



- POPULATION PROJECTION
- PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)
- PIN PERCENTAGE
- PEOPLE TARGETED

	VENEZUELAN IN-DESTINATION		AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY	
POPULATION PROJECTION	15 K	15 K	-	-
PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	11.6 K	11.6 K	1.7 K	1.7 K
PIN PERCENTAGE	77.0%	77.0%	-	-
PEOPLE TARGETED	4.8 K	10.5 K	723	1.2 K

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS
\$7.85 M **\$7.34 M**

RMRP PARTNERS
9

Curaçao, a constituent country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, together with Aruba, is one of the nations hosting the largest number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants per capita worldwide. Before the closure of borders, Venezuelans were allowed to enter the island as tourists or with a temporary stay permit. Many overstayed and thus ended up in an irregular status, preventing them from accessing public health care, social services and the right to work in the formal labour market. There are few pathways to regularization or documentation of status which creates a context where refugees and migrants are mistreated, exploited, and at risk of detention. Access to other rights and services is hampered by a limited legal framework, as the country is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. This, coupled with administrative obstacles, particularly the difficulty in obtaining documents from their country of origin, also puts newborn children at a high risk of statelessness.

The Venezuelan and Curaçaoan authorities agreed to discuss the reopening of the borders that have been closed since 2019, starting with the resumption of trade. Meanwhile, perilous sea

crossings to Curaçao continue, with a concurrent risk of incidents at sea. However, mixed movements to Curaçao through irregular routes are expected to decline due to the ongoing policies on detention and deportation, enhanced coast guard patrolling to deter boat arrivals, and increased cost of living.

The combined effects of the fall of the petroleum industry, the decline of tourism due to COVID-19, and rising inflation and cost of living, are anticipated to continue to have negative impacts on the island's economy through 2023. Venezuelan refugees and migrants who do not have access to public social safety nets have been disproportionately affected by the economic crisis and are even more vulnerable with fewer means to meet their most basic needs, such as food, healthcare, and shelter. Despite all children in Curaçao having the legal right to access education, there are significant barriers that prevent refugee and migrant children from enrolling in and attending school, including xenophobia, language barriers, lack of information, and the associated costs of registration, insurance, uniforms, and transportation to and from school, among others.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- Provide and improve dedicated and priority services as well as access to essential rights, and basic services including protection and case management, legal assistance, cash-based assistance (CVA) and shelter assistance, primary health care, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).
- Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks and respond to protection needs by supporting protection spaces in host countries while advocating with the government, key institutions, and relevant stakeholders including international organizations and the private sector.
- Increase resilience and integration opportunities as well as strengthen access for refugees and migrants to basic services.
- Identify durable solutions for the affected population by enhancing coordination and referral pathways with other stakeholders for a more effective response.

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

2023 2024

	Total		International NGOs		National NGOs / CSOs ⁱ		Others ⁱⁱ		UN Agencies	
Financial requirements	\$7.85 M	\$7.34 M	37.0%	37.4%	7.0%	7.0%	4.5%	4.8%	51.5%	50.8%
Organizations	9		3		2		1		3	

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.

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

Sector	People in Need (PiN)		PiN percentage*		People targeted		■ Targeted ■ In need		Financial requirements (USD)		Partners
Education	2.0 K	2.0 K	11.4%	11.4%	0.8 K	0.8 K			296.0 K	296.0 K	3
Food Security	6.6 K	6.6 K	38.0%	38.0%	1.4 K	1.7 K			297.4 K	349.4 K	3
Health	6.2 K	6.2 K	35.7%	35.7%	5.5 K	5.5 K			2.75 M	2.46 M	4
Humanitarian Transportation	6.9 K	6.9 K	40.0%	40.0%	0.5 K	0.5 K			114.5 K	57.5 K	2
Integration	9.5 K	9.5 K	55.0%	55.0%	0.8 K	0.7 K			1.61 M	1.47 M	4
Nutrition	1.0 K	1.0 K	6.0%	6.0%	-	-			-	-	-
Protection**	13.3 K	13.3 K	77.0%	77.0%	2.6 K	2.6 K			1.08 M	1.08 M	3
Child Protection	1.6 K	1.6 K	9.0%	9.0%	0.1 K	0.1 K			356.0 K	356.0 K	3
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	5.0 K	5.0 K	29.0%	29.0%	1.1 K	1.1 K			334.6 K	335.4 K	5
Human Trafficking & Smuggling	2.1 K	2.1 K	12.0%	12.0%	-	-			68.0 K	80.0 K	3
Shelter	9.5 K	9.5 K	55.0%	55.0%	0.8 K	0.8 K			11.0 K	10.0 K	1
WASH	4.7 K	4.7 K	27.5%	27.5%	2.1 K	2.0 K			112.4 K	51.5 K	3
Multipurpose Cash Assistance	-	-	-	-	0.7 K	0.7 K	-	-	686.4 K	686.4 K	3
Common Services***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136.0 K	110.0 K	1

* 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.