

CARIBBEAN KEY FIGURES

END OF YEAR 2021



PEOPLE
IN NEED

214 K



PEOPLE
TARGETED

128 K



PEOPLE
REACHED

68.2 K



TOTAL
REQUIREMENTS



FUNDED

\$11.7 M
• (29%)

UNMET

\$29.0 M
• (71%)



11

REPORTING
PARTNERS



35

IMPLEMENTING
PARTNERS



974

REPORTED
ACTIVITIES

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS

6

DONORS

5

FUNDED ORGS.

SITUATION

By the end of 2021, R4V partners estimated that the population of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in need within the Caribbean had increased by almost 13% in comparison to [the previous year](#). However, despite the growing needs, less than 30% of the funding requirements of the Caribbean RMRP 2021 were met.

Continued border closures and limited legal entry pathways, lockdown measures, and the socioeconomic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to negatively impact the living conditions of Venezuelans in Caribbean countries, where they faced reduced employment opportunities, losses of income and generally precarious living conditions, and [reduced access to social and economic rights](#), such as food security and nutrition, dignified shelter, WASH, health services, and more.

Throughout 2021, there were notable increases in requests for humanitarian assistance from R4V partners by refugees and migrants in the Caribbean, particularly for food security support. [Malnutrition and waterborne diseases reportedly increased among refugee and migrant families in Guyana](#), particularly in indigenous communities. Reduced quantity and quality of nutritious foods were also [observed](#) by R4V partners among children in Trinidad and Tobago.

Access to regularization and asylum procedures remained limited in many countries of the Caribbean, with some exceptions. In January 2021, the Dominican Republic established a [Normalization Plan for Venezuelans](#), for which R4V partners were instrumental in designing and implementing the process with the Government. In March 2021, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago conducted a re-registration exercise for previously registered Venezuelans and extended their stay permits through the end of 2021. On the other hand, in early 2021, both Aruba and Curaçao implemented entry visa requirements for Venezuelans. Government-issued stay-permits in [Guyana](#) did not allow Venezuelans to legally work.

The protection of Venezuelans in transit and those in an irregular situation

also remained key challenges in 2021. Aruba, Curaçao, and Trinidad and Tobago continued to deport Venezuelans in an irregular situation, with limited access to asylum procedures and to territory for those arriving irregularly. Aruba, Curaçao, and Trinidad and Tobago partners also reported instances of Venezuelans compelled to return to Venezuela as their socio-economic situations in their host countries worsened. Increased risks of [human trafficking and smuggling](#) and deaths at sea from [shipwrecks of vessels transporting refugees and migrants were also recorded](#).

RESPONSE

In 2021, R4V partners [assisted 68,246 refugees, migrants and host community members](#) in the Caribbean Sub-region. Response priorities included providing access to essential goods and services, such as emergency shelter, food assistance, hygiene kits, non-food items (NFIs), and cash and voucher assistance (CVA). The greatest numbers of refugees and migrants received support in the form of protection (47K people reached); food security (18K people reached); and health assistance (13K people reached).

Protection Sector partners in the Caribbean prioritized preventing, mitigating, and responding to protection risks faced by refugees and migrants from Venezuela and improving the general protection environment for vulnerable groups, including victims of trafficking (VoT) and survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), who were able to access specialized telehealth services, mental health and psychosocial support. R4V partners provided information, prevention and response services on GBV and through legal counselling, case management, advocacy and capacity development. Partners also supported refugee status determination procedures and resettlement from some countries. In the Dominican Republic, partners established outreach centres to support access to the government-led Normalization Plan, which registered over 43,000 Venezuelans and led to the issuance of [11,632 visas](#) by the end of 2021. These Venezuelans will be able to secure driving licenses, access financial services and social security programmes.

Food security was addressed by R4V partners in the Caribbean primarily through the distribution of food baskets and vouchers to the most

vulnerable. Those prioritized for assistance included VoT, survivors of GBV and indigenous persons. Shelter support – including in the form of CVA – was also provided to vulnerable refugees and migrants. Access to and improvement of WASH facilities was also a priority, particularly in remote border areas and within indigenous refugee and migrant communities.

