

# Annual Results Report

**2025**

**Argentina MCO**

## Acknowledgements

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### **Note:**

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Forcibly displaced and stateless people continued to seek protection and stability in the Southern Cone, particularly in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Meanwhile, Bolivia remained predominantly as a transit country, mostly for routes toward Chile -yet 2025 marked a rise in northbound movements-. By the end of 2025, more than 950,000 displaced people were residing across the five countries, while an estimated 85,172 additional individuals transited through Bolivia during the year. Approximately, 95 per cent of the population were Venezuelans nationals, followed by Cubans. In terms of demographic composition, around 49 per cent were adult men, 37 per cent women, and 14 per cent children.

In Argentina, 2025 showed signs of gradual macroeconomic stabilization, including a notable slowdown in inflation and a return to economic growth. Fiscal consolidation efforts also advanced during the year. At the same time, socioeconomic conditions remain challenging for some population groups, including refugees and migrants—particularly those in vulnerable situations, amid high levels of labour informality and poverty. The policy environment has evolved, with increased emphasis on migration management and adjustments to asylum procedures. Within this context, there are opportunities to further strengthen access to protection, promote inclusion in national systems, and enhance coordination with partners to support effective responses.

Bolivia entered 2025 facing significant macroeconomic pressures, including fuel shortages, declining foreign reserves, and rising inflation, within a complex political context. Following the election and inauguration of President Rodrigo Paz Pereira in November 2025, the new administration has signaled a shift in foreign policy including a more active engagement with regional issues and greater openness to collaboration with international partners. Despite these developments, socioeconomic conditions remain challenging, particularly for those in most vulnerable situations. Efforts to strengthen institutional capacity in asylum and migration systems are ongoing, with the continued attention needed to ensure adequate protection standards.

In Chile, the operating environment became increasingly complex, shaped by political, legal, social, economic, and humanitarian factors influencing access to international protection and integration. Policy discussions and public debate have placed greater emphasis on security within migration management, while the absence of regularization pathways for people in an irregular situation continues to pose challenges for inclusion. The implementation of the 2024 refugee law reform introduced changes to refugee status determination procedures, affecting access in practice. Following the November 2025 elections, the new authorities identified migration and refugee management as priority areas, with a strong focus on security, in a context of evolving public perceptions around human mobility.

Paraguay maintained macroeconomic stability in 2025 with projected GDP growth of around 4 per cent. However, poverty levels (approx. 20 per cent) and high labour informality (over 60 per cent of total employment) continue to pose challenges, particularly for vulnerable populations. During the reported period, Law 7363/24 entered into force, introducing enhanced oversight mechanisms for non-profit organizations receiving public or private funding.

Uruguay's economy remained stable. President Yamandú Orsi's new administration emphasized inclusive growth, private investment, and social protection, while maintaining a strong commitment to macroeconomic stability. In a regional context marked by evolving migration and asylum dynamics, Uruguay has continued to uphold a principled, human rights-based and multilateral approach, reinforcing its leadership in humanitarian issues. The Government has advanced key initiatives, including further strengthening the asylum systems, expanding residency pathways, and implementing prima facie refugee status determination mechanisms, achieving positive results. At the same time, the country recorded a historic increase in asylum applications, with encouraging results, while continuing to adapt its response to emerging needs.

Humanitarian response across five countries was further constrained by funding reduction affecting UNHCR, its partners and civil society organizations.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**Forcibly displaced and stateless people in Chile access protection according to their specific needs.**

**Forcibly displaced and stateless people in the Southern Cone make informed decisions and obtain protection according to their needs.**

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures</b>			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.84%	9.74%
<b>1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence</b>			
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Chile	Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2025, the Southern Cone—particularly Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay—remained a key destination for forcibly displaced and stateless persons. States registered more than 19,000 new asylum claims and issued nearly 95,000 residence permits to Venezuelans across the subregion, around half of them permanent. Over the past five years (2021–2025), more than 380,000 permanent residence permits were granted to Venezuelan nationals, reflecting sustained progress in regularization.

In Argentina, adjustments to the regulatory framework influenced asylum procedures and the broader protection environment. At the same time, strengthened operational capacity within the National Commission for Refugees (CONARE) contributed to improved case processing. UNHCR and partners provided legal information and counselling enabling individuals to better understand procedures, available pathways and appeal options, and to make informed decisions.

In Bolivia, despite a constrained operational context marked, UNHCR's presence along the Andean Corridor, in coordination with UNICEF and IOM, contributed to expanded coverage in border areas and reduced service gaps. As a result, access to information, basic services, and protection support improved. During the year, through joint coordination under the Response for Venezuelans Platform (R4V) co led by UNHCR and IOM, partners delivered 27,860 interventions, supporting informed decision-making, mitigating transit-related risks, and facilitating access to humanitarian assistance, including temporary shelter.

In Chile, legal changes introducing admissibility filters and shorter filing deadlines resulted in an admission rate of 9.7 per cent (556 cases), with over 90 per cent of applicants (5,152) rejected at this phase. Authorities granted refugee status to 163 applicants, granted complementary protection in 9 cases, rejected 987 cases, and archived 1,065. At the same time, targeted results were achieved in specific areas. A Constitutional ruling enabled the issuance of humanitarian visas to 27 Venezuelan children lacking national documents, contributing to the 53,363 children who obtained humanitarian visas during the year. Progress was also recorded in preventing and reducing statelessness including: 10 children misregistered as "Children of Foreigners in Transit (HET)" obtained confirmation of Chilean nationality, and 20 children of Venezuelan parents born in Colombia received documentation confirming their Colombian nationality and legal residence in Chile.

In Paraguay, 775 new asylum applications were registered in 2025, a 147 per cent increase compared to 2024. Authorities issued 839 decisions, including 353 recognitions, 67 rejections and 419 administrative

closures contributing to improved case processing.

In Uruguay, over 1,700 Venezuelans were recognized as refugees on a prima facie basis, while 3,569 residence permits were issued, the majority to Cuban nationals. Authorities processed around 20,000 asylum claims, including 18,214 administrative closures and 1,873 decisions on the merits—contributing to increased access to documentation and regular status. Institutional results included the roll out of an information management tool to support case processing, measures to reduce address backlogs through improved alignment between migration and asylum systems, and the adoption of a strategy to promote socio-economic inclusion. Progress was also made in advancing discussions on legal citizenship and statelessness prevention.

## 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

**Forcibly displaced people meet their basic needs.**

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>2.1 Proportion of people living below the national poverty line</b>			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.60%	22.71%
<b>2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities</b>			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68.89%	69.52%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services</b>			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.26%	87.37%

In 2025, UNHCR and its partners in Chile provided humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable households for up to 4 months, addressing immediate needs while supporting pathways towards stronger integration. Interventions were implemented through a multi-sectorial approach, including temporary shelter, mental health support, and other forms of assistance based on individual assessments.

