 Situation

- By the end of April, Chile reached more than 1 million cases of Coronavirus and reported more than 7,000 new COVID-19 cases per day. In response, the Government announced a return to complete lockdown (Phase 1) for most of the country (83 per cent of the population), and a daily curfew was implemented from 9 pm. Despite Chile becoming the world second leader of COVID-19 vaccination administration doses per capita, R4V partners reported that some refugees and migrants from Venezuela were not approaching the health authorities to get vaccinated out of fear of being expelled from the country.
- On 11 April, the Government approved a new Migration Law, which addresses a whole range of migration issues, including, inter alia, forms of entry and exit; migratory categories: temporary and permanents permits; political asylum; infringements and penalties; deportation; legal remedies.
- The Chilean Police (Carabineros) and the Chilean Judiciary (Poder Judicial) signed an agreement to expedite the protection of children and adolescents who are entering Chile through irregular crossings. Carabineros counted 1,752 such cases between January and March 2021.
- On 25 April, 55 Venezuelans were deported from Iquique in the north of the country, on the first private flight of fifteen chartered by the government to depart over the next eight months. This is part of the Colchane Plan, where starting at the end of April, local authorities plan to expel 1,800 foreigners who irregularly entered the country, and reinforce controls at unofficial border crossing points in the north. As a result, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants the UN Committee on Migrant Workers issued a statement expressing concern about the expulsions in Chile.
- R4V partners released a study on 29 April whose main objective was to offer a first analysis of Venezuelan students in the Chilean educational system and make visible the challenges to guarantee their inclusion in schools. The study highlighted that it is not a requirement to have a regular status to access the educational system. According to the Ministry of Education, in 2020 30,780 foreign students were enrolled in schools in Chile.

Response

- During April, R4V partners assisted refugees and migrants with food and non-food items (including hygiene kits) in northern cities such as Arica, Antofagasta and Tarapacá (where R4V partners have set up humanitarian distribution centers).
- R4V partners also continued providing shelter, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), protection and humanitarian transportation. In the case of protection, key information about services that are available, were provided to Venezuelans who were crossing through border cities.
- In humanitarian transportation, four families were assisted with humanitarian transportation, to transfer them to the cities of Rancagua (1), Quilcura (1) and Santiago (2), for family reunification purposes.
- Due to the increase in the number of homeless refugee and migrant families in Antofagasta, R4V partners coordinated with the National Police (Carabineros) to assist this group by providing temporary shelter and immediate assistance.
- R4V partners celebrated the implementation of a digital service platform (conectapdj).com) in the city of Colchane in order to strengthen remote and immediate assistance for children and adolescents (refugees and migrants). This initiative will allow immediate court hearings in family cases, mostly to extend protection measures to those who are in an irregular situation.

The National Platform Coordinators and the Sector leads held a meeting to monitor progress implementing each sector’s work plan and to review activities for the next months, such as the donors conference and the joint needs assessment process for 2022 RMRP planning.

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* Accumulated figures up to 30/04/2021 | **Source: FTS Website.