



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

	VENEZUELAN IN-DESTINATION		AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY	
POPULATION PROJECTION	17.5 K	17.5 K	-	-
PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	13.5 K	13.5 K	1.4 K	1.4 K
PIN PERCENTAGE	77.0%	77.0%	-	-
PEOPLE TARGETED	3.7 K	3.5 K	515	517

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS
\$6.02 M **\$5.20 M**

RMRP PARTNERS
7

Despite border closures, visa requirements for Venezuelans, and limited access to regularization pathways and livelihoods, by August 2022 Aruba hosted more refugees and migrants from Venezuela per capita than any country in the world, with 159 displaced people per 1,000 inhabitants in the country. Refugees and migrants from Venezuela are often victims of smugglers and undertake risky sea crossings in overloaded and unseaworthy boats to reach Aruba, placing them at risk of capsizing, detention, and pushbacks by the local authorities. The increase in restrictive measures noted in 2022, such as enhanced maritime patrolling, systematic detentions and deportations, and workplace raids, is expected to continue in 2023. Meanwhile, Aruban and Venezuelan authorities agreed to start discussions on a phased border reopening in 2023, starting with the maritime border and later the resumption of the air traffic.

Few asylum cases have been recognized in Aruba, and with minimal legal pathways to regularization. Undocumented Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Aruba are at risk of detention and deportation. The undocumented population does not have the right to work in

the formal economy nor can they access the national healthcare system; many subsequently end up with no legal means of subsistence and are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, further increasing their vulnerability to human trafficking. It is noteworthy that few cases of human trafficking are recognized on the island, as most are categorized as human smuggling or labour exploitation. Many refugees and migrants from Venezuela work in construction or basic services and keep a low-profile, fearing action by the immigration authorities. Administrative barriers, in particular the difficulty in obtaining documentation from Venezuela, and prohibitive costs hinder access to basic rights and services.

The Aruban economy, which relies almost exclusively on tourism, is still reeling from the COVID-19 pandemic. The long-lasting negative effects on the economy and public health of Aruba have exacerbated Venezuelans' vulnerabilities creating escalated protection risks for refugees and migrants as well as vulnerable host community members, exemplified in increased reports of evictions, concerns about mental distress and exposure to violence, including GBV.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The R4V National Platform will continue to engage with governmental authorities and other stakeholders to facilitate access to legal counselling and assistance, primary healthcare, integration, peaceful co-existence, and self-reliance, targeting assistance to the most vulnerable, including survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). Through concerted outreach, the platform engages substantively with key government ministries and institutions, as well as service providers, to enhance coordination and referral pathways for a more effective response.

The primary objectives are as follows:

- Provide and improve access to dedicated and priority goods and critical services and access to essential rights in areas including protection and case management, trafficking in persons (TIP), education, legal assistance, cash-based assistance (CVA), GBV case management, awareness raising and social cohesion, as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).
- Enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks and respond to protection needs of the most vulnerable refugees and migrants from Venezuela by supporting protection spaces, through advocacy with government, key institutions and stakeholders including international organizations and the private sector.
- Increase resilience and integration opportunities and affected population's access to basic services and enhance social cohesion through peaceful coexistence interventions.

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

2023 2024

	Total		International NGOs		National NGOs / CSOs ⁱ		Others ⁱⁱ		UN Agencies	
Financial requirements	\$6.02 M	\$5.20 M	21.4%	16.0%	4.9%	5.4%	0%	0%	73.7%	78.5%
Organizations	7		2		2		0		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				Financial requirements (USD)		Partners
Education	23 K	23 K	11.8%	11.8%	0.5 K	0.5 K			499.0 K	419 K	3
Food Security	9.6 K	9.6 K	50.1%	50.0%	0.6 K	0.6 K			143.5 K	138.5 K	1
Health	6.7 K	6.7 K	35.1%	35.0%	1.1 K	0.8 K			530.9 K	502.9 K	2
Humanitarian Transportation	5.8 K	5.8 K	30.1%	30.0%	0.1 K	0.1 K			58.0 K	58 K	1
Integration	13.6 K	13.6 K	70.8%	70.6%	2.0 K	1.9 K			122 M	118 M	4
Nutrition	0.7 K	0.7 K	3.4%	3.4%	0.0 K	0.0 K			12.0 K	12 K	1
Protection**	14.8 K	14.8 K	77.2%	77.0%	2.9 K	2.9 K			963.0 K	998 K	2
Child Protection	1.7 K	1.7 K	9.0%	9.0%	1.4 K	1.2 K			415.5 K	263 K	5
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	4.8 K	4.8 K	25.1%	25.0%	1.0 K	0.0 K			496.9 K	100 K	3
Human Trafficking & Smuggling	2.3 K	2.3 K	12.0%	12.0%	0.0 K	0.0 K			263.0 K	238.3 K	2
Shelter	11.6 K	11.6 K	60.2%	60.0%	-	-			-	-	-
WASH	6.4 K	6.4 K	33.1%	33.0%	3.2 K	3.2 K			98.0 K	98 K	3
Multipurpose Cash Assistance	-	-	-	-	1.0 K	0.9 K	-	-	1.04 M	956.1 K	3
Common Services***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275.0 K	235 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.