Temporary housing solutions – covering up to 7 days - provided immediate protection for families in situations of heightened vulnerability, particularly single mother households and newly arrived individuals without support networks. Access to safe shelter, combined with psychosocial support and coordination with public services, contributed to improved wellbeing, strengthened autonomy, and facilitated access to more durable solutions.

In parallel, rental subsidies of up to 2 or 3 months helped preventing evictions and ensured short-term housing stability. When combined with socio-legal assistance and information on available services and regularization pathways, these interventions strengthened household resilience, supported local integration, and increased access to safe and secure living conditions. The mental health and psychosocial support services contributed to improved emotional wellbeing among people in need of international protection. Through linkaged with livelihoods and housing programmes, individuals strengthened coping mechanisms, reinforced their sense of belonging, and built community support networks for adaptation. As part of this integrated response, UNHCR also provided one-off multi-purpose assistance to vulnerable households receiving rental subsidies. Post- Distribution Monitoring (PDM) results indicate that this support reduced the use of negative coping strategies by 97 per cent and improved living conditions for 92 per cent of assisted families.

## 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

**Forcibly displaced people integrate and develop in their communities.**

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work</b>			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.03%	85.03%
Chile	Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%
<b>3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education</b>			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.96%	95.16%
<b>3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education</b>			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.09%	86.81%
<b>3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark</b>			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	24.87%

During 2025, UNHCR supported the economic inclusion of forcibly displaced people in Chile, facilitating their integration into host communities. More than 760 people in need of international protection improved their employability through vocational and certified training aligned with labor market needs, with women representing over half of participants. Beneficiaries reported increased capacity to access employment and generate income, supported by enhanced technical skills and improved understanding of Chile's labor system.

Support to entrepreneurship also contributed to improve self-reliance. Individuals strengthened their business strategies through value-chain linkages and material assistance, enhancing the viability and sustainability of their initiatives. In-kind contributions further supported business start-up and expansion. Collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, the National Migration Service, trade unions, civil society organizations, and private sector actors helped foster a more enabling environment for socioeconomic integration.

UNHCR also promoted community empowerment through meaningful participation of forcibly displaced people. Participatory assessments conducted in the Metropolitan Region, Arica, and Iquique, engaged more than 70 individuals in identifying priorities and informing inclusive responses. In parallel, workshops in Arica and Iquique supported women forced to flee in strengthening their knowledge of rights, autonomy, and access services.

Efforts to promote social cohesion included nationwide campaigns such as "Corta el Hate", contributing to increased awareness and more positive community interactions. In the Millantú informal settlement, UNHCR's partners implemented activities to prevent gender-based violence, strengthening community-based support networks for refugee women and girls. These initiatives contributed to increased awareness, strengthened community-led protection mechanisms and fostered safer environments.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**Forcibly displaced and stateless people in Chile are integrated and contribute to their host communities.**

**Forcibly displaced and stateless people in the Southern Cone are integrated and contribute to their host communities.**

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement</b>			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
<b>4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed</b>			
Chile	Stateless Persons	71	0
<b>4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed</b>			
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,422	4,951
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,133	1,162
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,448	2,637
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,081	4,633
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,345	3,217

In 2025, conditions for forcibly displaced and stateless persons in the Southern Cone continued to evolve toward greater socio-economic integration and increased contributions to host communities.

Across Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, 4,077 individuals benefited from economic inclusion initiatives. Among them, 299 people—70 per cent women—received support to initiate or strengthen entrepreneurial activities. The Talento sin Fronteras programme, led by UNHCR, enhanced employability and preparedness for entry into formal labour markets, supporting the transition from dependence to economic participation. Data from the Livelihood Information System (LIS) shows that, following the provision of productive assets, the proportion of individuals engaged in self-employment rose from 5 per cent to 95 per cent, while 23 per cent reported income gains directly linked to programme support.

Progress toward local integration was also reflected in strengthened municipal and national systems. Through the Cities of Solidarity initiative, municipalities formalized services for refugees and migrants, reducing administrative barriers and enhancing access to public services. In Argentina, half of participating municipalities established dedicated offices for migrant and refugee support. In parallel, the ILO's Lazos project—implemented with UNHCR and IOM—supported inclusive local governance by establishing multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms involving public institutions, civil society, the private sector, and refugee and migrant communities.

In Uruguay, sustainable inclusion advanced with the consolidation of the Reference Centre for Migrants and Refugees under the Ministry of Social Development. A 2025 roadmap strengthened national leadership in promoting social and labour inclusion, reflecting increased institutional ownership and improving long-term prospects for displaced populations. Coordination with UNHCR partners delivered concrete results through job fairs, entrepreneurship initiatives and vocational training linked to employment opportunities. At the local level, the Municipality of Montevideo, in collaboration with Casa de la Mujer, implemented good practices on labour market inclusion, reinforcing institutional learning and supporting replication.

Progress toward legal inclusion was also evidenced. UNHCR's recommendations on legal citizenship and the prevention of non-acquisition of nationality informed legislative discussions in Uruguay. Advocacy efforts—including the Somos todos Uruguayos campaign and its accompanying documentary—helped raise public awareness of challenges related to legal identity. During the Global Refugee Forum review, Uruguay reaffirmed its commitment to advancing legislative solutions and shared good practices on inclusion and protection, demonstrating strengthened national ownership and regional leadership.

Community participation and leadership expanded across the subregion. In Argentina, refugee-led organizations were further strengthened, including through a national convening and their active role in humanitarian responses. These developments reflect increased community engagement and enhanced community-based protection capacities.

Progress toward solutions was further reflected in Argentina's implementation of the Global Sponsorship Fund for resettlement. The initiative strengthened community sponsorship structures and facilitated the arrival of the first resettled cases in 2025. UNHCR's technical support contributed to strengthened

institutional frameworks, including draft CONARE regulations and municipal recognition of community sponsorship in San Martín de los Andes. These advances signal growing national and local engagement in community-based pathways that support integration and enable forcibly displaced persons to contribute to host communities.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2025 UNHCR operations in the Southern Cone were carried out under increasing financial, operational, political and macroeconomic constraints, affecting progress toward protection, self-reliance and durable solutions for forcibly displaced and stateless people. Reduced contributions from key donors combined with earmarking limitations created operational gaps and disrupted programming, particularly in the early part of the year. Funding shortfalls affected the continuity of core activities including case processing, community engagement, information and referral systems, inter-agency coordination efforts, as well as livelihoods support.

Limited availability of flexible funding further constrained the ability to adapt responses to evolving protection and policy developments across the subregion, particularly in the countries where protection spaces narrowed.

Policy and regulatory changes in some countries also shaped the environment. In Argentina, adjustments to the asylum and migration framework during 2024–2025 introduced changes to procedures and institutional arrangements, with implications for access to asylum and related safeguards. In Chile and Bolivia, evolving practices and institutional capacity limitations similarly affected access to asylum procedures in practice. In Bolivia, structural constraints within asylum and migration systems continued to affect the provision of minimum procedural safeguards.

