18 organizations have reported a total of 68 incidents, where 66.2% have been due to events related to the armed conflict** (limitations to mobility, confrontations, and armed actions, indirect threats, illegal checkpoints, presence of MAP and extortion) while 32.4% to other factors, such as recommendation of communities or local authorities for deterioration of public order, for reasons of the poor condition of roads or others, and the remainder due to natural disasters that limit access.



In our case, AAH has had **access limitations in urban and peri-urban settlements where a large part of the refugee and migrant, and returnee population is located** due to the presence and actions of the GANE. This frequently threatens the property and security of humanitarian teams, which has meant adapting the response in surrounding areas so that communities can access it.



Also, in areas with a high presence of FARC dissident groups, the exercise of humanitarian work is complicated. To ensure our presence and the safety of our team and the population, **we have reinforced security measures and carried out activities to explain the principles of humanitarian action.**



RELEVANT COMMUNICATION INITIATIVES

In August 2022, within the framework of the ADN Dignidad humanitarian aid program that we lead and implement jointly with DRC and NRC, funded by the USAID Office of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). We launched the **Sabor Sin Fronteras web series**, which seeks to convey a message of integration from a cultural code such as food, where memory is spoken, integration of Colombian-Venezuelan cultures, livelihoods, and dignifying households from a food perspective.

The protagonists are participants of the ADN Dignidad program, who share the recipe of typical dishes from their country of origin and gastronomic fusions between the two cultures. Such as hallacas, friche de chivo, pabellón, costilla en coco, arepas de plátano, pasticho o lasaña de berenjena y dulce de lechosa. Each of the recipes is accompanied by a story.

The chapters were **recorded in seven regions of Colombia**. The series was launched through the Facebook of the three partner organizations and the program's website (ADN en Video.). In addition, face-to-face events were held in seven cities and municipalities in open spaces. The public, such as libraries, universities, and houses of culture. We have reached more than 300,000 views on social networks and local media, reaching a broad impact on various audiences.

New alliances are currently being consolidated to expand the dissemination of the series with the support of universities, regional and national media, and digital platforms. Finally, the series is being shared in spaces serving the program's beneficiary population as a communication tool that provides crucial information on nutrition.



SABOR SIN FRONTERAS WEB SERIES

FIND ALL STORIES [HERE](#) ✨



⁶ Humanitarian forum, security incidents and access (forohumanitariocolombia.org)

PERU

The climate of political instability continues, as the upcoming municipal and regional elections are being prepared with several candidates accused of corruption and violence against women. Although it is not an topic in the current electoral campaign, the food security situation in the country is worrying. As FAO⁷ warns, **"by 2022, Peru will have 16.6 million people living in food insecurity, a dizzying increase never observed before in the country.** Prior to the pandemic, Peru had more than 8 million people in this condition. This means that with COVID-19 the number of people who are food insecure has doubled".

According to the latest report of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics⁸, the prevalence of anemia in children from 0 to 36 months is 40.9% (reaching 50.1% in the jungle area), only 53.9% of children under 36 months have all their vaccinations and only 8.7% have their Growth and Development

Check-ups (CRED) up to date. More than 50% of women have suffered violence at the hands of their husband or partner, and 4.3% of children are not registered in the civil registry (RENEC). This data could be even higher considering the more than 1.4 million Venezuelan refugees and/or migrants in the country, of which some 664 thousand are in an irregular migratory situation.

Regarding livelihoods, the government has approved the "Fertibono", **an economic aid for producers who cultivate up to 10 hectares, for the purchase of urea or other fertilizers.** However, the process for the purchase of 65,000 tons of urea, necessary to meet the requirements of 260,000 small producers of less than five hectares, has been declared deserted, which puts the 2022-2023 agricultural campaign at risk, considering that we are in the key period for fertilization.



