



SEE THE CRISIS CHANGE THE OUTCOME

VENEZUELA

OVERVIEW

COMPLEX CRISIS

VENEZUELA REGIONAL CRISIS

OVERVIEW

14/10/2021

The deepening political and socioeconomic crisis in Venezuela has led to the collapse of basic services, deterioration of living conditions, and one of the largest international displacements ever recorded in Latin America. ¹

Inside Venezuela, hyperinflation has reduced access to food, medicines, and other basic goods, while the general availability of goods is hampered by import restrictions. Pregnant women, children, and people living in impoverished parts of the country are at risk of malnutrition and food insecurity. According to food security and malnutrition indicators in the country, about 14% of all children under five in Venezuela suffer from global acute malnutrition. ² 57% of pregnant women are malnourished, and about 32.6% of the total population experiences acute food insecurity. ³

After four years, hyperinflation has decreased to below 50% since early 2021, going from 46% in January to 9.7% in September. ⁴ The population, however, has become increasingly poor, with more people falling below the poverty line. According to the 2021 Living Conditions National Assessment conducted on 17,402 households, around 94.5% of the total population in Venezuela is poor (a 0.4 percentage points increase from 2020), and 76.6% of Venezuelan households live in extreme poverty (an increase of over 8 percentage points from 2020). Multidimensional poverty has led to the deprivation or deterioration of education, housing,

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

07/12/2021

No recent significant humanitarian developments. The crisis is being monitored by our analysis team.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

07/12/2021

EXTREME CONSTRAINTS

Humanitarian access constraints have deteriorated over the last six months in Venezuela as a result of additional restrictions on humanitarian workers. Despite the humanitarian crisis, the Government denies the severity of the crisis and the existence of needs. Shortages of food and drinking water, as well as limited access to health and education, are some of the sectorial needs of those affected that the Government does not recognise to their full extent. Political opposition is often persecuted by police forces, making the reporting and publishing of data on the conditions in Venezuela difficult and risky and limiting access to information essential for humanitarian responders.

There are also new bureaucratic restrictions on humanitarian actors' access to the country. Since May 2021, the Special Automated Registry of Non-Domiciled Non-Governmental Organisations has been in force in Venezuela. The introduction of this regulation, which can deny access on the grounds of public order or sovereignty, was supposed to be a positive development for a formalisation

CRISIS SEVERITY ?

0 Very low 4.2 Very high 5

IMPACT ?

0 Very low 5.0 Very high 5

HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS ?

0 Very low 4.0 Very high 5

COMPLEXITY ?

0 Very low 3.8 Very high 5

ACCESS CONSTRAINTS ?

No constraints 5.0 Extreme constraints

SEE ALL INDICATORS ([HTTPS://WWW.ACAPS.ORG/SITES/ACAPS/FILES/CRISIS/GCSI-DOWNLOAD/2021-12/20211202_INFORMATION_SEVERITY_-_NOVEMBER_2021.XLSX](https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/crisis/gcsi-download/2021-12/20211202_INFORMATION_SEVERITY_-_NOVEMBER_2021.XLSX))

KEY FIGURES

27,412,000 **TOTAL POPULATION** ¹
 27,412,000 **PEOPLE AFFECTED** ²
 5,443,000 **PEOPLE DISPLACED** ³
 14,803,000 **PEOPLE IN NEED** ⁴

Notes

- OCHA 05/2018; R4V 05/01/2021 <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/venezuela-administrative-level-0-1-2-and-3-population-statistics-and-gazeteer>; <https://r4v.info/es/situations/platform>

overall access to public services, income, and employment.⁵

The health system is affected by shortages of medical supplies and medicines and the departure of medical personnel. The incidence of vector-borne diseases has risen, and preventable diseases such as measles have re-emerged. Access to clean water is increasingly difficult after the collapse of basic services, aggravating water and sanitation problems. Only 13.6% of the population in cities has regular water supply, and four out of ten households suffer daily electricity outages.⁶ The current crisis has also led to an increase in repression and human rights abuses. At least 620 arbitrary arrests for political reasons have been recorded since the beginning of the pandemic.⁷ INFORM measures Venezuela's risk of humanitarian crisis at 4.5/10 in 2021.⁸

