



Diaspora engagement mapping

VENEZUELA

Facts & figures

Political rights



Dual citizenship¹



Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad⁶



Remittances



Remittances as a share of GDP²: -
Remittances inflow (USD million): -

Voting from abroad⁷:

At embassies/consulates



Data disclaimer

As diaspora definitions vary widely, we have chosen to use comparable data on emigration as a proxy. This does not include all who consider themselves diaspora and is not necessarily aligned with national definitions of diaspora. Emigration data comes from UNDESA (2024) and remittances from the World Bank (2024).

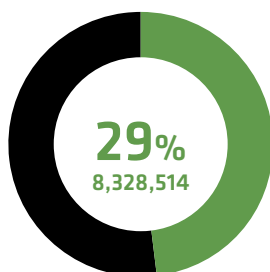
Emigration³



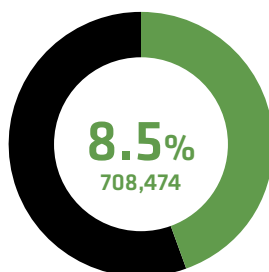
% of emigrants in total population⁴



% of which in the EU⁵



♂ 48.5%
♀ 51.5%



♂ 45.1%
♀ 54.9%

Top countries of destination



Colombia	2,904,873
Peru	1,596,667
United States of America	763,915
Spain	602,539
Brazil	571,919

1 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ve.html>

2 Source: Manuel Orozco, 'Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2019: Emerging Challenges', The Dialogue March 2020.

3 Source: <https://www.acnur.org/situacion-en-venezuela.html>; RMRP, Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, 2020, <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/72254.pdf>.

4 Source: <https://r4v.info/es/situations/platform>, and RMRP, Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela. No disaggregated data available.

5 Source UNDESA

6 Around 60% of Venezuelans abroad have irregular status, meaning they cannot vote.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/63088>; http://www.cne.gob.ve/web/normativa_electoral/ley_organica_procesos_electorales/titulo9.php

7 At the discretion of the Consejo Nacional Electoral



Practices

Explore 520+ practices by country, SDG or sector of engagement in the [interactive database!](#)



[Voice of the Diaspora \(La Voz de la Diáspora\) - Research Project](#)

Developed by a team at Universidad Central de Venezuela, the project aims to characterise and quantify the global distribution of the Venezuelan diaspora and give them voice and encourage their participation in networks. The information collected from online surveys, focus groups, or face-to-face interviews with nearly 4,000 people, allows for the characterisation by sociodemographic, professional, academic, and family characteristics; degree of integration into the host country; desire (or lack thereof) to return; and their willingness to participate in the reconstruction process.

[Una Medicina Para Venezuela](#)

Implemented by Asociación Española Venezolana por la Democracia, “the project which collects medicines and medical supplies in Spain and sends them to Venezuela.

[Dame tu Pastillita](#)

A communication campaign by Asociacion LEAN Ayuda Humanitaria to collect and send medicine to Venezuela.

[Second Regional Meeting of Women Leaders of the Venezuelan Diaspora 2023](#)

Topics discussed included the socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan migrant and refugee women, leadership and communication tools for change and social participation of the diasporas, and the design and implementation of advocacy actions by Venezuelan diaspora organizations on gender issues.

[App Venezuela Virtual](#)

Venezuela Virtual is an app launched by the Código Venezuela foundation, dedicated to promoting and aiding the Venezuelan diaspora in Spain during their integration process.

[ASHOKA - Venezuelan in tech-leadership and impact program](#)

Ashoka launched a distinctive Leadership & Impact Program designed to equip members of the diaspora with essential tools for both personal and professional development. This programme not only fosters individual growth but also empowers participants to support and scale social entrepreneurship initiatives that create tangible impact in Venezuela.



Observations

The “Observations” and “Obstacles” sections contain additional information on the context of diaspora engagement that does not fit directly into the other sections. They are based on a combination of literature review and comments from the authors. New information is incorporated during the annual updates. Readers are invited to verify the relevance of the information at the time of reading, as the context may have evolved.

There is little engagement between the government and the diaspora. Due to the socio-political crisis, many diaspora groups are forming outside of Venezuela and many within the diaspora would like to help Venezuela achieve stability. Most Venezuelans interviewed in different surveys reflect the syndrome of “far but not absent.”⁸

There are opportunities for mobilising the Venezuelan diaspora⁹, including to support the return to democratic and constitutional order in Venezuela and to provide humanitarian assistance and post-conflict recovery, including rebuilding institutions and transitional justice. To date, there are more than 100 Venezuelan diaspora groups within the US sending humanitarian aid to Venezuela. There are many positive cases of cooperation, such as the work by Plan Pais.¹⁰ They provide education programs for children in Venezuela as an effort to increase school retention, but also focus on forming the opinion of Venezuela’s diaspora youth to increase their engagement in Venezuela.

