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THE PEOPLE IN NEED

7.55 M



950.4 K



157.7 K



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

\$380.60 M



\$43.72 M



\$336.87 M



REPORTING **PARTNERS**

56



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS*

131



DONORS

11

POPULATION TARGETED AND REACHED, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT AND FUNDING



BRAZIL

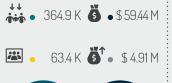
26.8 K **5** • \$16.48 M

13.0 K 5 • \$ 4.94 M





PERU







CHILE

47.3 K • \$12.06 M :

3.8 K 5 • \$126.8 K : 🖾 🔸 25.3 K 5 • \$19.21 M :











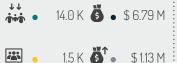
COLOMBIA

• 152.0 K • \$133.61 M • 202.7 K • \$93.70 M



16.6%	14.4%









ECUADOR











Funding information as reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This may not accurately represent all funds actually attribuded 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. More information about the RMRP 2022 funding <u>here</u>.

This includes RMRP appealing partners that are also implementing activities, as well as implementing partners that are not appealing partners. For this reason, it is recommended to quote partner figures separately and not sum the number of partners, as this would double-count implementing partners that are also reporting activities.

SITUATION

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), economies in the region grew by only 3.7 per cent in 2022, just over half of the 6.7 per cent recorded in 2021. Inflation and informality rose while real wages declined, and labour market recovery did not eliminate or reduce gaps between men and women as concerns levels of labour force participation and unemployment. At the same time, and as reported in the RMNA, the region saw increasing incidents of xenophobia against refugees and migrants from Venezuela. This socio-economic context contributed to increasing integration challenges for Venezuelans, as observed in the resulting increase in secondary movements, such as movement through Central America and Mexico towards the U.S., and some return movements to Venezuela.

RESPONSE

Sector priorities in 2022 included supporting academic and professional degree recognition and skill certification processes, promoting livelihoods and income generation, focusing on post-COVID-19 recovery and relevant emerging economic sectors, and strengthening social cohesion. A total of 157,706 people (or 16.6 per cent of targeted persons) were reached with integration support in all 17 RMRP countries in 2022, 59 per cent of whom were refugees and migrants in-destination, 35 per cent host community members, and 6 per cent Colombian returnees.

A total of 7,258 integration activities were implemented in the region by 56 appealing organizations and 131 implementing partners. Sixty-one per cent of the activities were direct assistance, 27 per cent were campaigns on refugees' and migrants' rights and social cohesion, and 8 per cent were capacity-building. Activities focused on providing entrepreneurship support (training, mentorship, in-kind or seed capital, access to trade fairs); promoting

access to employment (technical and soft skills training, title/diploma recognition, sensitization and capacity-building of relevant government offices and the private sector); strengthening financial inclusion (training, community savings, advocacy); and promoting cohesion (socio-cultural events, information campaigns and inclusive decision-making).

2022 saw an increasing interest in supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) run by refugees and migrants from Venezuela, as this had been identified as an important source for employment generation. The Sector's activities ensured a differentiated and gendersensitive approach to better address the specific needs of refugees and migrants. A focus on local level responses increased during 2022, during which local actors (local authorities, civil society and the private sector) were at the forefront of receiving and integrating refugees and migrants. Support to SMEs and local level responses will therefore continue being a priority for the Integration Sector in 2023.

LESSONS LEARNED

The Integration Sector faced extreme funding shortages in 2022, being one of the least-funded sectors of the response. R4V integration partners only received 11.5 per cent of requested funds, limiting their ability to implement activities, the number of people reached, the geographical scope and the duration of interventions. Sustained and predictable engagement with donor organizations is required, as integration programming is complex and requires continuous funding on the medium- to long-term for meaningful impact.

Integration partners had implementation challenges in some countries, due to increasing xenophobia, and restrictive and/or complex policies in some countries, including policies that limit regularization, employment access, diploma recognition, or financial inclusion.