The multidimensional crisis produced by COVID-19 has highlighted the risks of the most vulnerable populations, including migrants. In Colombia, 1,788,380 Venezuelan migrants live in the country, of which 43% have a residence, 49.4% are women and 58% are between 18 to 39 years old (Migración Colombia, April 20, 2020).

We present the current situation of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia, describing some main findings and challenges in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1. Job loss, income reduction, the lack of access to educational and health systems and the uncertainty of decent housing increase multidimensional poverty gaps of the Venezuelan migrant population (¿Cómo enfrentar la pobreza en tiempos de migración? SPA)

2. The multidimensional crisis produced by COVID-19 has highlighted the risks of the most vulnerable populations, including migrants. In Colombia, 1,788,380 Venezuelan migrants live in the country, of which 43% have a residence, 49.4% are women and 58% are between 18 to 39 years old (Migración Colombia, April 20, 2020). We present the current situation of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia, describing some main findings and challenges in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3. By Ministerial order, Venezuelans who have regular immigration status can join the insurance system. For those who are in an irregular condition, the Health Ministry decreed that public hospitals should help only pregnant women and minors (SPA). Likewise, all migrants must receive medical attention for COVID-19 (SPA).

4. According to Forensic Medicine [Medicina legal (2020) SPA], during the quarantine, 310 Venezuelan women have been victims of different violence acts: intimate partner violence is the most frequent complaint (142 cases)

5. The makeshift camps, where up to 6 people live, do not have sanitary facilities, drinking water or electricity (BBC, 2020 SPA).

6. A vast majority of children and teenagers (97%) do not have a computer. The predominant element of televisions (61%), cell phones (48%) and radios (47%) (Grupu Interagencial sobre Flujos Migratorios Mixtos, 2020 SPA).

7. Migrant families face housing needs due to the lack of resources to pay a rent or to return to their country, which implies spending nights in makeshift camps. The government has made temporary camps on the border with capacity for 6,000 people and medical care (El Tiempo, 2020 SPA).

8. 145 multilateral organizations from civil society, public and private sectors have joined forces to support the Venezuelan migrant population through more than 6,600 activities focused on providing basic services and improving their life quality: Health days, learning materials and shelters (See Plataforma de Coordinación para refugiados y migrantes de Venezuela SPA).

9. Only 15% eat three times per day, however the quality of the food eaten does not provide the proper micronutrients. 95% are in need of food aid (Grupo Interagencial sobre Flujos Migratorios Mixtos, 2020 SPA).

10. 30% do not wash their hands adequately due to the lack of soap and water, and adequate facilities (Grupo Interagencial sobre Flujos Migratorios Mixtos, 2020 SPA).

11. 75% of migrants worked in the informal labour market before the pandemic, mainly in Commerce, hotels and the restaurants sector, which corresponds to 46.3% (Observatorio del Mercado de Trabajo y la Seguridad Social, 2014-2019 SPA).

12. According to Forensic Medicine [Medicina legal (2020) SPA], during the quarantine, 310 Venezuelan women have been victims of different violence acts: intimate partner violence is the most frequent complaint (142 cases).

13. More than 81,000 Venezuelans have crossed the border into their country. Every week, the Venezuelan government allows 1,750 nationals to cross. This implies an additional challenge due to the damming of people on the border (about 30,000), under unfavorable conditions (Migración Colombia, 2020 SPA).