Macroeconomic conditions in parts of the subregion, particularly in Argentina and Bolivia, continued to affect livelihoods opportunities and prospects for socio-economic inclusion. At the same time, fiscal constraints in Argentina and Paraguay influenced the availability of public services in areas such as health, education, and employment, affecting access for displaced populations despite ongoing local efforts to promote inclusion.

Public discourse around human mobility remained sensitive in several countries, including Argentina, Chile, and Bolivia. Consultations with affected communities indicated that negative perceptions contributed to increased uncertainty and, in some cases, affected engagement with local actors, including authorities, employers, and service providers. This context posed additional challenges to advancing social cohesion and inclusion outcomes.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2025, UNHCR continued to strengthen partnerships with States, local governments, UN agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector, while co-leading the Refugee and Migrants Response Platform (R4V) across the Southern Cone.

The mid-term review of the 2025 Global Refugee Forum provided an opportunity to report on progress made against pledges, in coordination with UN Country Teams and Governments, and to maintain momentum around the Global Compact on Refugees. Uruguay, highlighted its comprehensive approach, combining protection with local integration while acknowledging remaining challenges, including issues related to access to nationality.

UNHCR played an active role within the UN country teams, in close coordination with Resident Coordinator

Offices, ensuring that the needs of forcibly displaced populations were reflected in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation across the five countries. In 2025, UNHCR also supported the integration of these priorities in the development of upcoming Cooperation Frameworks in Uruguay and Argentina (2026-2030). In Chile, UNHCR co-led the UN Group on Human Mobility. In Argentina, the ILO-led Lazos project- co-convened by UNHCR and IOM- established multistakeholder forums at the local level, promoting inclusive governance.

The R4V in the Southern Cone, co-led by UNHCR and IOM, brought together 80 partners in 2025 (29 in Chile, 25 in Argentina, 15 in Bolivia, 6 in Paraguay, and 15 in Uruguay). Coordination was strengthened through active sectorial working groups and engagement with governmental counterparts and donors. The platform conducted a Joint Needs Assessment across the five countries, developed inter-agency contingency plans for Chile and Bolivia and advanced contingency planning in Argentina and Uruguay. In Chile, UNHCR also co-led the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants in Tarapacá, strengthening local coordination.

At governmental level, UNHCR reinforced strategic partnerships with national authorities, particularly in Uruguay, through advocacy, technical assistance, and support to programmes under the Solutions framework. In Argentina, UNHCR promoted the multi-stakeholder roundtable on resettlement and complementary pathways, bringing together CONARE and the national community sponsorship network to expand protection and solutions opportunities.

The Cities of Solidarity initiative continued to strengthen local protection systems and expand stabilization opportunities. In Argentina, UNCHR co-led with ILO, Municipal Inclusion Tables in Cordoba and Mendoza to promote socio-economic inclusion. In Chile UNHCR worked closely with municipalities through the 'Sello Migrante program' program led by the National Migration Service, providing technical assistance, facilitating exchanges of good practices, and delivering intercultural mediation training to strengthen local capacities. UNHCR also co-chaired the SERMIG Compromiso Migrante initiative, promoting private sector engagement in the inclusion of forcibly displaced people.

Strategic partnerships with refugee-led organizations (RLOs) were further strengthened. In Argentina and Chile, UNHCR provided small grants to enhance RLO capacities, with a focus on child protection and community-based initiatives. RLOs increasingly played active roles within R4V platforms and established direct channels of dialogue with government authorities. In Chile, strengthened collaboration with RLOs expanded community-based protection and outreach in areas of heightened vulnerability.

In 2025, Chile consolidated its leadership of the Cartagena +40 Process, coordinating an inclusive, regionwide consultation involving governments, civil society, RLOs, academia, municipalities, the private sector, and development actors. Building on its role established in 2024, Chile advanced 32 initiatives, some jointly with MIRPS and the Quito Process, to operationalize the Cartagena +40 Plan of Action. These initiatives were presented at the First Support Platform Meeting on 27–28 November, contributing to the mobilization of support and partnerships.

## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

**Forcibly displaced and stateless people in Chile have access to the territory and protection mechanisms according to their specific needs**

**People with international protection needs have access to fair and efficient asylum/statelessness procedures, protection-oriented legal stay arrangements, migratory alternatives, complementary pathways, or resettlement according to international and regional standards.**

**People with international protection needs in the Southern Cone have access to fair and efficient asylum or statelessness procedures, protection-oriented legal stay arrangements, migratory alternatives and other protection services for specific groups**

##### Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis</b>				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</b>				
Chile	Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>				
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.52%	100.00%	99.52%
Chile	Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

##### Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator
		Actual (2025)
<b>01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis</b>		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	727
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,714
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,765
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	578
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19,312
<b>01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation</b>		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	124
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	164
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	675

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress was made toward ensuring access to fair and efficient asylum and statelessness procedures, as well as protection oriented legal stay arrangements, across the Southern Cone despite increasingly restrictive contexts in some countries.

In Argentina, UNHCR sustained engagement with CONARE (through technical and legal support) contributed to the preservation of minimum procedural guarantees amid the implementation of asylum and migration reforms. Of approximately 1,200 new asylum claims registered in 2025, only five were processed under the accelerated procedure for manifestly unfounded claims and eight were deemed inadmissible, limiting the use of summary mechanisms and maintaining access to full Status Determination Procedures. In Paraguay, despite UNHCR financial constraints and the absence of a permanent in-country presence, UNHCR remote and in-person technical support strengthened registration and RSD case management. As a result, 353 refugees were recognized and progress was made on 1,839 pending cases, contributing to more timely and fair adjudication.

Uruguay strong government ownership —particularly through the National Refugee Commission, the National Migration Directorate and the Ministry of Social Development- combined with UNHCR's technical support, contributed to strengthen asylum capacities and expanded complementary pathways for admission and legal stay. In 2025, 1,688 individuals were recognized as refugees, more than 4,300 new residency pathways were granted, over 20,000 pending cases were resolved, and more than 1,650 family reunification visas were issued. Uruguay further reinforced its regional leadership by sharing ten good practices at the Global Refugee Forum review.

Efforts to promote social cohesion were also advanced. The campaign “Cuidá a quienes tenés al lado”, implemented jointly by national and local authorities with UN support, reached wide audiences, generating over 2.8 million impressions on Meta, 1.48 million on YouTube, and 824,000 additional impressions, alongside visibility in traditional media and public spaces.

In Chile, changes to the legal framework following the 2024 reform of Law 20.430 affected access to asylum procedures in practice. In 2025, 9.7 per cent of asylum claims were admitted to the refugee status determination procedure, while the backlog reached 9,571 cases. Within this context, UNHCR provided country of origin information and legal guidance to support evidence-based decision-making and financed interpretation services to facilitate access to procedures for non-Spanish-speaking asylum-seekers. Legal orientation was also expanded through partners in key regions, including Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, and the Metropolitan Region. Interpretation services are expected to be sustained through government funding. Progress was also made in reducing risks of statelessness in Chile. Through the Nationality Project, 10 children previously registered as “Hijos de Extranjeros Transeúntes” were confirmed as Chilean nationals, and 20 Colombian-born children of Venezuelan parents obtained documentation enabling regular stay, contributing to improved access to nationality and legal identity.