FRIENDLY SPACES AND ART AS THERAPY



Genesis takes her children to the Friendly Spaces of Action Against Hunger, an initiative that allows migrant families to have a safe space where they can leave their children while they go to work, knowing that children will receive care and educational support thanks to UNHCR support. **"My daughter loves the artistic expression workshops, she has become more creative".** In these spaces, a team of psychologists and educational animators provide care through sessions that promote integration and development at the psychomotor, cognitive and socioemotional levels.

Graciela Torres, a psychologist, explains that one of the achievements has been the strengthening of academic and social skills, highlighting the activities that favor artistic expression. "Art allows us to express our feelings in different ways, which is why it is so important to



include it, as it helps mental health and emotional management. In addition to this, it enhances fine motor, cognitive and sensory-perceptual skills."

For Elena Miura, a volunteer in the artistic expression workshops, the relevance of art is due to the artistic practice itself, focused on the constant search for solutions to problems based on creativity. "We are talking about a multidimensional tool for the person. Methodologies are worked under these looks, strengthens creative processes and develops skills that within traditional education are not worked in its entirety" she details. Miura has been able to observe significant changes in the behavior of the participants. "They learn respect for their work, for the work of others, they learn to internalize the act of observing their achievements and those of others, as well as to perceive their surroundings," she points out.

⁷ <https://www.fao.org/peru/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1603081/>

⁸ https://proyectos.inei.gob.pe/endes/2022/ppr/Indicadores_de_Programas_Presupuestales_I_Semestre_2022.pdf

SURVEYS/ STUDIES

HEALTH PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS FROM VENEZUELA IN LIMA METROPOLITAN AREA

Data recollection:

MARCH TO MAY 2022



Metropolitan Lima / districts of San Martín de Porres, San Juan de Lurigancho and Cercado de Lima.



TYPE OF STUDY

Quantitative and qualitative.

Funded and advised by PAHO/WHO - Implemented by AAH



OBJETIVE

To identify the health problems and needs of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in different age groups (0 to 5 years; 6 to 17 years; 18 to 59 years; and ≥ 60 years).

Complete study, [HERE](#)

CONCLUSIONS

A pattern of diseases and health conditions by age group is evident:



In children under 5 years of age, the presence of **Acute Diarrheal Diseases (EDAS in Spanish)**, **Acute Respiratory Infections (IRAS in Spanish)**, anemia and malnutrition stand out.



In children between 6 and 17 years of age, **IRAS**, skin diseases, accidents, EDAS and mental health problems stood out.



For adults, **IRAS/allergies**, gynecological care, gastritis, chronic diseases (hypertension and diabetes) and occupational accidents stood out.



In older adults, the presence of **IRAS/allergies**, EDAS, musculoskeletal problems, hypertension, diabetes and mental health stood out.



The health barriers that most stand out are state bureaucracy, out-of-pocket expenses, quality of care, discrimination and xenophobia.



The lack of documentation (foreigner's card) for enrollment in the Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS).

Geographical proximity, automatic enrollment in the SIS for pregnant women and children under 5 years of age, and the equipment and care provided by specialized hospitals are valued as facilitators.



The public health services most frequently used are:



Care for **pregnant women**, childbirth care, growth and development check-ups (CRED)



Vaccinations, especially for children under 5 years of age and pregnant women.



On the other hand, **schoolchildren and adolescents also tend to use health centers.**

The situation is different for **adults and the elderly, who have a greater preference for private and municipal services.**

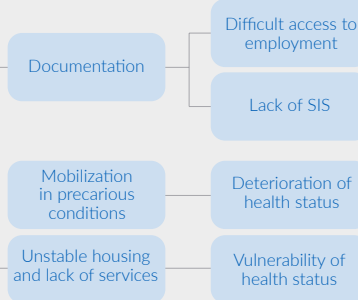
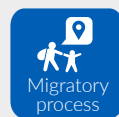


Health care provided by international cooperation organizations and NGOs stands out. **Self-medication or going to pharmacies was another option to treat their health problems**