Notes

1. OAS 07/2021
<https://www.oas.org/fpdb/press/Crisis-Overview-ESP.pdf> AA 28/05/2021
<https://www.aa.com.tr/es/pol%C3%A4Dtica/la-crisis-migratoria-venezolanas-la-cuarta-peor-del-mundo-seg%C3%BAAn-el-consejo-noruego-para-los-refugiados/2256746>
2. HRW 13/04/2021
<https://www.hrw.org/es/news/2021/04/23/el-programa-mundial-de-alimentos-ayudara-ninos-y-ninas-venezolanos> BBC 15/07/2020
<https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-53381127> CARITAS 07/2021
http://caritasvenezuela.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Boletin-SAMAN_Caritas-Venezuela_Abril-Julio2020-r1_compressed.pdf
3. Food Syst 28/04/2021
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fsufs.2021.635981/full> WFP 09/2019
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Main_Findings_WFP_Food_Security_Assessment_in_Venezuela_January_2020-2.pdf
4. OVF 07/10/2021
<https://observatoriodefianzas.com/la-inflacion-en-septiembre-alcanzo-a-97-y-la-canasta-alimentaria-aumento-hasta-us-304/> EFE 02/07/2021
<https://www.efe.com/efe/america/economia/esta-venezuela-viviendo-el-final-de-su-hiperinflacion/20000011-4577273> Cinco8 03/09/2021
<https://www.cinco8.com/periodismo/rumbo-a-la-hiperinflacion-mas-larga-de-la-historia/>

of the presence of INGOs in the country; to date, its only partial implementation has turned out to be an impediment.

There are reports of humanitarian aid being confiscated. The presence and clashes of armed groups on the Venezuela-Colombia border also add to access constraints. These conflicts increase confinement events for the affected population and their displacement away from services. Checkpoints controlled by armed groups or military forces restrict the passage of humanitarian aid.

Natural disasters such as flooding and landslides are frequent in Venezuela (mainly during the rainy season from May to the end of November) and hamper access to the people affected in remote areas.

Read more in the latest [ACAPS Humanitarian Access Overview \(http://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/slides/files/acaps_humanitarian_access_overview_december_2021.pdf\)](#).

UPDATE FROM THE MARCH 2021 RISK ANALYSIS

26/10/2021

Worsening living conditions and reduced access to humanitarian assistance and basic services lead to a spike in displacement to Colombia

As raised by ACAPS in the March 2021 Global Risk Analysis, national NGOs in Venezuela continue to face difficulties as the Government's registration process remains challenging, resulting in delays in the implementation of activities¹. Government harassment pushes national civil society organisations, NGOs, and INGOs to suspend or limit their operations. This decreases the organisations' ability to implement programmes to respond to people's needs, increasing the number of people in need in Venezuela². Nationwide fuel shortages have hampered the movement of people and goods, including humanitarian aid, and limited people's access to food and essential services such as healthcare³.

The economic crisis also drives humanitarian needs in the country. Continued hyperinflation is causing a

<https://www.acaps.org/country/venezuela/crisis/complex-crisis>

2. OCHA 05/2018; R4V 05/01/2021
<https://data.humdata.org/dataset/venezuela-administrative-level-0-1-2-and-3-population-statistics-and-gazeteer>;
<https://r4v.info/es/situations/platform>
<https://www.acaps.org/country/venezuela/crisis/complex-crisis>
3. R4V 05/01/2021; R4V 14/01/2021
<https://r4v.info/es/situations/platform>;
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/R4V_Stock_Jan21_Eng.pdf
<https://www.acaps.org/country/venezuela/crisis/complex-crisis>
4. ENCOVI 2020; RMRP 2021; OCHA 23/07/2020
https://assets.website-files.com/5d14c6a5c4ad42a4e794d0f7/5f03875cac6fc11b6d67a8a5_Presentaci%C3%B3n%20%20ENCOVI%202019-Pobreza_compressed.pdf;
<https://rmp.r4v.info/>;
<https://data.humdata.org/dataset/venezuela-administrative-level-0-1-2-and-3-population-statistics-and-gazeteer>
<https://www.acaps.org/country/venezuela/crisis/complex-crisis>