In Bolivia and Chile, Mixed Movements Monitoring implemented by UNHCR and partners strengthened evidence-based responses by improving understanding of mobility trends and specific protection risks. Findings informed adjustments in legal counselling, referrals, and targeted protection interventions.

Other stakeholders also played a critical role in advancing results. National Refugee Commissions maintained adjudication processes; municipalities and ministries facilitated documentation and legal stay; and inter-agency coordination through MERCOSUR and R4V platforms supported more harmonized approaches to protection.

Overall, while protection space became more constrained in some contexts, UNHCR's technical engagement, evidence-based advocacy, and coordination with national and regional actors contributed to maintaining access to procedures, strengthening complementary pathways, and reducing risks of statelessness.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

**Quality control mechanisms, monitoring and oversight ensure access to rights and asylum.**

## Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation</b>				
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards</b>		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners across the subregion continued using proGres as the common system for registration and case management, applying standardized procedures, forms, and datasets to support refugee status determination (RSD) and statelessness processes. Consistent use of the platform strengthened data quality and comparability, enhancing the evidence base to monitor asylum systems and track procedural efficiency.

During the year, UNHCR and partners provided orientation and legal guidance to 15,500 forcibly displaced people, with all interventions recorded in proGres. This support contributed to improved understanding of asylum procedures, including access to RSD, procedural steps, and applicable rights. Joint implementation efforts led to the registration of 27,075 individuals (15,400 registration groups), supporting timely access to asylum procedures and increasing system predictability. Systematic identification and recording of vulnerabilities improved follow-up and referrals, while generating evidence to inform advocacy on access to procedures, documentation, and rights. According to proGres data, legal assistance, healthcare, and education were the most frequently identified needs, with direct implications for individuals' ability to engage in RSD processes and maintain case continuity.

At key border points in Bolivia and Chile, UNHCR maintained an operational presence along the main transit corridor from Desaguadero (Peru–Bolivia) to Iquique in northern Chile. Through humanitarian assistance and targeted legal orientation, UNHCR and partners helped identify people who might require international protection or statelessness procedures, and ensured they received accurate information.

Monitoring activities reached 3,701 people on the move through 1,115 surveys in Bolivia and 328 in Chile. These exercises combined the provision of basic legal and protection information—focused on the right to seek asylum and RSD procedures—with the collection of primary data on profiles, intentions, and specific needs. This contributed to early identification and referral of cases requiring protection. In Bolivia, the rollout of Mixed Movements Monitoring in the third quarter strengthened participation in regional inter-agency efforts, with regular analytical outputs supporting situational awareness and targeted responses.

In Paraguay, established institutional networks enabled remote monitoring mechanisms that supported the

identification of emerging trends and individuals with protection needs, including those requiring access to asylum or statelessness procedures, despite limited operational presence.

Overall, strengthened registration, monitoring, and data harmonization enhanced UNHCR's capacity to support fair, efficient, and accessible status determination systems across the subregion. These efforts improved the identification of vulnerabilities, facilitated informed access to procedures and rights, and contributed to more coordinated, evidence-based protection responses.

### 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**Public policy and legal framework related to international protection and statelessness is in line with international and regional standards**

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol</b>				
Argentina	None	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned	Progressing toward alignment
Bolivia	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
Chile	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
Paraguay	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
Uruguay	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
<b>3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>				
Argentina	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
Bolivia	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
Chile	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
Paraguay	None	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned	Progressing toward alignment
Uruguay	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

#### Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness</b>		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward aligning Chile's public policy and legal framework on international protection and

statelessness with international and regional standards remained gradual. While legislative reforms advancing strengthened protection were not adopted during the year, key safeguards were maintained. In particular, proposals that could have significantly restricted access to rights, such as measures affecting undocumented children or the criminalization of irregular entry, were not enacted, helping preserve core protection principles.

Chile continued its engagement in regional protection frameworks, including Cartagena +40 process, reaffirming its commitment to regional cooperation and humanitarian principles. This engagement contributed to maintaining alignment with international and regional standards in a context of ongoing legislative debate.

UNHCR supported these efforts through technical legal analysis, dialogue with executive and legislative authorities, and coordinated advocacy within the UN system. The Office provided comparative legal inputs and evidence-based recommendations aimed to promote consistency with international refugee and human rights law, including safeguards related to due process, non-refoulement, and the prevention of statelessness.

Other stakeholders also contributed to these efforts. Civil society organizations, academia, and national human rights institutions supported informed public debate and legislative analysis, while engagement with regional and international mechanisms further reinforced alignment with established standards.

Throughout 2025, UNHCR also strengthened access to justice and legal protection. Engagement with academic institutions and other key partners included participation in a strategic litigation initiative with Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes and leading universities fostering collaboration among legal clinics, private law firms, and public bodies such as National Institute of Human Rights (INDH) and the Legal Assistance Corporation. A subsequent seminar highlighted the role of legal clinics in supporting people in human mobility, including work under a UNHCR supported Nationality Project to address statelessness. In parallel, UNHCR, together with the Nationality Project, and the Ministry of Education, strengthened institutional capacity through specialized training on statelessness and nationality procedures. Joint awareness-raising efforts included the dissemination of informational materials to 120 children and adolescents at risk of statelessness within the public education system, contributing to improved access to information and protection.

While draft legislative proposals on asylum and migration remained under consideration, continued dialogue among authorities, UN agencies, and civil society provides opportunities to advance balanced approaches that uphold protection standards while addressing broader policy priorities.

## 5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

**National protection services include the needs of different groups according to age, gender and diversity - in particular, gender-based violence survivors and displaced children - and communities are actively engaged in prevention, risk mitigation and response activities.**

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services</b>		
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,246

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and its partners strengthened Age, Gender and Diversity sensitive protection responses across the Southern Cone, contributing to more inclusive national protection systems and enhanced community-based prevention, risk mitigation and response mechanisms for gender-based violence and child protection.

Across Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, 344 women and girls received specialized assistance or were safely referred to national health, justice, psychological and other protection services.

Multidisciplinary teams applied survivor-centered approaches and reinforced safe referral pathways, facilitating access to services and support integration into national systems.

In Bolivia, 185 women were assisted in La Paz and Santa Cruz, of whom 68 per cent were survivors of violence in their countries of origin continued to face risks in displacement. Community based safe spaces including Casa Luz Verde and Casa Mi Refugio, were strengthened to provide individual and group support in high transit contexts. Mobile psychological support reached 292 individuals (63 per cent women, 37 per cent men), reflecting increased outreach and increased engagement, including among men.

In Argentina, the refugee-led organization PSICOVEN implemented Cuidarnos en Comunidad, reinforcing community protection networks and promoting safe environments through psychosocial support. During the 16 Days of Activism, 152 forcibly displaced people participated in AGD tailored prevention initiatives while more than 43 people accessed PSICOVEN's psychosocial support services. A pilot referral mechanism for asylum seekers was also established with the National Commission for Refugees. Partners further strengthened safeguarding through updated agreements and the implementation of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) measures in line with established standards.

