

CARIBBEAN

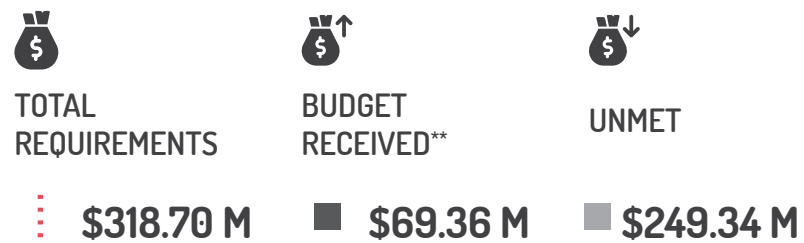
ARUBA



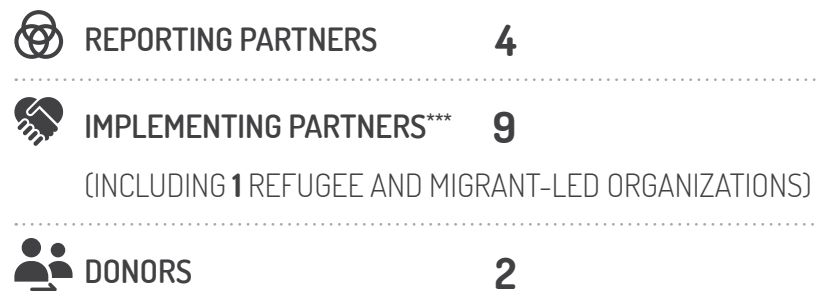
AGE AND GENDER DISAGGREGATION



PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REACHED BY POPULATION TYPES



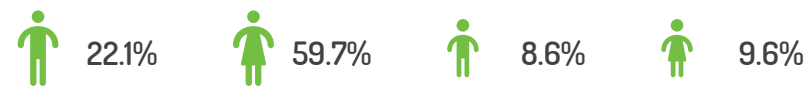
PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET RECEIVED



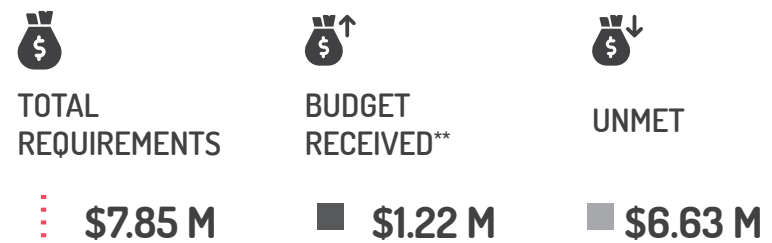
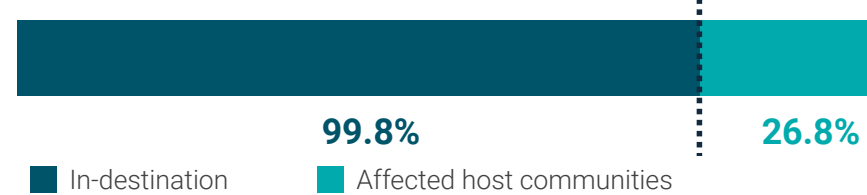
CURAÇAO



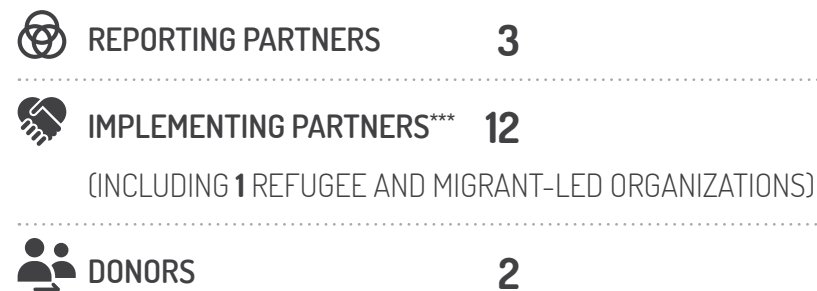
AGE AND GENDER DISAGGREGATION



PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REACHED BY POPULATION TYPES



PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET RECEIVED



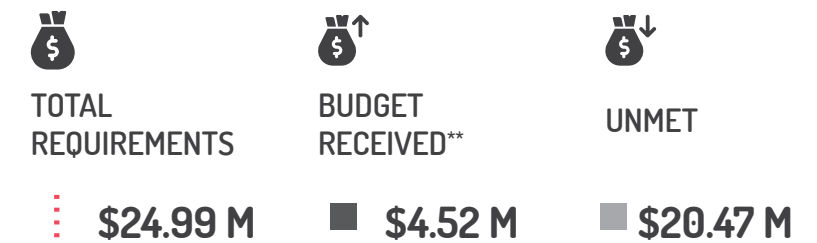
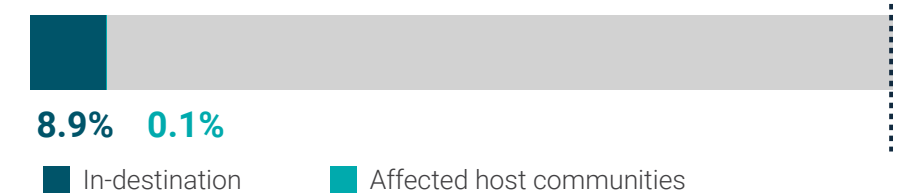
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



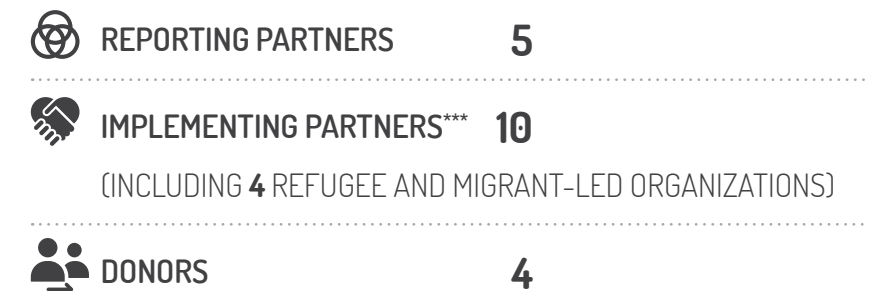
AGE AND GENDER DISAGGREGATION



PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REACHED BY POPULATION TYPES



PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET RECEIVED



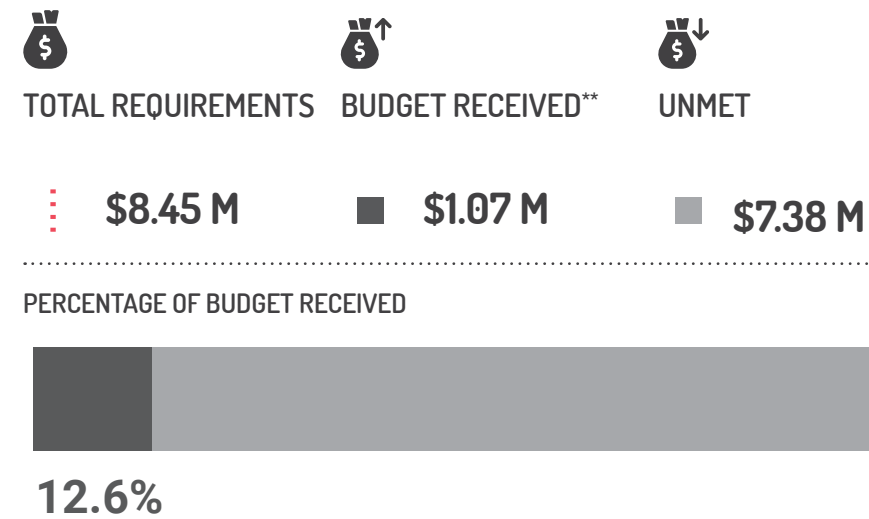
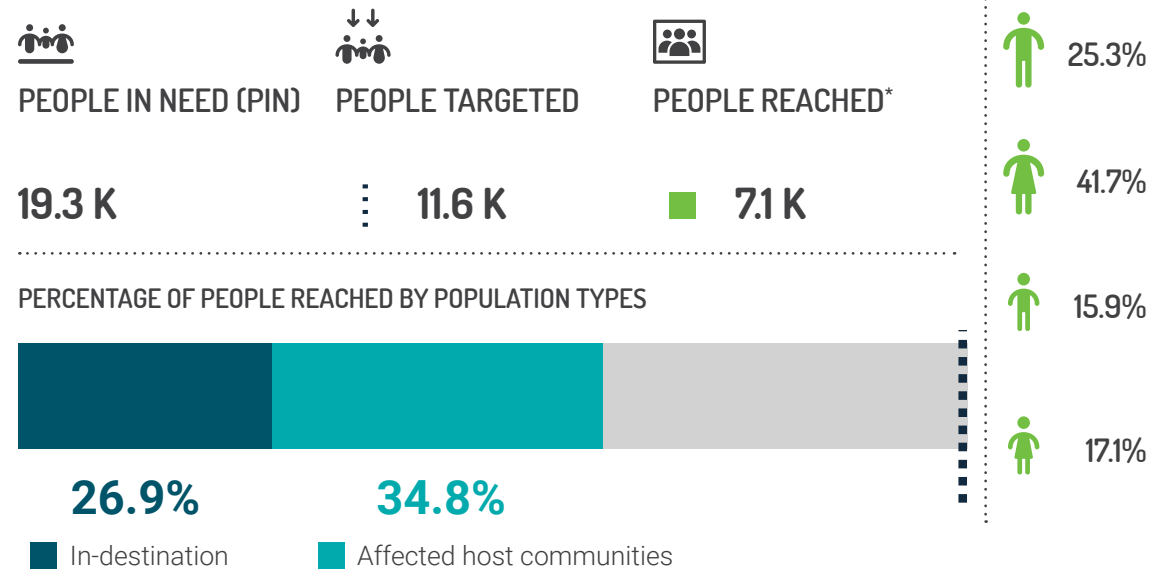
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** Funding information as reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as of 1 April 2024. This data is based on partners' voluntary reporting of contributions and may not accurately represent all funds attributed to the RMRP response. Unearmarked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

Funds reported for activities implemented under common services or reported for various activities falling under multiple sectors (not disaggregated) are not reflected in the above infographic. For more information about the funding of the RMRP please refer to this [link](#).