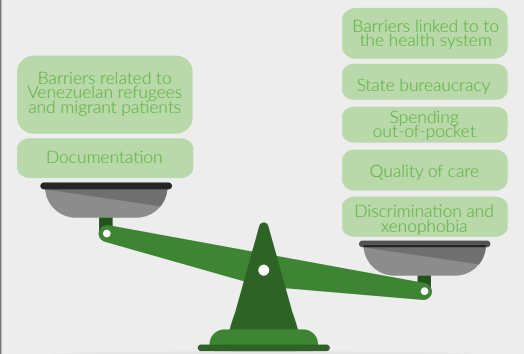


The most relevant health determinants in the Venezuelan refugee and/or migrant population were: i) the migration process, ii) access to adequate housing and basic services, iii) decent employment, iv) insecurity, v) the burden of family care assumed by women, and vi) the COVID-19 emergency.

• IMPLICATIONS OF THE MIGRATION PROCESS ON THE HEALTH OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS



• BARRIERS TO VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS' ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES



VENEZUELA



With a 7-month delay, the 2022-2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has been published, with a target population of 5.2 million people by 2022; that means a 15% increase from the previous HRP. This indicates that, **despite a certain economic recovery, humanitarian needs and vulnerability, particularly in the interior of the country, remain** and explains why the number of migrants has continued to increase, reaching some 6.8 million people, mainly to Latin America and Caribbean. Meanwhile, the OCHA Situation Report shows that up to June 1.5 million people had been reached and only 18% of the required funds had been received.

The inflation rate in August was 17.3%, the highest of the year, and the year-on-year rate was 153%, which would indicate that

there are difficulties in controlling inflation. The price of the **Basic Family Basket for July was 959.42 USD**; which means that 43 minimum wages would be needed to cover its cost. Remittances have been increasing and could reach an average of 22 million dollars per month, while the average amount of a family remittance is about 59 USD. The reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Venezuela could provide a better response to the humanitarian challenges on the common border, where (according to the Colombian police) 255 people would have been killed in 2022, exceeding the 187 deaths in the entire year 2021. There has been an increase in security operations against active criminal gangs in the areas where we work, such as Guárico state.

SURVEYS/ STUDIES

1 REPRESENTATIVE MULTISECTORAL ANALYSIS

Data recollection:

END OF AUGUST 2022

2 MILLION people in 37 parishes

Falcón (Carirubana municipality) and Zulia (Catatumbo, Jesús Enrique Lossada, Maracaibo, Miranda municipalities)

OBJETIVE



dual purpose of identifying areas of concern in food and nutritional security and obtain baseline data on indicators proposed in our projects.

It was applied a tool developed by Action Against Hunger to assess the degree of vulnerability of the communities in the intervention area.



Although the data is still being processed, preliminary results indicate levels of food insecurity in all municipalities.

At the same time, it is possible assess that there are marked differences between parishes, which is why the survey suggests the importance of establishing robust and representative sampling systems to identify the geographical areas of greatest concern and most vulnerable.



In some parishes have been found that between 30% and 50% of households had a very low dietary diversity score and a high rate of application of negative coping strategies.

2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS

Data recollection:

JANUARY - JUNE 2022

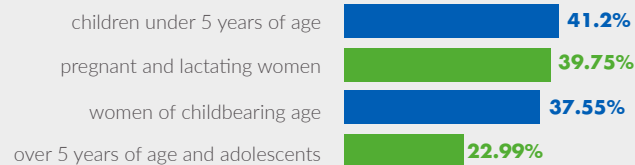


At the end of August, we shared with the humanitarian community the results of this analysis.

The information collected by the mobile brigades and through an innovative strategy of nutritional anemia screening and psychosocial support, to the adaptation and adherence of the treatment, aimed at the care of children under and over 5 years of age, adolescents and the elderly.