Child protection interventions reached 113 children, adolescents and families through specialized assistance or referrals across the subregion. In Bolivia, in coordination with UNICEF, child-friendly spaces were established along key transit routes, benefiting 960 children and adolescents with psychosocial and educational support. These spaces addressed stress related to displacement and supported emotional wellbeing and skill development.

The Mobile Classroom initiative in La Paz and Santa Cruz reached 1,286 displaced children and adolescents and identified significant learning gaps associated with prolonged educational disruption: 45 per cent faced challenges in basic literacy and numeracy; 20 per cent showed attention or behavioral difficulties; and 35 per cent were below appropriate academic levels.

Individual case management prioritized unaccompanied and separated children, Gender Based Violence survivors, and children born to parents with irregular status. While responsiveness of national child protection authorities varied, sustained coordination supported referrals and continuity of care.

## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

**Peaceful coexistence in Chile to facilitate inclusion is enhanced.**

**Peaceful coexistence to facilitate inclusion is enhanced**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.</b>				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<b>7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms</b>				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	43.60%	70.00%	54.62%

## Core Output Indicators

Country		Indicator	Actual (2025)
<b>07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments</b>			
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		68
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		184
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		71
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		42
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		80
<b>07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback &amp; response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback</b>			
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		1,795
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		5,894
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		1,513
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		3,536
<b>07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services</b>			
Chile	Others of Concern		344
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		3,162
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		13,479
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		5,123
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		2,469
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		27,520
Chile	Stateless Persons		30

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Throughout 2025, UNHCR Chile contributed to strengthening peaceful coexistence and facilitating inclusion by promoting positive narratives, countering discrimination, and fostering meaningful interaction between refugees and host communities.

High visibility cultural and sporting events created spaces that promoted empathy and recognition. Little Amal's visit in January reached at least 40,000 spectators in northern regions and generated extensive national media coverage, raising awareness of refugee children's experiences. The participation of refugee and host community children during the FIFA U20 World Cup reached 376,557 spectators, demonstrating the potential of public events to reinforce inclusive values.

Digital and influencer-led campaigns broadened outreach. On World Refugee Day, the 'Puentes de Papel' campaign engaged approximately 100,000 people on social media, promoting reflection and more welcome attitudes. The '#CortaElHate' campaign encouraged dialogue on respectful coexistence, reaching over 200,000 people online and more than 600,000 commuters through public transport displays.

Continuous storytelling, through 23 web stories and 10 social media videos, sustained visibility of refugee voices and contributions throughout the year. At the local level, community-based initiatives strengthened social cohesion in areas with a high presence of displaced populations. In the Millantú settlement (Metropolitan Region), UNHCR supported women-led initiatives to prevent violence against forcibly displaced women and girls, strengthening community networks and safe spaces and reaching 136 individuals. Collective activities and community actions contributed to increased awareness, solidarity, and community-based protection.

In the Estacion Central area, UNHCR and partners revitalized public spaces and promoted inclusive sports activities encouraging the safe use of parks and shared areas. These initiatives fostered positive interaction among refugees, migrants and host communities, contributing to the prevention of local tensions and highlighting the role of sport in promoting inclusion and resilience.

UNHCR contributed by convening partnerships, providing technical guidance, supporting communication strategies, and mobilizing refugee-led and community-based actors. Municipal authorities, civil society organizations, cultural institutions, sports bodies, influencers and media outlets played key roles in implementation and outreach, reinforcing shared ownership.

Despite a challenging context, these combined efforts contributed to strengthening inclusive narratives, expanding opportunities for positive interaction, and reinforcing social cohesion at both national and local levels.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

### Forcibly displaced people have access to social protection and basic services

**Forcibly displaced people in Chile have access to social protection and basic services.**

**Refugees and asylum-seekers in the Southern Cone have access to assistance and services to cover their basic needs based on their socio-economic vulnerabilities and capacities.**

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items</b>				
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.60%	3.00%	0.34%
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.67%	31.00%	41.39%
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.89%	4.00%	0.43%
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.08%	31.00%	13.23%
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.27%	14.00%	1.12%
<b>8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology</b>				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.94%	100.00%	99.81%

#### Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance</b>		
Chile	Others of Concern	72
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	496
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	297
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,036
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	290
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76
<b>08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items</b>		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,238
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,401
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	784
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	831

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress was made towards ensuring that refugees and asylum seekers in the Southern Cone accessed assistance and basic services in line with their socioeconomic vulnerabilities and capacities. Across Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, more than 20,000 forcibly displaced received rental subsidies, and/or essential in-kind support and limited multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), enabling them to meet immediate needs such as food, rent, hygiene supplies and health related expenditures.

Post-distribution monitoring confirmed positive outcomes. Overall, 99 per cent of assisted households reported improved living conditions, alongside reductions in negative coping strategies. Assistance also contributed to local economies, with 62 per cent of beneficiaries in Argentina, 48 per cent in Bolivia and 37 per cent in Paraguay spending support in local markets.

Country-level results further illustrate impact. In Argentina, 97 per cent of MPCA recipients reduced negative coping mechanisms and 74 per cent were able to pay rent. In Bolivia, 24 per cent of assisted individuals obtained identity documents, improving access to services and safe mobility. In Paraguay, access to two daily meals, school attendance and secure housing increased by 73 per cent, 34 per cent and 50 per cent respectively. In Uruguay, in-kind support complemented cash assistance, which was primarily used for food (75 per cent) and rent (50 per cent).

In Chile, 2,183 individuals benefited from emergency accommodation and rental subsidies, addressing housing instability among newly arrived families, single parent household and persons at risk of eviction. Assistance resulted in measurable improvements including increases in access to two daily meals (21 per cent), school attendance (28 per cent), secure housing (70 per cent) and enrolment in social protection programmes (17 per cent).

UNHCR contributed through adaptive assistance modalities responsive to inflation, delivery risks and evolving vulnerabilities. Targeting prioritized female-headed households, persons with disabilities, individuals facing documentation barriers and those without support networks. Assistance was integrated into structured referral pathways linking beneficiaries to mental health and psychosocial support (353 individuals), public social protection programmes and complementary services, strengthening sustainability beyond immediate relief. Innovative approaches were also piloted. In Argentina and Paraguay, blockchain-based cash delivery reached 86 individuals, reducing exposure to exchange-rate volatility, generating approximately 35 per cent cost savings and minimizing security risks.

Other stakeholders played a critical role. National authorities facilitated access to social protection schemes and documentation processes. Local partners ensured safe and dignified delivery of assistance and monitoring with over 90 per cent of recipients reported feeling safe during cash withdrawal and use, and no reported cases of extortion or sexual exploitation. Refugee-led organizations also contributed through community-based initiatives, including Argentina's Winter Campaign, which reached 1,800 individuals with essential support.