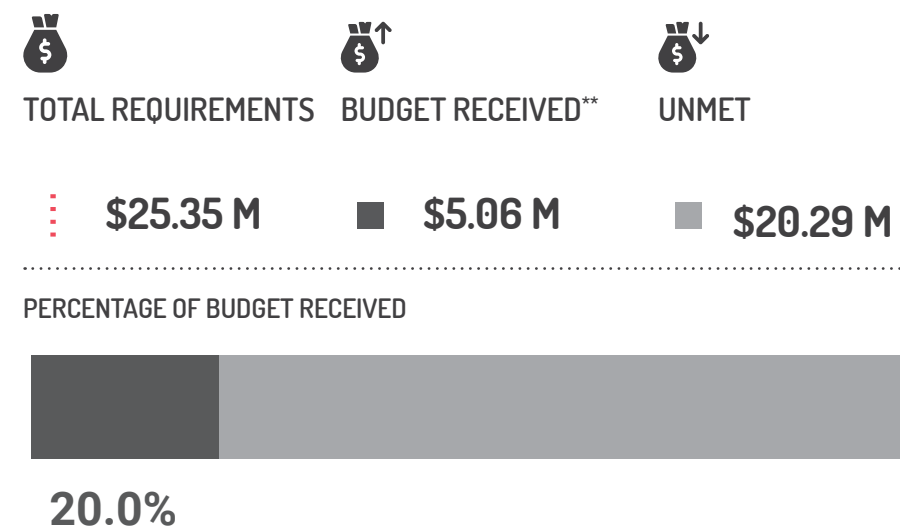
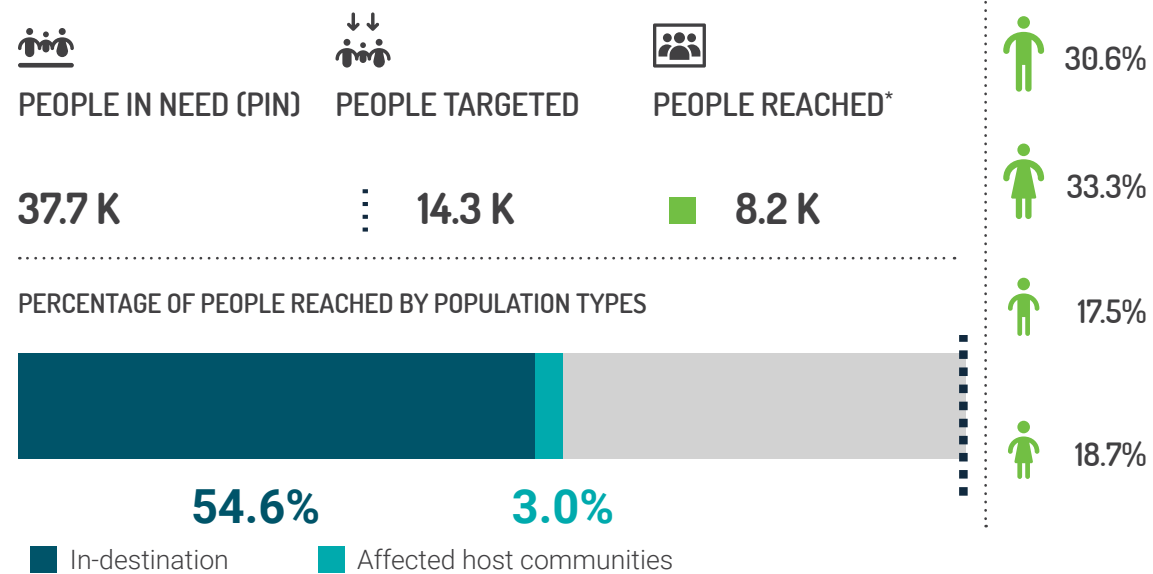
*** This includes RMRP appealing partners that are also implementing activities, as well as implementing partners that are not appealing partners. For this reason, it is recommended to quote partner figures separately and not sum the number of partners, as this would double-count implementing partners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

GUYANA



	REPORTING PARTNERS	4
	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS***	9
	DONORS	3

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



	REPORTING PARTNERS	7
	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS***	13
	(INCLUDING 1 REFUGEE AND MIGRANT-LED ORGANIZATION)	
	DONORS	4

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	□	↓ ↓	■	□*	%	□	💰**	■	💰↑	%
EDUCATION		8.5 K		6.6 K	76.9%		\$5.05 M		\$967.4 K	19.1%
FOOD SECURITY		13.2 K		2.8 K	21.3%		\$3.00 M		\$239.2 K	8.0%
HEALTH		23.2 K		4.3 K	18.6%		\$5.94 M		\$705.3 K	11.9%
HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION		2.2 K		65	3.0%		\$529.4 K		\$11.4 K	2.2%
INTEGRATION		7.8 K		797	10.3%		\$10.08 M		\$1.79 M	17.8%
NUTRITION		7.6 K		564	7.4%		\$1.53 M		\$18.3 K	1.2%
PROTECTION		65.9 K		16.7 K	25.4%		\$17.34 M		\$2.29 M	13.2%
CHILD PROTECTION		5.1 K		1.1 K	21.9%		\$3.43 M		\$2.24 M	65.4%
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)		14.9 K		3.1 K	20.9%		\$3.98 M		\$1.13 M	28.4%
HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING		644		516	80.1%		\$2.17 M		\$65.9 K	3.0%
SHELTER		3.6 K		1.6 K	44.0%		\$4.98 M		\$350.0 K	7.0%
WASH		24.1 K		8.4 K	34.7%		\$2.99 M		\$1.12 M	37.4%
MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE (MPC)		13.2 K		3.5 K	26.9%		\$7.04 M		\$738.6 K	10.5%

