



INTEGRATION



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)

8.17 M



PEOPLE TARGETED

992.4 K



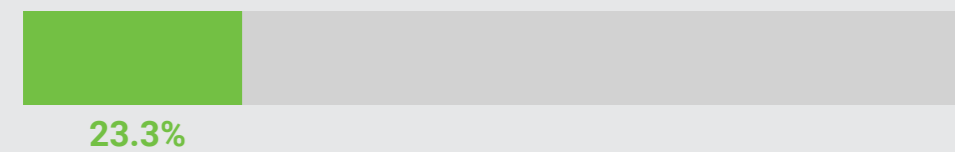
PEOPLE REACHED*

230.8 K

AGE AND GENDER DISAGGREGATION



PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REACHED



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

\$321.61 M



BUDGET RECEIVED**

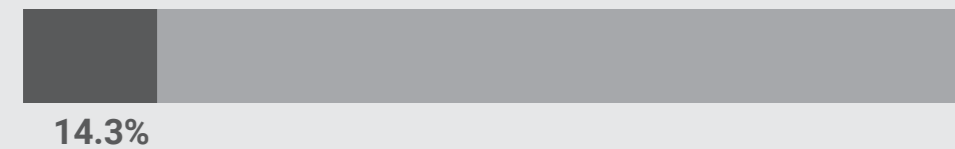
\$45.85 M



UNMET

\$275.76 M

PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET REACHED



REPORTING PARTNERS

69



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS***

163

(INCLUDING 24 REFUGEE AND MIGRANT-LED ORGANIZATIONS)

