

Political risks	Political situation in Venezuela could provoke an even more massive outflow of refugees and migrants in the future.	Medium	Medium	The humanitarian crisis of refugees and migrants from Venezuela has consequences for the entire Latin American region. An effective contribution to solving this crisis can only be part of a regional effort.
-----------------	---	--------	--------	---

Lessons Learnt:

- From emergency response to infrastructure, and to livelihood-oriented projects' analysis found that benefits to host governments (e.g., capacity-building) and addressing host communities' needs (including service delivery and infrastructure) had a positive impact on project achievements.
- The use of technology in migration-focused programming has been especially relevant for strengthening local capacity. The integration of technology is deemed as an "enabler".
- Services for migrants need to be well-targeted to their needs and vulnerabilities within the host community context. When donor responses implemented gender-sensitive approaches more successfully, they mitigated barriers of participation and access that mothers and women encounter regarding employment programs and service delivery.
- There is a continuous need to improve Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning (MERL) systems.
- A strong success factor in economic integration has been the collaboration with the private sector through formalised collaboration agreements, such as Public-Private-Partnership initiatives, in order to create new additional jobs for migrants and vulnerable locals. This always includes the mobilisation of additional private sector funds and contributions with project funds.
- The implementation of the Action is an opportunity to reach out to the highest political level by providing ongoing direct and honest feedback from its work on the ground about potential bottlenecks, system failures or other barriers to socioeconomic integration. The advocacy approach actively involves national, regional and local authorities (for example through credit committees) and allows them to have ownership over the Action's successes and impacts.
- Groups in vulnerable situation such as members of the LGBTI community, migrant women, or survivors of GBV violence require specific support to succeed in socioeconomic integration, due to the additional barriers and multiple discriminations they often face. This relates for example to the importance of social support networks. Members of vulnerable groups trust and benefit specifically from support offered through their peers; e.g. migrant women are more likely to trust the guidance of other migrant women (e.g. through diaspora organisations).
- A strong focus on socioeconomic integration of migrant and host communities should (i) target at an individual level the improvement of relevant labour-market skills (while considering barriers and access for example to capacitation) and / or providing resources for self-employment / entrepreneurship; (ii) involving the private sector on a local and regional level to create demand in the labour market and provide opportunities for qualified individuals to enter the formal labour market; and (iii) working with public institutions from the local to the national level to ensure that the overall conditions for socioeconomic integration are provided (e.g. this applies to the strong nexus between timely regularisation of the migrant community as a necessary precondition for their successful integration into the formal labour market and the social welfare system).

3.5 The Intervention Logic

Following their regularisation, a priority and major challenge for the new government will be the socio-economic integration of migrants and host communities. The present Action has two complementary approaches: Specific Objective 1 will promote a top-down public policy approach, which will be made possible through a top-up to the ongoing budget support programme "Green Economy", of EUR 20 M, in its goals for socio-economic integration of migrant populations and host communities. Specific Objective 2 will be implemented with a territory-based approach, through indirect management with an entrusted entity from a Member State, with experience in the sector and with programmes in place to mobilise a rapid, effective, and flexible response based on local needs.

The first approach (Specific objective 1) aims to improve the use of socio-economic integration services by the migrant population with equal opportunities for women. To achieve this objective, coordination between the a) Trade,