- ↓ ↓ People targeted
- * People reached
- 💰 Total requirements
- 💰↑ Budget received

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Situation

Despite economic growth in the countries of the sub-region, refugees and migrants from Venezuela faced challenges in meeting their humanitarian, protection, and integration needs, including in the areas of food security, education, and health, which remained high due to the adverse impact of persistently high rates of inflation and resulting decrease in purchasing power.

Access to territories remained limited due to strict entry requirements and border restrictions, leading to reliance on dangerous irregular routes and protection risks. Throughout the year, [irregular boat arrivals](#)

were observed to Aruba, Curaçao and Trinidad and Tobago, with reports of boats capsizing along hazardous routes resulting in [cases](#) of deceased or missing refugees and migrants. While pushbacks of boats reduced the number of refugees and migrants reaching countries of the sub-region, among those who arrived, many faced detention, deportation and *refoulement*. In this context, in 2023, the High Court in Trinidad and Tobago rejected the application of the 1951 Refugee Convention, due an absence of its incorporation into national law, intensifying legal and social uncertainties for many Venezuelans. The decision is under review at the High Court of Appeal.

The absence of meaningful options for refugees and migrants to obtain regular status or seek asylum, coupled with restrictive employment opportunities in various countries of the sub-region, further heighten risks of exploitation and abuse, and create situations where they are unable to access essential services, including healthcare, education and legal/protection support.

Meanwhile, in the Dominican Republic, through its [Normalization Plan for Venezuelans \(PNV\)](#), by December 2023, of the 43,000 registered Venezuelans, some 25,000 qualifying Venezuelans received residency cards (including 21,341 temporary work visas and 3,596 student

visas), facilitating their socio-economic integration. However, for those who were not able to register for 'normalization' in 2021, including due to insufficient financial resources (as well as those having arrived thereafter), access to formal employment and services remains challenging, with little prospects of improvement as plans to reopen the 'normalization' plan have not been announced by the authorities.

In Guyana, while healthcare and education are available to all, bureaucratic challenges, high inflation, and increased tensions resulting from a border dispute with Venezuela concerning the Essequibo region contributed to a further challenging environment for Venezuelans who struggle to access work permits, often leading to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, increased protection risks, and a lack of self-reliance. To address language barriers faced by Venezuelan students in Guyana, authorities began providing textbooks and holding [national exams in Spanish](#), and announced their [intention to make Spanish compulsory](#) in schools for all children. Meanwhile, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago announced [plans to integrate refugee and migrant children into public schools](#). While entry criteria were established and prospective students' English proficiency assessed, details on the implementation of this commitment remain pending, leaving Venezuelan refugee and migrant children out of public schools.

Response

In 2023, R4V partners reached 29.9K refugees and migrants from Venezuela and affected host community members in the Caribbean with a range of assistance services, representing 36.9% of the target population.