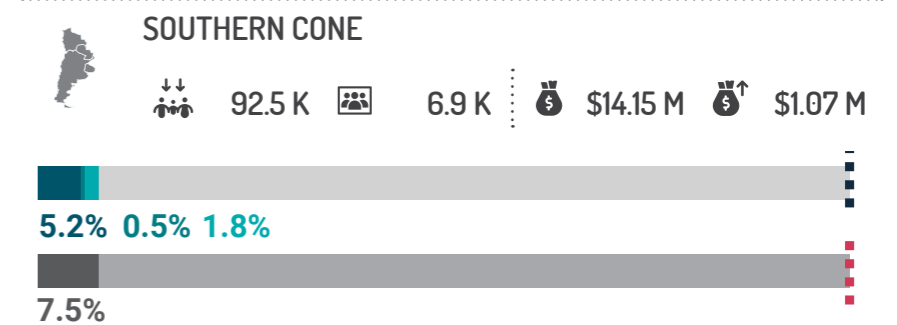
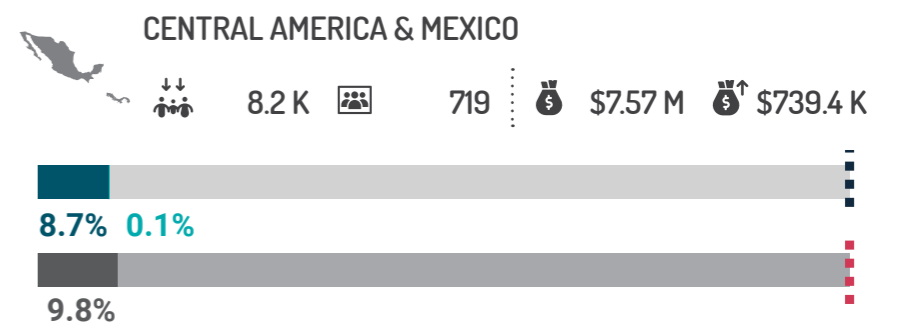
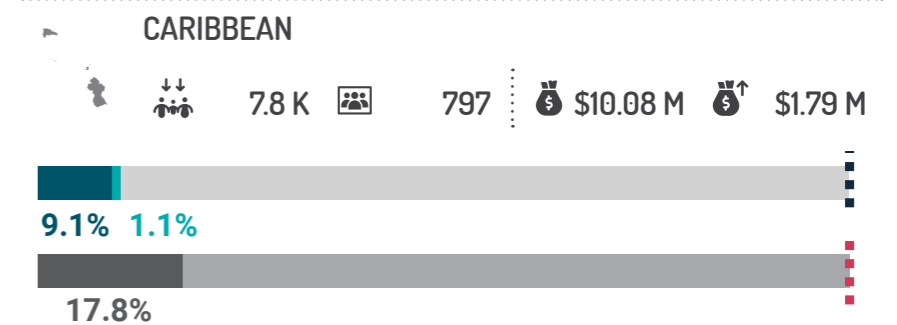
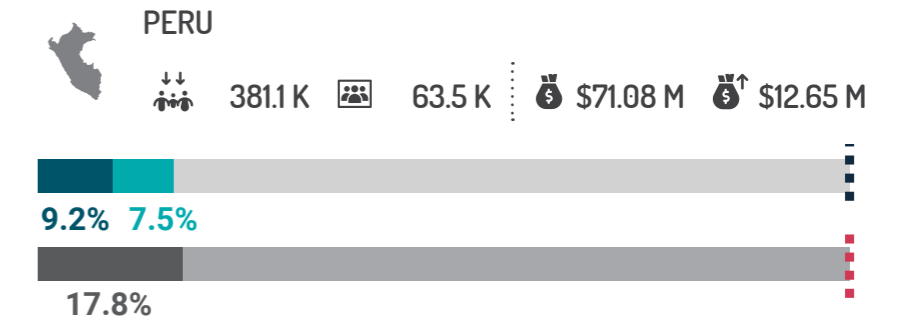
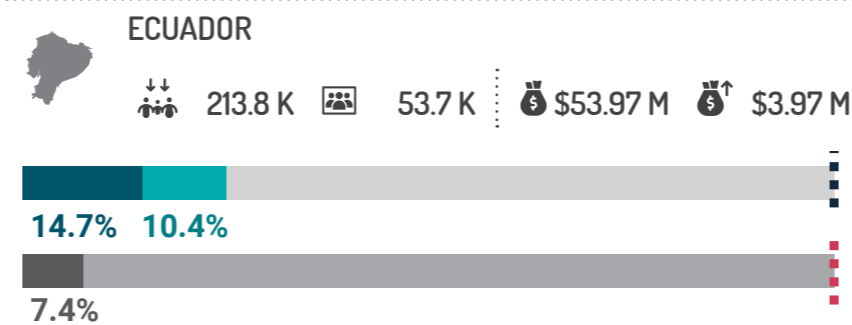
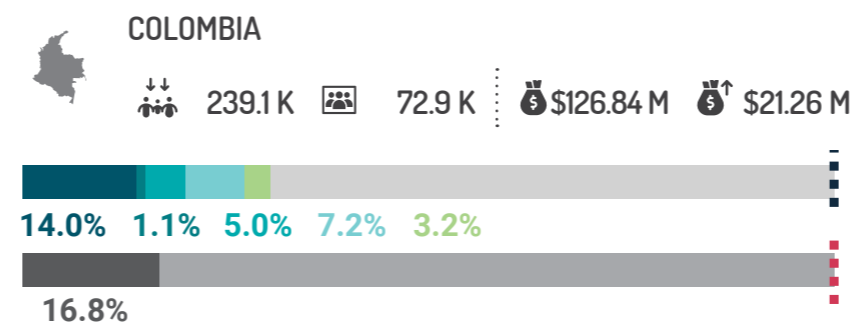
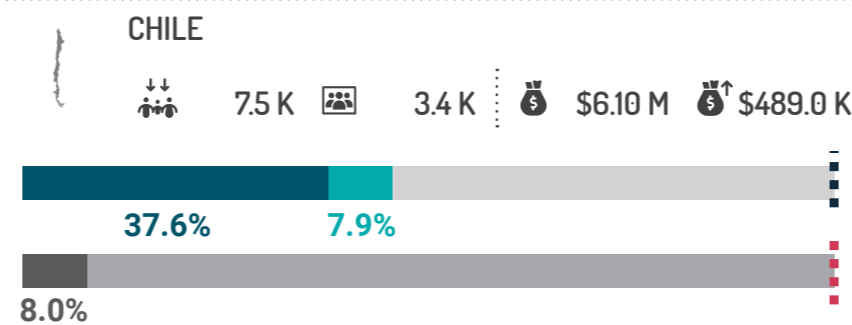
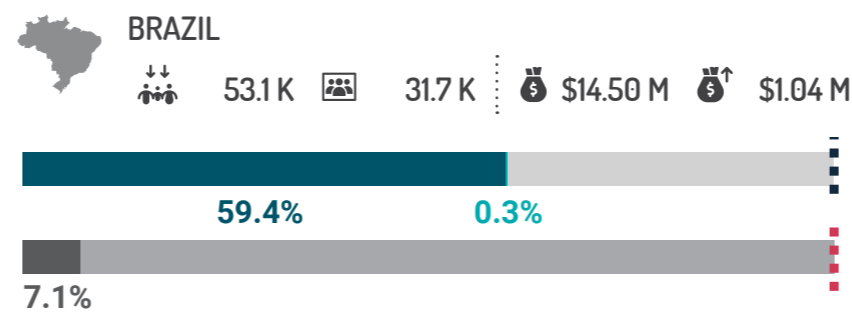


DONORS

17

PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL PLATFORM

■ In-destination
 ■ In-transit
 ■ Affected host communities
 ■ Pendular
 ■ Colombian returnees
 ■ Budget received



* The above regional-level data on people reached with assistance under the RMRP 2023 does not include assistance provided to refugees and migrants in-transit. While assistance under the RMRP was provided to refugees and migrants in-transit (in Brazil and Mexico, primarily to Venezuelan nationals, in the other countries, refugees and migrants of all nationalities in-transit), given that in-transit populations by their very nature pass through multiple countries, they may be assisted in more than one country. This would mean that the regional total for in-transit people reached with assistance would include significant duplications. In order to avoid such duplications, information for the in-transit population assisted is included at the country levels and should be referred to distinctly from the in-destination population (as is also done for the corresponding PiNs and targets).