Through a combined approach—cash and in-kind assistance, housing support, referrals to public systems and psychosocial services—UNHCR and partners strengthened access to basic needs and social protection, reinforcing resilience and inclusion of forcibly displaced people across the subregion. These results reflect improved access to essential services and increased inclusion in national social protection systems.

## 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

**Forcibly displaced people have improved access to livelihoods opportunities**

**Forcibly displaced people in Chile have improved access to livelihoods opportunities.**

**Host communities and systems enable the social and economic inclusion and participation of forcibly displaced and stateless people in the Southern Cone.**

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions</b>		
Chile	Host Community	134
Chile	Others of Concern	243
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,582
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	825
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	312
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,139

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress towards enabling social and economic inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless people in the Southern Cone was reflected in strengthened municipal systems, expanded livelihood opportunities, and increased engagement of private sector and community actors. Across Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay, 938 individuals accessed labour certification and job placement services while 193 people, over 70 per cent women, received productive assets to start or strengthen businesses. According to Livelihoods Information System (LIS) data, self-employment among productive-asset recipients increased sharply from 5 per cent to 95 per cent and 23 per cent reported higher income; however, financial inclusion indicators stagnated or declined—with 82 per cent holding accounts but none accessing loans or increasing savings—as most businesses remained informal and unregistered, limiting beneficiaries' ability to save, access credit, or engage with formal financial services.

In Argentina, Talento Sin Fronteras reinforced linkages between refugees and employers renewing five private sectors partnerships and expanding engagement. Through workshops, mock interviews and personalized coaching, participants improved job readiness and access to formal employment opportunities.

In Chile, 1,202 individuals benefited from livelihoods and economic inclusion initiatives. Of these, 752 accessed vocational training, entrepreneurship programmes and employment orientation services, including 346 who received entrepreneurial kits aligned with approved business plans. In informal settlements, 404 individuals strengthened employability through skills certification, education levelling and language training. Recognition of foreign qualifications also progressed, with 33 medical professionals preparing for Chile's national licensing exam.

At the ecosystem level, inclusive systems were strengthened. Through the Compromiso Migrante initiative, more than 120 companies improved inclusive hiring practices. Over 130 municipalities enhanced their capacity to implement intercultural policies through Sello Migrante, and 32 municipal officials strengthened mediation skills, contributing to social cohesion in hosting areas.

Under the Cities of Solidarity initiative in Argentina, 8 of 16 participating municipalities operated dedicated migrant and refugee offices, providing individualized support to approximately 1,000 refugees and migrants, reducing administrative barriers and improving access to local services.

In Uruguay, through the Solutions project, 2,139 individuals—most of them women—benefited from employment services, vocational training, job fairs and entrepreneurship support. Institutional coordination was reinforced through the establishment of an employment information and digital access point, progressively transitioning to management by the Migrant and Refugee Reference Center.

UNHCR contributed by convening partnerships, providing technical guidance to municipalities and employers, supporting refugee-led organizations (RLOs), and strengthening coordination between national and local institutions. Capacity-building and resource support enabled RLOs to enhance advocacy and service delivery, including the National Meeting of FOCVA in Argentina, which reinforced nationwide

coordination.

Other stakeholders played a central role. Municipal governments institutionalized migrant services; private companies adopted inclusive hiring practices; national authorities advanced employment and documentation pathways; and civil society organizations delivered training and community-based initiatives. In Uruguay, partnerships with government entities and the audiovisual sector supported the documentary “Somos”, promoting awareness and dialogue on nationality and inclusion challenges.

Overall, strengthened municipal capacity, expanded livelihood pathways, and multi-stakeholder engagement contributed to a more enabling environment for participation, economic contribution and social inclusion of forcibly displaced people across the subregion.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

**Forcibly displaced and stateless people have the option to settle in the Southern Cone via resettlement and complementary pathways.**

**Forcibly displaced people have the option of settling in Chile via resettlement, family reunification and complementary pathways**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement</b>				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0	0
<b>15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country</b>				
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12	90	4

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents</b>		
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR advanced the availability and implementation of resettlement and complementary pathways in the Southern Cone, despite economic constraints and limited resources affecting national and local partners.

Following pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum, Argentina was prioritized to receive a grant under the Global Sponsorship Fund, designed to reduce financial barriers to community sponsorship and expanding access to protection pathways. The initiative strengthened the National Community Sponsorship Network by enabling groups with limited resources to participate through targeted financial support. Despite challenging economic conditions—including high inflation, currency devaluation, and rising living costs—UNHCR facilitated the referral of cases from Central America, while civil society partners AMAL and ADRA mobilized sponsorship groups to receive them.

The first families from Guatemala arrived in the last quarter of 2025, settling in the provinces of Neuquén and Misiones, where their sponsorship groups committed to an initial support period aligned with the

Spanish speaking sponsorship support package. Additional arrivals are anticipated in the second quarter of 2026, expanding the program's reach.

UNHCR's engagement extended beyond financial support. Through a multifunctional team, the Office worked closely with the National Community Sponsorship Network to adapt operational tools to community-based resettlement, ensure compliance with organizational standards, and support flexible and inclusive implementation approaches.

At the policy level, UNHCR provided technical inputs to strengthen national frameworks for resettlement and complementary pathways in Argentina. This included contributions to CONARE's draft regulation on the implementation of resettlement programmes and complementary admission pathways, supporting greater coherence and operational clarity. At the local level, the City Council of San Martín de los Andes declared community sponsorship to be of public interest, reflecting increased municipal engagement.

In Chile, the Government launched an evacuation and reception programme in September 2025 for 19 Palestinian families. The initiative ensured safe arrival, access to essential services, and community-based support. UNHCR contributed through technical assistance, coordination with national and local authorities, and guidance on protection and integration standards. These efforts supported effective reception arrangements and culminated in the recognition of refugee status for all 68 individuals, strengthening their access to rights and long-term stability.

### Other Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target(2025)	Actual(2025)
<b>4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services</b>				
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.75%	100.00%	16.75%

### Other Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes</b>		
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,407
Chile	Others of Concern	71
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40
<b>06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance</b>		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	374
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,647
Chile	Others of Concern	344
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,085
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	378
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,997
<b>09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance</b>		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	135
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,619
Chile	Host Community	107
Chile	Others of Concern	245
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,566

Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	242
<b>10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services</b>		
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,399
<b>16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people</b>		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Fully
<b>16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures</b>		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60
Chile	Stateless Persons	30

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In compliance with Age, Gender and Diversity Policy, core advancements in the Southern Cone during the period include:

1 - Age, Gender and Diversity inclusive programming: UNHCR sustained disaggregated data collection through the consolidation of proGres as case management tool, registering 27,075 individuals, in all areas of responsibility, and by rolling out Mixed Movements Monitoring (MMM) in Bolivia and Chile, reaching 3,701 people on the move.

