

END OF YEAR 2021

# KEY FIGURES



## INTEGRATION



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PEOPLE IN NEED

6.37 M

PEOPLE TARGETED

657 K

PEOPLE REACHED

239 K

58 REPORTING PARTNERS  
 130 IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS  
 6,980 REPORTED ACTIVITIES

TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS



FUNDED

\$24.5 M  
• [9%]

UNMET

\$239 M  
• [91%]

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS

DONORS 22

FUNDED ORGS. 11

## SITUATION

In 2021, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Peru all began or continued regularization processes for Venezuelans. Coupled with asylum procedures, these processes represented a significant step towards the sustainable socioeconomic integration of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, especially access to the formal labour market. At the same time, countries continued to experience the negative economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although many governments put in place economic recovery plans, an [Integration Sector analytical report](#) found that the majority of Venezuelan refugees and migrants were left out, mainly those in the informal sector. Venezuelan-owned enterprises or businesses that employed Venezuelan refugees and migrants continued to struggle: for example, in Trinidad and Tobago, about a third of small to medium-sized businesses remained closed in 2021, according to an R4V situation [report](#).

Women and youth in particular lost employment and education prospects due to the pandemic. In Chile, 31% of Venezuelan women [lost their jobs](#) due to the pandemic, compared to 19% of Venezuelan men. In Peru, 70% of unemployed Venezuelans in Lima [were women](#). A regional [report](#) indicated that youth were also particularly affected due to interruptions in their educational and professional trainings. The pandemic hit informal workers – who are disproportionately women, refugees and migrants – especially hard, by closing informal jobs and leaving even more vulnerable these workers who were already outside of social protection schemes.

Finally, 2021 saw instances of increasing xenophobia against Venezuelan refugees and migrants, including acts of xenophobic violence in the north of Chile, which inhibited local integration and peaceful coexistence.

## RESPONSE

R4V partners' integration priorities for 2021 included linking regularization and documentation processes with integration; increasing access to livelihood opportunities, especially for women and youth; and promoting social cohesion with host communities. 6,980 integration activities were implemented by 58 RMRP organizations and 130 implementing partners in 2021, reaching 36% of the targeted population in the region, out of whom 66% were women. Integration activities mainly included entrepreneurship support (39%), employment access (37%), and social cohesion (20%). Integration activities were primarily implemented in Colombia, followed by Peru, Ecuador and Brazil.

At the regional level, the sector published a [report](#) on the inclusion of refugees and migrants in the socioeconomic policies of governments in response to the pandemic in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador Mexico, Panama and Peru. The report analysed policies, barriers to implementation and best practices related to regularization, social protection and employment, and provided recommendations to governments and stakeholders.

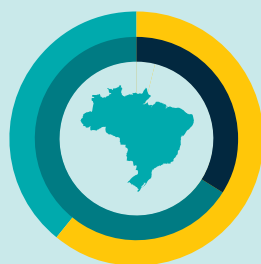
## LESSONS LEARNED

The main challenge was funding shortages: the integration sector only received 9% of the requested amount of dedicated funding. Integration initiatives are expensive, and during the pandemic, there was a substantial re-allocation of funds from integration activities towards humanitarian and cash interventions. RMRP partners tried to maintain their integration activities, but low financing meant decreasing the number of people reached.

## PEOPLE REACHED AND DESIGNATED FUNDING BY NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL PLATFORM\*

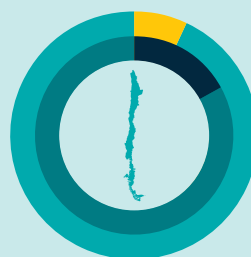
● People reached ● People targeted ● Funded (USD)\* ● Unmet (USD)\*

### BRAZIL



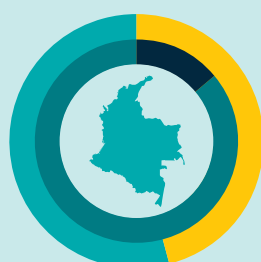
●	41.7 K	(61%)
●	68.5 K	(39%)
●	662 K	(4%)
●	16.9 M	(96%)

### CHILE



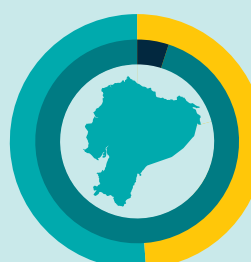
●	6.15 K	(7%)
●	92.8 K	(93%)
●	2.22 M	(17%)
●	11.1 M	(83%)

### COLOMBIA



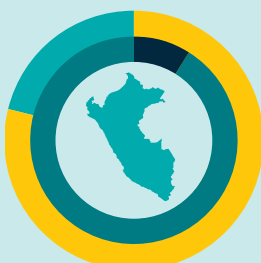
●	68.8 K	(46%)
●	151 K	(54%)
●	10.1 M	(14%)
●	62.4 M	(86%)

### ECUADOR



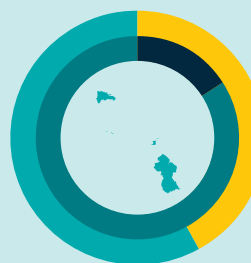
●	42.5 K	(49%)
●	87.6 K	(51%)
●	3.59 M	(5%)
●	71.3 M	(95%)

### PERU



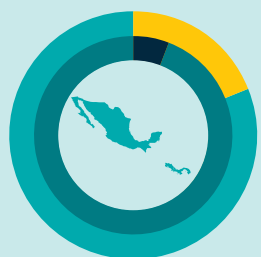
●	66.9 K	(79%)
●	84.5 K	(21%)
●	4.72 M	(9%)
●	47.3 M	(91%)

### CARIBBEAN



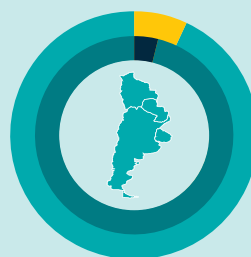
●	1.47 K	(42%)
●	3.53 K	(58%)
●	1.07 M	(16%)
●	5.55 M	(84%)

### CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO



●	2.26 K	(19%)
●	12.1 K	(81%)
●	395 K	(6%)
●	6.09 M	(94%)

### SOUTHERN CONE



●	10.3 K	(7%)
●	157 K	(93%)
●	473 K	(4%)
●	12.5 M	(96%)

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