As Venezuelans, especially women, girls and other persons with special needs, continued to face hurdles accessing health services, partners prioritized access to essential healthcare, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). General healthcare was provided to all refugees and migrants regardless of their status (in Aruba and Curaçao through R4V partners), including access to medicines, lab testing, dental care, and secondary and tertiary medical assistance. Moreover, all five governments in the sub-region included all individuals, regardless of nationality or status, in COVID-19 vaccination plans.

R4V partners also conducted campaigns to reduce xenophobia, promote solidarity and improve social cohesion. R4V partners supported [education](#) through the donation of tablets, as well as organization of after-school programmes and second language classes for Venezuelan children and adults. In the Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago, partners engaged in the [Inclusive Cities project](#), which implements innovative actions for inclusive

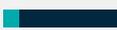
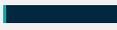
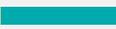
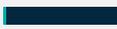
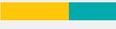
urban development. In Aruba and Curaçao, partners carried out “Know Your Rights” communications campaigns, which focused on strengthening access to public services, justice and more. In addition, partners worked to enhance the socioeconomic integration of refugees and migrants, promoting livelihoods, access to decent work and essential public services.

LESSONS LEARNED

While the Caribbean continued to grapple with the pandemic and the relatively high proportion of refugees and migrants hosted compared to the total population, partners in the Caribbean received only a fraction of the required funding for the RMRP. Increased support is required to strengthen host countries and help them meet the needs of refugees and migrants. Particularly on access to documentation, further support to governments is needed to establish national legislation on refugee and migrant matters.

One of the major lessons learned was the importance of coordination between R4V partners and local and national governments. In the Dominican Republic, strong collaboration between the government, UN and civil society organizations, coordinated through the R4V Platform, was key to support the implementation of the Normalization Plan and represents a best practice for other regularization initiatives.

POPULATION TARGETED AND REACHED, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT AND FUNDING*

| Sector | People reached | % Reached | Reached Targeted | People targeted | Requirements (USD) | Funded* (USD) | Funded Requirements | PiN |
|---|----------------|-----------|---|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|---|--------|
|  Education | 1.86 K | 27% |  | 6.86 K | \$2.04 M | \$259 K |  | 28.3 K |
|  Food Security | 18.3 K | 88% |  | 20.9 K | \$1.71 M | \$125 K |  | 98.0 K |
|  Health | 13.5 K | 73% |  | 18.6 K | \$4.30 M | \$79.9 K |  | 103 K |
|  Humanitarian Transportation | - | - |  | 460 | \$150 K | - |  | 7.21 K |
|  Integration | 1.47 K | 42% |  | 3.53 K | \$6.62 M | \$1.07 M |  | 152 K |
|  Nutrition | - | - |  | 9.90 K | \$100 K | - |  | 16.9 K |
|  Protection | 47.5 K | 45% |  | 104 K | \$9.13 M | \$588 K |  | 191 K |
|  Child Protection | 588 | 29% |  | 2.05 K | \$472 K | - |  | 33.8 K |
|  Gender-Based Violence (GBV) | 3 | - |  | - | \$3.15 M | \$58.1 K |  | 49.1 K |
|  Human Trafficking & Smuggling | - | - |  | 671 | \$2.15 M | \$44.6 K |  | 27.5 K |
|  Shelter | 4.26 K | 57% |  | 7.45 K | \$3.36 M | \$2.99 K |  | 48.6 K |
|  WASH | 3.18 K | 20% |  | 16.2 K | \$883 K | - |  | 16.9 K |
|  Multipurpose Cash Assistance | 4.05 K | 61% |  | 6.60 K | \$5.04 M | \$276 K |  | 76.8 K |

* Funding information as reported to the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#). This may not accurately represent all funds actually applied to each sector or country of the RMRP response, as unmarked funds from donors may not be reported to FTS with a sector or country designation at the time of receipt by RMRP partners.