2 - Participation and inclusion: In Argentina, grants were implemented to enhance community sponsorship groups receiving resettled refugees and to strengthen a refugee-led organization which provides mental health support from a human mobility approach. In addition, regular technical support to the Federation of Venezuelan Civil Society Organizations (FOCVA), comprising more than 50 RLOs, was sustained throughout the year. In Uruguay, the Migrant Support Network (Red de Apoyo al Migrante), which brings together 16 civil society organizations, implemented a small grant agreement aimed at providing information and orientation and fostering socioeconomic inclusion. Participatory assessments reached 437 individuals, who provided valuable proposals to define 2026 strategy.

In the Millantú Settlement (Metropolitan Region) in Chile, UNHCR supported Migrantas, a women-led organization, to implement community-based initiatives that strengthened peer support networks, promoted collective care and expanded access to safe and inclusive spaces, reaching more than 130 women and girls. By engaging both participants and the wider community, the intervention increased trust and shared responsibility for protection, reinforcing community-led protection mechanisms and contributing to safer, more connected environments in line with UNHCR's commitment to gender equality and Age, Gender and Diversity-responsive programming.

3 – Communication and transparency: In Bolivia and Uruguay, orientation guidelines and information materials were jointly developed within different R4V coordination mechanisms, focusing on a route-based approach access to protection services and to promote access to the asylum system and the Arraigo program respectively. HELP webpages were also updated following normative updates in Argentina.

4 - Feedback and response: Following a feedback mechanisms initial assessment, partners reactive

mechanisms were complemented with active ones considering the need to reach both those engaged in rapid transits and refugees and migrants living in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Throughout the year 5,010 individuals used the different available channels to give their opinions, according to the goals and in line with project's scope.

5 - Organizational learning and adaptation: several interventions were adjusted throughout the year thanks to received feedback. Some examples include the customization of non-food item kits in Paraguay and Bolivia, emergency shelter response in Bolivia and Paraguay, labour inclusion trainings in Uruguay.

6 - Gender equality and commitments to women and girls: In Chile and Argentina, women led organizations (WLO) Migrantas and PSICOVEN delivered workshops and community activities to prevent violence against migrant and refugee women and girls in the Millantú Settlement (Metropolitan Region) and Buenos Aires city, respectively. Both initiatives strengthened support networks and promoted collective care through expressive arts, leadership development, and safe space creation, reaching 282 individuals.

## Section 3: Resources

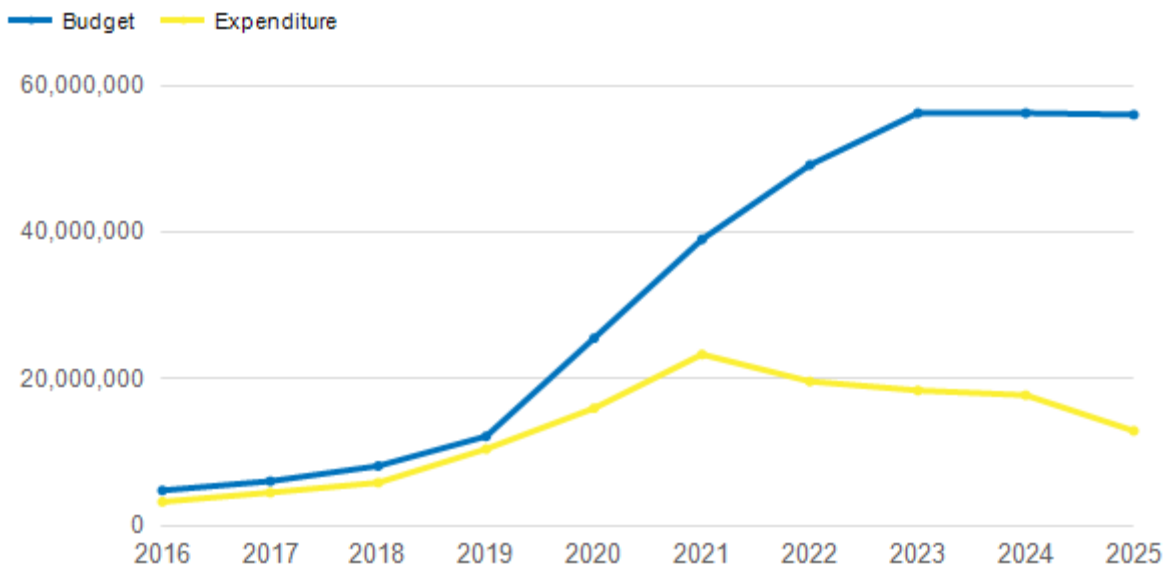
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

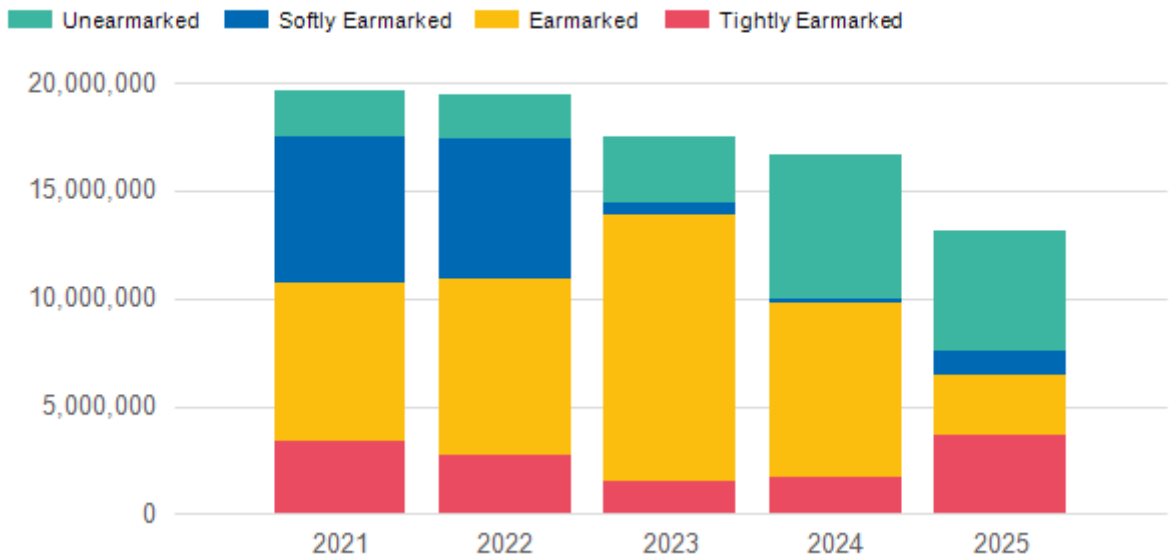
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	20,376,600	7,890,915	38.73%	7,890,915	100.00%
IA2: Respond	11,552,344	868,118	7.51%	868,118	100.00%
IA3: Empower	13,037,835	2,218,959	17.02%	2,218,959	100.00%
IA4: Solve	11,027,728	1,946,427	17.65%	1,946,427	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,994,507</b>	<b>12,924,420</b>	<b>23.08%</b>	<b>12,924,420</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	7,045,979	4,025,879	57.14%	4,025,879	100.00%
OA2: Status	3,059,332	1,104,152	36.09%	1,104,152	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	2,059,497	421,558	20.47%	421,558	100.00%
OA5: Children	2,108,073	215,237	10.21%	215,237	100.00%
OA7: Community	6,618,119	744,325	11.25%	744,325	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	17,656,064	2,992,208	16.95%	2,992,208	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	13,130,964	3,098,447	23.60%	3,098,447	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	4,316,480	322,614	7.47%	322,614	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,994,507</b>	<b>12,924,420</b>	<b>23.08%</b>	<b>12,924,420</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, the Office exerted efforts to sustain its core priorities while carefully calibrating the scale and modalities of delivery in response to an exceptionally constrained and volatile resource environment. The temporary suspension of U.S. contributions, followed by successive funding reductions, stop-work instructions, and austerity measures, required continuous reprioritization and difficult trade-offs across the operation. In this context, resource allocation was guided by HQ and RBA, evolving operational realities, protection risks and opportunities, earmarked contributions and partner capacities while remaining aligned with the Global Compact on Refugees, regional frameworks, the RMRP, and UNSDCF. Strategic focus was placed on areas where UNHCR’s engagement could generate the greatest protection and solutions

