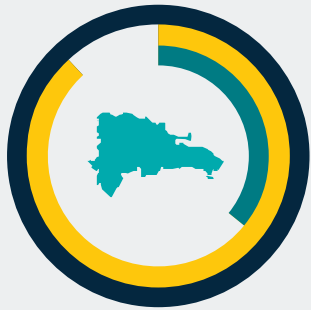


DOMINICAN REPUBLIC RMRP

2023

2024



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

| | VENEZUELAN IN-DESTINATION | | AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| POPULATION PROJECTION | 122.9 K | 124.3 K | - | - |
| PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN) | 108.5 K | 109.4 K | 10.9 K | 10.9 K |
| PIN PERCENTAGE | 88.3% | 88.0% | - | - |
| PEOPLE TARGETED | 44.2 K | 7.0 K | 1.3 K | 809 |

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS
\$24.99 M **\$19.27 M**

RMRP PARTNERS
14

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R4V Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela

The Dominican Republic hosts the greatest number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the Caribbean, who form the second-largest non-national demographic, after Haitians. The Government launched a three-phase “Normalization Plan for Venezuelans” (PNV) in 2021, whose implementation is supported by UN and civil society organizations through the R4V Platform, to better integrate the estimated 87 per cent of Venezuelans living in irregular status prior to the Plan. The PNV allows them to receive identification cards, register businesses and obtain work and study permits, improving socioeconomic integration and access to rights and services. However, an estimated 63 per cent of Venezuelans in the country were unable to access this pathway due to barriers such as financial limitations, lack of identification documentation, and limited access to transportation from provinces to the capital where many services are centralized. Partners are advocating for the first phase of registration of the Normalization Plan to be re-opened and to simplify the renewal of non-resident status ID cards, which are valid for one year.

Separately, children born to parents of refugees

and migrants in the country are not entitled to Dominican nationality through *jus solis*, thus becoming at risk for statelessness if they are unable to prove their Venezuelan nationality. Partners are advocating for a mechanism to grant regular migratory status to children born in the Dominican Republic to Venezuelan parents who applied for the PNV.

Refugees and migrants continue to access public services such as primary and secondary education and primary healthcare. However, tertiary education and secondary or long-term healthcare through public systems remain elusive. The country’s economic reactivation, coupled with access to work permits, is expected to decrease dependence on humanitarian assistance and will require more livelihoods and integration interventions. Nonetheless, owing to obstacles related to inflation, the Venezuelan population continues to need legal orientation and support with family, labour and civil law, as well as basic migratory procedures, and counselling on how to apply for asylum. R4V partners continue to focus on a comprehensive response to guarantee greater security and better integration of Venezuelans in the country.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Improve the prevention and mitigation of protection risks and respond to protection needs by supporting a protection environment in the host country, with prevention and response to gender-based violence, child protection and anti-trafficking efforts. Additionally, advocate for the strengthening and accessibility of the asylum system, prevention of forced returns, non-admissions and migratory detentions, thus ensuring territorial access for Venezuelans in need of international protection. Partners will also provide legal orientation and support, as well as psychosocial support to the most vulnerable.

Enhance secure and dignified access to essential goods and services in synergy with sustainable development goals through direct humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable refugees and migrants. This comprises cash and voucher assistance, core relief items, legal and psychosocial support, and support for health costs.

Strengthen support for the Normalization Plan in 2023-2024 to augment rights and integration while advocating for the re-opening of Phase 1 (registration) in the PNV. Identify durable solutions for the most vulnerable Venezuelans, including persons with specific needs and those who have not or could not access the Normalization Plan. Further, prioritize assistance to Venezuelans who have progressed to Phase 2 but cannot proceed to Phase 3 due to financial constraints, as their exclusion would result in their irregular status and pose a challenge to PNV. Also strengthen communication with the communities, as well as community empowerment and mobilization.

Expand livelihood initiatives through business grants, vocational training, employer matching and job placements, among others, and promote the facilitation of diploma validation towards the promotion of refugees and migrants’ self-sustainability.

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

2023 2024

| | Total | | International NGOs | | National NGOs / CSOs ⁱ | | Others ⁱⁱ | | UN Agencies | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|------|----------------------|---|-------------|-------|
| Financial requirements | \$24.99 M | \$19.27 M | 0.08% | 0.01% | 2.1% | 2.5% | - | - | 97.8% | 97.5% |
| Organizations | 14 | | 1 | | 7 | | - | | 6 | |

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 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------|---------|----------|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | |
| Education | 13.5 K | 13.7 K | 10.0% | 10.0% | 0.3 K | 1.0 K | 2.3% | 7.2% | 622.4 K | 774.0 K | 8 |
| Food Security | 33.8 K | 34.2 K | 25.0% | 25.0% | 7.2 K | 7.2 K | 21.3% | 21.2% | 176.1 K | 176.4 K | 2 |
| Health | 35.1 K | 35.6 K | 26.0% | 26.0% | 3.6 K | 5.6 K | 10.2% | 15.8% | 2.14 M | 2.29 M | 9 |
| Humanitarian Transportation | 41.9 K | 42.4 K | 31.0% | 31.0% | 1.2 K | 1.2 K | 2.9% | 2.8% | 119.9 K | 20.2 K | 2 |
| Integration | 119.0 K | 120.4 K | 88.0% | 88.0% | 2.6 K | 4.2 K | 2.2% | 3.5% | 3.07 M | 1.96 M | 6 |
| Nutrition | 6.5 K | 6.6 K | 4.8% | 4.8% | 5.8 K | 5.9 K | 90% | 90% | 1.38 M | 440.0 K | 3 |
| Protection** | 93.3 K | 94.4 K | 69.0% | 69.0% | 43.0 K | 6.1 K | 46% | 6.4% | 5.99 M | 5.14 M | 3 |
| Child Protection | 34.9 K | 35.3 K | 25.8% | 25.8% | 0.9 K | 1.6 K | 2.6% | 4.5% | 1.23 M | 1.08 M | 5 |
| Gender-Based Violence (GBV) | 28.1 K | 28.4 K | 20.8% | 20.8% | 5.3 K | 5.7 K | 18.9% | 20.1% | 913.2 K | 950.1 K | 6 |
| Human Trafficking & Smuggling | 12.2 K | 12.3 K | 9.0% | 9.0% | 0.5 K | 0.5 K | 4.1% | 4.1% | 906.1 K | 897.5 K | 3 |
| Shelter | 9.5 K | 9.6 K | 7.0% | 7.0% | 2.5 K | 3.2 K | 25.9% | 33.4% | 3.21 M | 2.59 M | 3 |
| WASH | 9.5 K | 9.6 K | 7.0% | 7.0% | 4.1 K | 2.0 K | 43.4% | 20.9% | 2.00 M | 765.0 K | 1 |
| Multipurpose Cash Assistance | - | - | - | - | 9.4 K | 6.7 K | - | - | 2.15 M | 1.30 M | 7 |
| Common Services*** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.08 M | 897.4 K | 5 |

* 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.