The study showed a prevalence of GAM of 3.43% and a high prevalence of nutritional anemia in all population groups:



HUMANITARIAN ACCESS



There was no progress in the registration system for international NGOs (REGONG). Although the work of the INGOs is not particularly questioned by the authorities, since there is no formal recognition of them, their contact with the institutions is greatly hindered, as is the signing of agreements that could improve access to the population.



On the other hand, it has not been possible to resume the cash transfer programs, which were specifically eliminated from the HRP by the authorities. The presence of criminal groups and fuel shortages, mainly in the interior of the country, constitute other challenges to humanitarian access.



RELEVANT COMMUNICATION INITIATIVES



As a result of the patient work of more than 4 years and greater humanitarian access in Venezuela, we have begun to carry out activities with organizational visibility and that of our donors in the states where we work, which facilitates recognition and acceptance at the community and institutional.

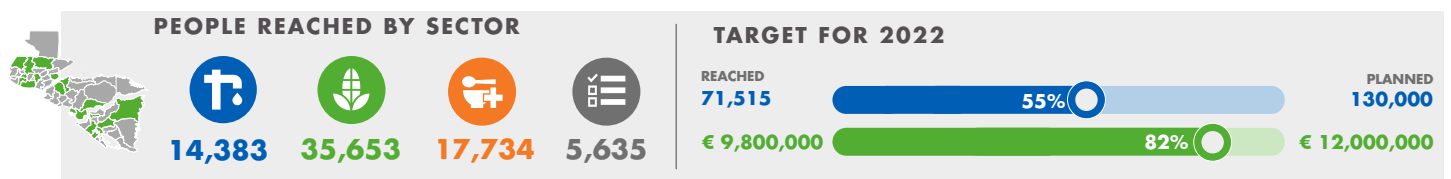




REGIONAL RESPONSE - SEPTEMBER 2022



CENTRAL AMERICA



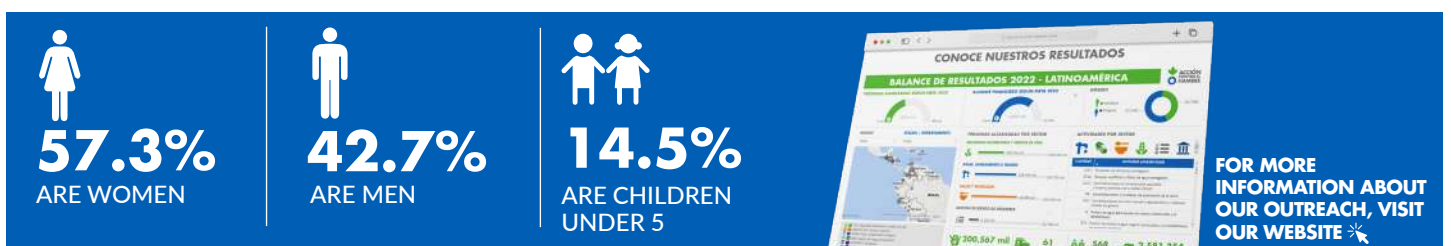
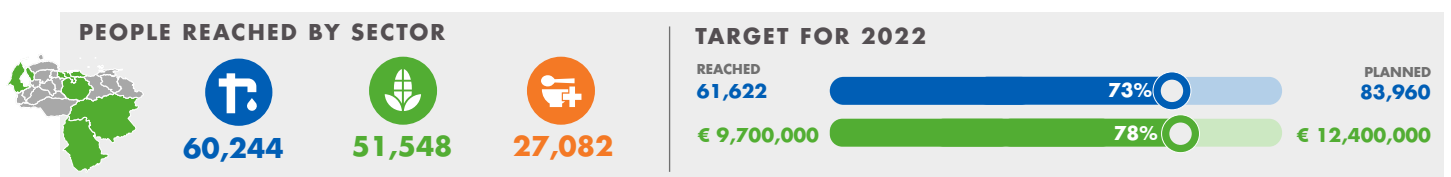
COLOMBIA



PERU



VENEZUELA





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AGAINST HUNGER.

STRATEGIC ALLIES

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