impact under reduced financial and human resources.

The overall 44 per cent budget reduction (without considering transitions costs) for MCO Argentina affecting OPS, ABOD and staff structure throughout 2025 had a significant impact in the Office's operational footprint and presence, forcing to close two field units in Northern Chile (Arica and Iquique) as well as two field presences in Argentina (Cordoba and Mendoza) in addition to NO Uruguay - scheduled to close later in 2026 despite its strategic role at regional level in the protection, inclusion and stabilization of displaced populations. The strain in resources hindered the scope and modalities of programmatic interventions related to humanitarian assistance, community-based protection, protection and solutions, also affecting partner capacities.

Earmarked contributions served to preserve critical interventions in Uruguay, Bolivia and Chile. In Uruguay, a dedicated contribution enabled the implementation of the second year of a three-year solutions initiative focused on settlement, residency, and prima facie recognition. The implementation of this initiative required careful reprioritization and additional operational oversight, jointly undertaken with Commission for Refugees, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Migration Directorate, local authorities, and implementing partners, highlighting the importance of sustained and adequately resourced operational support to meet agreed targets.

Along the Andean Corridor, the response in Bolivia was kept through border monitoring and the provision of information, legal assistance, and humanitarian support via Orientation Points in Desaguadero, Oruro, and Pisiga, implemented in close coordination with IOM and UNICEF.

In Chile, UNHCR was able to keep its strategic activities - though heavily reduced in scope and outreach - while maintaining relevance, coherence and exploring new adaptive operational arrangements. UNHCR strengthened Partners' engagement over direct implementation, promoting referral systems able to maximise impact on beneficiaries. Additionally, reduced funds accelerated simplification processes, economies of scale and new delivery methods amongst Partners. UNHCR ensured continuity of legal activities in all priority regions, while focusing on more impactful actions such as strategic litigations. Humanitarian assistance was preserved for most vulnerable cases and associated with more medium-long term interventions aiming at reaching local integration. In parallel, solutions were safeguarded, developing stronger socio-economic pathways for those individuals with a more stable situation.

At the same time, a reprioritization and cost-analysis process took place following the reduction in UNHCR staffing presence - especially in the areas bordering Bolivia and Peru - reducing peaceful coexistence activities and border monitoring exercise to the bare minimum. Conversely, continued budgetary pressures significantly constrained the scale of solutions programming in Argentina and Paraguay. In response, the Office adopted a deliberate shift toward partner-implemented modalities for essential protection and assistance, accompanied by a measured reduction in direct implementation, in order to safeguard continuity of services while managing risk and compliance. Strict austerity measures further affected missions, procurement and cash assistance, necessitating strengthened financial controls, closer expenditure monitoring, and programme rationalization to preserve value for money and delivery quality under a reduced operational envelope.

In parallel, the Office intensified efforts to diversify its funding base and mitigate the impact of successive funding shocks. This included close collaboration with Fundación ACNUR Argentina to mobilize private sector contributions, sustained engagement with traditional and non-traditional donors, and the strategic use of events and field missions to maintain visibility and confidence. These efforts contributed to preserving, and in some cases increasing, earmarked support for operations in the Southern Cone, including critical top-ups and targeted contributions, with key partners and donors.

## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The 2025 annual review, combined with programme data, monitoring findings, financial analysis, and operational experience, generated important key preliminary lessons to inform the next phase of the Multi-Year Protection and Solutions Strategy. A formal strategic reflection in mid-March will consolidate these findings and translate them into concrete strategic directions.

A key lesson concerns prioritization under severe financial constraints. Limited resources required the overall MCO to focus on fewer interventions where UNHCR's comparative advantage and protection expertise could generate the greatest impact. Programme and expenditure analysis confirmed that a focused approach improves effectiveness and sustainability, even when it entails difficult trade-offs, including scaling back certain humanitarian activities, particularly in border areas.

The transition from cash-based to in-kind assistance also generated important operational insights. Cost analysis showed that in-kind assistance involved significantly higher per-household expenditure due to heavy logistics and distribution requirements. The rapid shift required adjustments to procurement processes, financial workflows, SOPs, and oversight mechanisms, highlighting the need for thorough cost-efficiency assessments and preparedness planning before altering assistance models.

Partnerships and national ownership emerged as critical enablers of sustainability. In Uruguay, collaboration with development actors — particularly through Ministry of Social Development — led to a structured roadmap for socio-economic inclusion. The Government's commitment to contribute financially to the refugee programme in 2026–2027 and reinforce the Refugee Commission's Secretariat signals strengthened responsibility sharing. Engagement with key donor countries and development financing instruments, including the Inter-American Development Bank, further demonstrated how diversified partnerships can mitigate funding volatility and strengthen institutional capacity.

In Chile, analysis of the evolving policy and operational environment indicates that human mobility will remain high on the public agenda, increasingly framed through a restrictive lens. Lessons from 2025 underscore the need for sharper strategic focus, stronger stakeholder engagement and a gradual shift away from humanitarian assistance models. The 2026 strategy is being reoriented around core protection and solutions pillars prioritizing resilience, contributions and peaceful coexistence. The Results-Based Framework has already been streamlined accordingly and will be further refined during the development of the new Multi-Year Strategy. The Office will strengthen national partnerships, expand private sector engagement, reinforce its catalytic role and explore nontraditional funding opportunities to enhance financial sustainability.

Looking ahead, the MCO will continue prioritizing interventions based on protection impact, cost-efficiency and comparative advantage. Partnerships with national institutions, development actors, international financial institutions and refugee-led organizations will be further deepened to advance inclusion and progressive national ownership.

In parallel, a more targeted fundraising approach will be pursued, aligning operational priorities with donor interests while safeguarding protection standards. The strategic moment of reflection in March will serve as a key milestone to validate priorities, refine assumptions and ensure that implementation remains realistic and adaptable within a potentially shrinking protection and solutions space.



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