SPECIAL REPORTS

07/12/2021



07/12/2021

Humanitarian Access Overview

THEMATIC REPORTS

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SPECIAL REPORTS

21/01/2021



21/01/2021

Colombia and Venezuela: Needs and vulnerabilities of the Cam...

THEMATIC REPORTS

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5. FIDES 01/10/2021

http://www.fides.org/es/news/70888-AMERICA_VENEZUELA_Encuesta_nacional_ENCOVI_indice_de_pobreza_ultimo_disminuye_el_empleo_solo_el_5_de_los_emigrantes_regresa_ENCOVI_10/2021

<https://www.proyectoencovi.com/>

6. ICJ 09/04/2021

https://www.icj.org/es/venezuela-falta-de-acceso-al-agua-potable-agrava-la-pandemia-por-covid-19/News_UN_25/02/2021

https://news.un.org/es/story/2020/02/1470101_Aula_Abierta_Venezuela_23/07/2020

http://aulaabiertavenezuela.org/index.php/2020/05/06/raconamientos-apagones-o-servicio-inexistente-asi-se-ve-la-crisis-electrica-en-venezuela/El_Tiempo_14/03/2021

<https://www.eltiempo.com/mundo/venezuela/cual-es-el-estado-actual-del-sistema-electrico-de-venezuela-573379>

7. IACHR 2020

<https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/docs/annual/2020/capitulos/IA2020cap.4b-VE-es.pdf> DW 14/05/2021

<https://www.dw.com/es/organizacion-es-denuncian-m%C3%A1s-de-600-detenciones-arbitrarias-en-venezuela-durante-la-pandemia/a-57537932>

8. INFORM 13/09/2021

<https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/Inform-Index/Portals/0/InfoRM/CountryProfiles/VEN.pdf>

further increase in prices of essential commodities, while household purchasing power remains low – as illustrated by the monthly minimum wage, which could buy 1% of the monthly basic food basket in June 2021⁴. The prices of food and services remained the same, while the minimum wage decreased and hyperinflation continued between February–June 2021⁵. As a result, access to basic services and goods, including food, continues to be increasingly challenging⁶. The deteriorating living conditions in Venezuela have resulted in continued migration flows to Colombia. Contrary to expectations, no spike in displacement to Colombia was recorded in the past months. Between February 2021–September 2021, the number of Venezuelans residing in Colombia remained at around 1.7 million⁷.

[Read the full Global Risk Analysis - March 2021 \(https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/products/files/20210329_acaps_global_risk_analysis_march_2021_0.pdf\)](https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/products/files/20210329_acaps_global_risk_analysis_march_2021_0.pdf)

NOTES

1. Caraota 18/08/2021
<https://www.caraotadigital.net/nacionales/ong-piden-al-estado-facilitar-la-accion-humanitaria-en-venezuela>
2. Cronica Uno 26/08/2021
<https://cronica.uno/ong-un-mundo-sin-mordaza-documento-150-violaciones-a-la-libertad-de-expresion-en-seis-meses-de-2021/>
3. Bloomberg 23/07/2021
<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-07-23/venezuelans-enduring-day-long-waits-to-fill-gasoline-tanks> AA 29/05/2021
<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/analysis/analysis-venezuela-s-gasoline-and-diesel-shortage-no-light-at-end-of-the-tunnel/2257810>
4. CENDA 06/2021
http://cenda.org.ve/fotos_not/pdf/CENDA.%20RESUMEN%20EJECUTIVO.%20CAT%20JUNIO%202021%20WEB.pdf
5. CENDA 06/2021
http://cenda.org.ve/fotos_not/pdf/CENDA.%20RESUMEN%20EJECUTIVO.%20CAT%20JUNIO%202021%20WEB.pdf
6. Perfil 19/07/2021
<https://www.perfil.com/noticias/internacional/venezuela-se-necesitan-4-salarios-minimos-diarios-para-cubrir-el-coste-de-la-canasta-alimentaria-familiar.phtml>