Engagement with diaspora groups to raise finance for refugee projects is challenging. Nonetheless, the use of online donation platforms is paving the way to developing a comprehensive framework for Venezuelans overseas to be involved in refugee assistance.¹¹

There is also significant potential to boost financial flows from the Venezuelan diaspora, particularly through remittances. After the changes in currency creating a new parity and devaluation system through the Bolívar soberano in 2018, remittance transfers have been seen as an opportunity to attract funds and to capture foreign exchange from Europe in particular. Remittance transfer companies have entered into the Venezuelan market attempting to offer competitive exchange rates (at 10% differentials instead of 1000% rates during the Bolívar fuerte period).

David Smolansky, the exiled former mayor of El Hatillo municipality in Caracas, and part of the Organization of American States, OAS’ taskforce on the Venezuelan crisis, has proposed the creation of a regional ID card that allows Venezuelans to travel across Latin America without the need for passports, making it easier for receiving countries to register and monitor their activities.¹² In 2023, the diaspora participated in the primary election to elect Maduro’s opponent in the 2024 elections, however, allowing the participation of the diaspora to the presidential elections is not guaranteed.

8 Vivas Peñalver, Leonardo & Paez, Tomas. (2017). The Venezuelan Diaspora, Another Impending Crisis?. 10.13140/RG.2.2.17819.87843.

9 <https://www.csis.org/programs/americas-program/future-venezuela-initiative-fvi>

10 <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/01/how-the-diaspora-is-helping-venezuela-migration-crisis/>

11 <https://www.ft.com/content/20e77a-1d6b-4c20-ad61-e8f854fa5f5b>

12 <https://www.caracaschronicles.com/2019/07/02/an-explosive-venezuelan-diaspora-threatens-latin-america/>



Obstacles

- **No institutional ties:** Institutionalisation of emigration policy is weak given the ongoing socio-political crisis. Many of the emigrants fleeing lack governmental support structures. There are no official figures on the diaspora, and it is considered non-existent by the government.¹³
- **Financial infrastructure:** Remittances are largely informal and there is no official governmental program to facilitate remittances.¹⁴ More than 3 million households are receiving over USD3bn dollars in funds from the diaspora.¹⁵ It has become a pattern among Venezuelans in the diaspora to help their relatives at home, although it is done under very difficult conditions due to the strict foreign exchange controls, which until 2019, criminalized any free exchange of currencies. These conditions make it extremely hard to have a freely established remittances marketplace.
- **Inadequate legal & policy framework:** The regime disrespects political and civil rights in its most basic forms, including those of the diaspora seeking passports and ID documents.¹⁶ Venezuelans needing such documents must return and sometimes wait several months under poor conditions, including risks of extortion, to obtain the documents. It is not possible to obtain an ID card abroad, placing many Venezuelans in limbo, neither citizens of the host country, nor legally Venezuelans. The same can be said of the difficulties to register to vote.

13 Vivas Peñalver, Leonardo & Paez, Tomas. (2017). The Venezuelan Diaspora, Another Impending Crisis?. 10.13140/RG.2.2.17819.87843.

14 *Latin American and Caribbean Migration from Weak and Failing States*, 2019. Washington, DC, IAD.

15 Orozco, Manuel. Money Transfers to Venezuela, a brief overview. 2020, Washington, DC, IAD, forthcoming.

16 Vivas Peñalver, Leonardo & Paez, Tomas. (2017). The Venezuelan Diaspora, Another Impending Crisis?. 10.13140/RG.2.2.17819.87843.

Annex: List of actors

Diaspora related institutions

There is no diaspora engagement within the government due to the socio-political crisis. Therefore, no institution is in charge of this issue.

Diaspora organisations in Europe

Un Mundo Sin Mordaza 2009

Un Mundo Sin Mordaza is an international organisation formed after the global protest No Más Cierres, in which more than 20 countries participated. The organisation was founded to institutionalise the “global solidarity” movement without borders.

Veneeuropa Belgium Greece, Italy, Spain, Sweden, UK

Headquartered in Brussels, with delegations in six European countries and a youth delegation, Veneeuropa promotes analysis and debate about the reality of Venezuela from the perspective of the socio-cultural ties that unite it with Europe. It provides platforms and spaces facilitating the search for viable solutions to the conflict.

Casa Venezolana - Bélgica

Casa Venezolana is a centre that provides information resources and a meeting place to support the Venezuelan community in Belgium.

Código Venezuela

Código Venezuela is a non-profit foundation that offers an ecosystem of tools for the integration of Venezuelans in Spain.

Observatorio de la Diáspora Venezolana

ODV is an organisation dedicated to researching, analysing, and understanding the Venezuelan migration phenomenon of the 21st century. It is made up of experts, academics, and researchers from various social science disciplines who are committed to studying and promoting strategies that impact the quality of life and integration processes of Venezuelans who have migrated, as well as those who remain in the country.

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Find out more at www.diasporafordevelopment.eu

Explore the institutionalisation of diaspora engagement worldwide via the [typology of 520+ institutions](#)



Read more about diaspora organisations in “[Starting guide: What is a diaspora organisation](#)”

