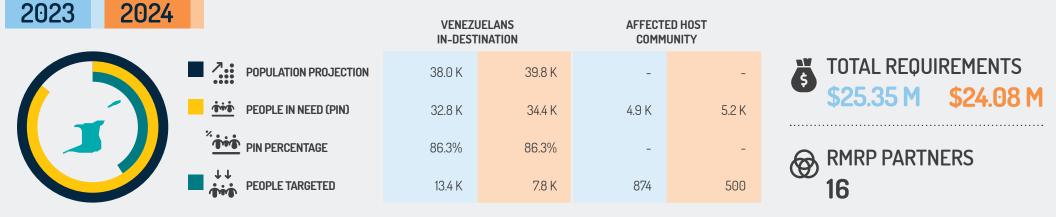
## TRINIDAD & TOBAGO RMRP

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Irregular flows to and from Venezuela are expected to continue throughout 2023-2024, despite risks such as hazardous sea travel and exploitation by smugglers/ traffickers. Limited options for regularization and protection issues remain a concern. Thus, there is need for safer pathways as well as increased access to due process and procedural safeguards consistent with international human rights law and humanitarian considerations.

Minister's permits which grant legal stay and employment in the country to Venezuelans who arrived before 2019 continue to be extended. However, regularization of Venezuelan nationals who arrived after 2019 remains unlikely, and this group continues to face obstacles to integration and self-reliance. The following areas are to be considered to address these obstacles:

- Increased access to employment
  opportunities
- Access to national education systems
- Recognition of educational and

professional credentials

- Reduction in xenophobia and stigma
- Reduction in labour and sexual exploitation

The aforementioned areas of intervention all highlight the pressing need for additional resources to support the employment, education, entrepreneurship, and empowerment of refugees and migrants.

Furthermore, food insecurity emerged as a priority need highlighted by the refugee and migrant population during 2022, even for those who can access livelihood opportunities, in the face of soaring food prices and disruptions to incomes.

Protection needs are particularly acute for refugee and migrant children, who make up a significant portion of the population – approximately 85% of the children registered with UNHCR are Venezuelan. Challenges regarding their access to education, protection, nutrition and health, social protection and birth registration procedures remain of concern.

## **RESPONSE PRIORITIES**

The response will focus on:

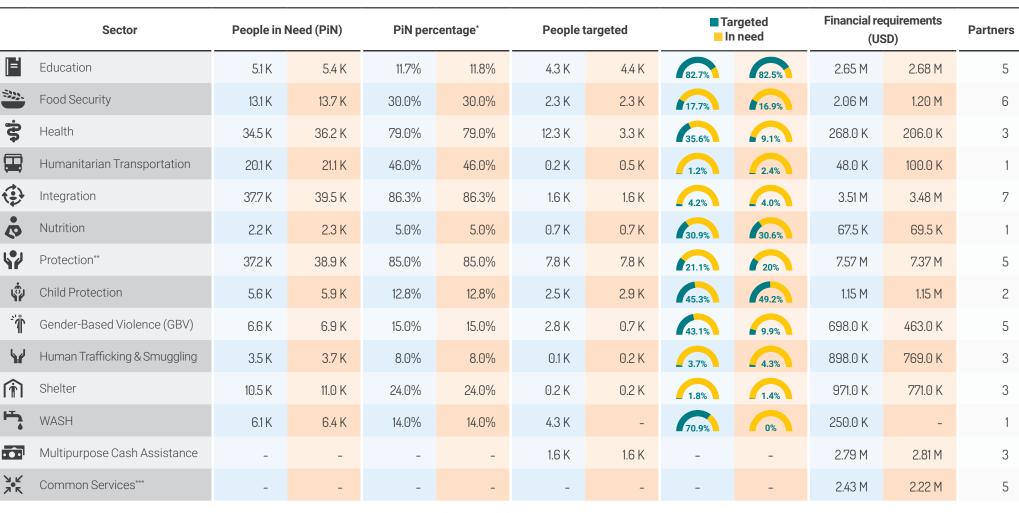
- In-destination refugees and migrants and host communities. It proposes a territorial approach to identify needs at the community level to increase the local potential for inclusion, thus facilitating integration.
- Community-based interventions, protection mechanisms to enhance the safety of vulnerable groups, registration, support with advocacy and partnerships, which will be the platform's core areas of work to assist persons in need.
- Continued training, capacity building and technical assistance to government and civil society organizations.

Medium to long-term interventions will be implemented simultaneously with short-term direct emergency assistance in the form of food, rental support, and non-food items (hygiene and household supplies). Cash and voucher assistance (CVA) as well as in-kind assistance will continue to be the modalities used to address these immediate needs.

## NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

	Total		International NGOs		National NGOs / CSOs <sup>i</sup>		Others <sup>ii</sup>		<b>UN Agencies</b>	
Financial requirements	\$25.35 M	\$24.08 M	3.6%	1. <b>7</b> %	4.4%	3.9%	<b>7.9</b> %	8.3%	84.1%	86.1%
Organizations	16		2		5		1		8	

## POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGET, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY SECTOR



\* The PiN calculations for some sectors (namely, Nutrition, Education and all Protection sub-sectors) are based on specific age and gender groups, at times resulting in a lower PiN percentage, considering the total population group.

\*\* This includes Support Spaces.

\*\*\* This includes AAP-CwC, Communication, Coordination, Information Management, PSEA, and Reporting.



i Civil Society Organizations.

ii Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith based organizations. The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.