SPECIAL REPORTS

27/05/2020

RISK REPORT
MAY 2020VENEZUELA
COVID-19 OUTBREAK
& THE HEALTH
SYSTEMacaps 

27/05/2020

Venezuela:
COVID-19
outbreak
overwhelms
health systemANTICIPATORY
ANALYSIS

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7. GIFMM 05/09/2021

<https://www.r4v.info/es/refugiadosymigrantes>

IMPACT OF COVID-19

29/04/2021

Many Venezuelan refugees and migrants working in the informal economy in Colombia, Brazil, and Peru have lost their livelihoods and face poverty, evictions, food insecurity, and increased protection risks as a result of the pandemic.

Around 105,000 Venezuelans have returned to Venezuela since March.¹ In 13 March the Colombian government announced the immediate closure of all borders to limit the spread of the virus but kept open two humanitarian corridors for returnees. On 21 August, Venezuelan authorities closed the humanitarian corridor from Norte de Santander, the main one used by returnees. This has left thousands of Venezuelans stranded along the border.²

As of 29 April 2021, about 195,000 cases of COVID-19 have been confirmed in Venezuela. Limited testing means this figure is likely an underestimate. 40% of all cases have been in the border states of Zulia, Apure, Bolívar and Táchira. Returnees that test positive are sent to temporary shelters for a 15-day quarantine. These shelters have been lacking food supplies since the beginning of the outbreak. Venezuela's healthcare system urgently needs medical staff, supplies and equipment, and water, sanitation and hygiene services.³

Find more information about the global impact of COVID-19 [here \(https://www.acaps.org/projects/covid19\)](https://www.acaps.org/projects/covid19).

NOTES

1. VOA 08/09/2020
<https://www.voanoticias.com/america-latina/migracion-venezolana-colombia-continua-disminuyendo-El-Universal-10/08/2020>
<https://www.eluniversal.com/politica/77656/42-mil-migrantes-venezolanos-aguardan-en-colombia-para-viajar-a-la-frontera-y-regresar-al-pais>
Migracion Colombia 30/06/2020
<https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/noticias/por-segundo-mes-consecutivo-la-cifra-de-venezolanos-radicados-en-colombia-disminuyo>

FOOD INSECURITY

29/04/2021

A recent food security assessment published by the World Food Program estimates that 2.3 million Venezuelans are severely food insecure (IPC Phase 4) and additional seven million are moderately food insecure (IPC Phase 3). The assessment was carried out in Venezuela between July and September 2019. One out of three Venezuelans is food insecure and in need of assistance. The most affected states are: Delta Amacuro, Amazonas, Falcon, Zulia and Bolívar.

Although food is available, access to it is difficult as prices are too high due to hyperinflation. 74% of households experience a food insecurity level between moderate to high and 80% of the population have insufficient income to buy food and have engaged in coping strategies such as reduced portion size of meals, accepting food as payment or sell family assets to cover basic needs. Access to potable water, irregular gas supply and lack of dietary diversity are also major concerns.¹

This is one of the first assessments to come out with data regarding the humanitarian situation in Venezuela as the Government has historically placed access restrictions for international organizations. It is unclear whether additional assessments will be undertaken in the country.²

NOTES

1. ENCOVI 2019/2020 08/07/2020
https://assets.website-files.com/5d14c6a5c4ad42a4e794d0f75f0385baa2370b542549a958_Presentaci%C3%B3n%20ENCOVI%202019%20SA%20y%20Nutricion_compressed.pdf
2. World Food Program (23/02/2020)
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Main%20Findings%20WFP%20Food%20Security%20Assessment%20in%20Venezuela_January%202020-2.pdf