R4V partners demonstrated strategic and adaptive planning in addressing the urgent needs of refugees and migrants. This included embedding a rights-based approach, considering age, gender, and diversity, and adopting a community-based approach, where possible. Integration and protection remained a primary focus, evidenced by successful advocacy and policy changes. In Aruba, partners collaborated with the government to amend its policies on granting work permits, allowing international organizations to cover application fees (previously borne by employers) and enabling refugees and migrants to remain on the island while permits are processed. Additionally, Aruban partners worked with the government on quality assurance, comprehensively examining the asylum process to guarantee equitable and efficient procedures adhering to international standards. Accountability to affected populations (AAP) measures

ensured meaningful consultation with refugees and migrants, while regular training on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) was provided to 44 members of partner organizations and government officials. The R4V's Humanitarian Breakfast Series in Trinidad and Tobago convened key stakeholders, including donors and government representatives, to discuss refugee and migrant needs, focusing on education, integration, healthcare, legal support, and gender-based violence (GBV) in 2023.

Protection services were prioritized to address identified needs, focusing on legal orientation, counselling, and community-based assistance to support vulnerable refugees and migrants from Venezuela, including survivors of GBV and victims of trafficking. Trinidad and Tobago partners also strengthened anti-trafficking efforts providing 307 government officials and other stakeholders with cybercrime training. Partners in all countries of the sub-region offered information sessions, counselling, and assistance where needed to ensure Venezuelans' access to rights and services.

R4V integration initiatives included entrepreneurship training, language classes, and cultural expos for some 800 refugees and migrants across the sub-region. In Trinidad and Tobago, the R4V organized the first Forum of Indigenous Peoples to follow up on the outcomes from the 2021 [national consultation roundtables](#). The Forum included the participation of 200 representatives from the Venezuelan Warao indigenous community, local communities (including the Trinidad and Tobago First Peoples), UN agencies, NGOs, and government officials. Participants discussed and identified collaboration opportunities to collectively address challenges faced by Venezuelan Indigenous communities, including cultural and economic integration opportunities with the Trinidad and Tobago First Peoples. An action plan will underpin the follow-up on identified actions. Additionally, R4V partners worked with the Guyanese government to enhance data collection and response efforts for the indigenous Warao from Venezuela, including through distributions of food and hygiene kits reaching 1.4K people.

A joint livelihoods assessment by R4V partners in collaboration with the government in Guyana examined challenges faced by Venezuelans, informing integration interventions. R4V partners in the Dominican Republic supported a Dominican-Venezuelan symphonic orchestra, promoting solidarity through cultural exchange. They also

supported the implementation of the normalization plan, reaching 2.7K people with support throughout the various phases of the PNV, including through orientation programs and information hubs.

R4V partners' education initiatives in Aruba, Curaçao, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago offered language support and after-school classes to 3.8K children and adolescents. Indigenous children pending school enrollment in Guyana were taught English through community initiatives, which also helped Venezuelan adults integrate into their host communities. R4V partners' advocacy contributed to Trinidad and Tobago's commitment to gradually include registered refugee and migrant children in public schools and though pending its implementation, partners provided support to help facilitate the inclusion of refugee and migrant children in schools. At the same time, R4V partners also provided education support to those without access to public schools.

R4V partners also supported refugees and migrants accessing WASH, with a particular focus on rural areas in Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana, and primary healthcare services, including for mental health and via telehealth consultations. Food security initiatives, such as distribution programs and voucher assistance were implemented in all five countries, while partners provided rental subsidies in most countries, ensuring shelter for vulnerable refugees and migrants.

Lessons Learned

Having only received funds amounting to 13% of the required USD 72.65M, the low funding levels in the Caribbean sub-region impeded the implementation of planned activities, including the continuation of assistance projects, thus impacting refugees and migrants. For 2024, R4V partners aim to enhance coordination, resource sharing, and efficiency while participating in the first regional Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), which will facilitate improved data required for better planning and implementation as well as advocacy. The Sub-regional Platform will also prioritize its collaboration with refugee- and migrant-led organizations (of which 8 are already included as appealing partners in the RMRP 2024) to build trust and foster community cohesion. Caribbean partners will continue to demonstrate flexibility and adaptability in addressing the specific challenges faced by refugees and migrants in this sub-region, while robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will facilitate continuous learning and refinement of approaches.