** Funding information as reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as of 1 April 2024. This data is based on partners' voluntary reporting of contributions and may not accurately represent all funds attributed to the RMRP response. Unmarked funds from donors may also not be reported to FTS with a sector or country designation at the time of receipt by RMRP partners.

Sectoral funds reported for activities implemented at a regional, sub-regional, or multi-country level are not reflected in the above infographic disaggregated by national and sub-regional platforms. For more information about the funding of the RMRP please refer to this [link](#).

*** 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.



INTEGRATION



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Situation

According to an Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) [report](#), **economic growth in the LAC region slowed down in 2023**. South America's economies grew by an average of 1.5% (3.8% in 2022); those in Central America and Mexico by 3.5% (4.1% in 2022); and in the Caribbean (excluding Guyana) by 3.4% (6.4% in 2022). Overall, the report estimates that the number of employed persons grew only by 1.4% in 2023 (5.4% in 2022). Against the background of slow economic growth, refugees' and migrants' access to income-generating opportunities has been particularly impacted, and in a context where refugees and migrants are perceived (more so than before) as competitors for the few remaining opportunities, it contributed to increasing levels of social instability, discrimination and xenophobia, further limiting their integration.

Political, social and economic instability, as observed in Ecuador, Peru and Argentina impeded the opportunities for refugees' and migrants'

integration, contributing to onward movements. On the other hand, countries such as Brazil and Uruguay maintained both a favorable economic and political context, as well as integrative policies, beneficial for refugee and migrant integration, while other countries, such as Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica and Peru, have made advances towards **regularization, which has greatly facilitated access to regular labour markets**. That notwithstanding, challenges persist, particularly in accessing employment and financial services, partly due to limitations in existing regularization options (such as cutoff dates for eligibility and extensive administrative procedures), dynamics of regional labour markets as the unemployment rate for refugees and migrants surpasses the national average as seen in Ecuador and Chile, and lack of awareness by employers and financial institutions.

Response

In 2023, Integration Sector partners benefitted from financial contributions totaling some USD 48.85 million (amounting 14.3% of their requirements), with which they implemented 6,855 activities that provided integration support to 230.8K refugees, migrants and members of affected host communities (23.3% of those targeted). Among those reached, 61% were refugees and migrants in-destination, 28% were affected host community members, and the remaining 11% were those engaging in pendular, return and transit movements. Half of those reached were women.

To promote integration **at the national level**, integration partners supported entrepreneurship, enhanced access to vocational and language training and skills recognition, and promoted socio-cultural events through its work with authorities, private sector, academia and civil society. Partners highlighted contributions of refugees and migrants to local development through economic [impact studies](#), such as in Panama, the Dominican Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Aruba, which have been key for changing migration perceptions and narratives.

Capacities of local authorities to promote inclusive participation in the design and implementation of socio-economic integration action plans were also strengthened in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Panama. Advances were also made towards the integration of indigenous refugees and migrants, notably in Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and [Brazil](#) where entrepreneurship trainings and financial education were made available in Spanish and in indigenous languages. In Aruba, partners collaborated

with the government to amend the work permit policy. Manuals and guides were developed through coordination among various stakeholders, including an [entrepreneurship guide](#) in Ecuador.

In Brazil, the Integration and Humanitarian Transportation sectors collaborated in supporting the government's [Interiorization strategy](#), the Integration and Education sectors and the National Indigenous Affairs Working Group collaborated on capacity building efforts for indigenous refugees and migrants from Venezuela.

At the regional level, the Integration Sector established an Entrepreneurship Working Group and participated in the launch event of a regional [online course](#) on Entrepreneurship for refugees and migrants. In addition, the Integration and Shelter Sectors developed an Issue Paper on Area-Based Approaches to Integration. The Sector also improved communication and coordination with the intergovernmental Quito Process through its Socioeconomic Insertion Working Group (Champion Country: Colombia), and with the Food Security / Livelihoods Cluster of the Venezuela HCT through the R4V regional coordination team.

Lessons Learned

Securing funding remains a significant challenge. Considering the overarching Strategic Objective of the R4V response aiming to stabilize and integrate refugees and migrants in their host communities (also with a view to avoid onward movements) securing greater support from the international and development community remains the Sector's greatest challenge.

Other challenges which impacted implementation related to the economic context and its effect on labour markets. The lack of legislative frameworks to enable refugees and migrants to access the regular labour market and the lack or limited regularization processes posed significant challenges for advancing integration, as did the rising levels of xenophobia and language barriers (especially in the Caribbean and in Brazil).

To address these issues, the Integration Sector will continue to strengthen its advocacy efforts for more adapted and inclusive public policies and provide technical assistance to national authorities in 2024. It will also adopt intersectoral measures and enhance collaboration with civil society organizations, particularly those led by refugees and migrants, using community-based approaches.