OCHA Flash Update 30/05/2020

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/LAC%20COVID%20Flash%20Update%2030%20May.pdf>

Migración Colombia 28/05/2020

<https://www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/noticias/1-informacion-general/27-oficinas/131-comunicaciones/132-sala-de-prensa/133-noticias/247-comunicados-2020/mayo-2020/numero-de-venezolanos-radicados-en-colombia-desciendo-por-primer-vez-en-5-anos> UNCHR 29/05/2020

<https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2020/5/5ed0c3c84/southern-hemisphere-winter-intensifies-hardship-displaced-venezuelans.html>

2. Noticia al Día 07/06/2020

<https://noticialdia.com/2020/06/asi-se-encuentran-los-venezolanos-varados-en-colombia-tras-el-cierre-del-corredor-humanitario/> Al Jazeera (14/03/2020)

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/03/fear-colombia-closes-border-venezuela-coronavirus-200314190110784.html> El Tiempo (16/03/2020)

<https://www.eltiempo.com/colombia/otras-ciudades/cierre-de-frontera-con-venezuela-por-el-coronavirus-472824> El Espectador (16/03/2020)

<https://www.elespectador.com/coronavirus/colombia-cerrara-todas-sus-fronteras-terrestres-maritimas-y-fluviales-hasta-el-30-de-mayo-articulo-909651>

3. Estadísticas Venezuela 29/04/2021

<https://covid19.patria.org.ve/estadisticas-venezuela/> International Medical Corps 24/07/2020

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IntlMedCorps-VenezuelaColombia_SitRep11.pdf UNICEF 28/07/2020

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF%20Venezuela%20Situation%20Report%20Mid%20Year%202020.pdf> OCHA Informe de Situación 13/08/2020

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Informe%20de%20situacion%20de%20Venezuela%20-%20Junio%202020%20-%202020.pdf>

KEY PRIORITIES

29/04/2021

- **Food security:** Food security is deteriorating, particularly due to hyperinflation. A recent survey estimates that around 2.3 million Venezuelans are severely food insecure (IPC Phase 4) and additional seven million are moderately food insecure (IPC Phase 3).¹
- **Health:** The health system in the country has been particularly affected. It is estimated that 40% of hospitals in the country lack electricity and 70% do not have regular access to water. A recent survey carried out in March 2020 also report shortages of gloves, disinfectant, soap and face masks²

NOTES

1. World Food Program (23/02/2020)

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Main%20Findings%20WFP%20Food%20Security%20Assessment%20in%20Venezuela_January%202020-2.pdf

2. HRW 26/03/2020

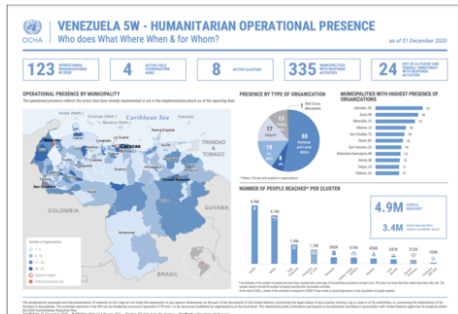
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/26/venezuela-urgent-aid-needed-combat-covid-19> CEPAZ (11/10/2018) https://cepaz.org.ve/documentos_informes/complex-humanitarian-emergency-in-venezuela/ TNH (04/03/2020) <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/interview/2020/03/04/Venezuela-aid-opposition-Pizarro-UN-Red-Cross>



Map Sources: ESRI, OCHA, UNCS.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Apr 2016.

(https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/crisis/visuals/venezuela_map.png).

Source: [OCHA \(https://reliefweb.int/map/venezuela-bolivarian-republic/venezuela-location-map-2018\)](https://reliefweb.int/map/venezuela-bolivarian-republic/venezuela-location-map-2018).



(https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/crisis/visuals/screen_shot_2021-04-29_at_3.28.20_pm.png).

Source: [OCHA \(https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/20201231-ve00-5w_5pager_en_public.pdf\)](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/20201231-ve00-5w_5pager_en_public.pdf).