

Annual Results Report

2025

Guatemala

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

In 2025, Guatemala continued to consolidate its role as a country of origin, destination, and return, facing increasingly complex mixed movements. The number of asylum applications rose steadily 1,300, primarily from nationals of Honduras, El Salvador, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and Nicaragua. At the same time, official data highlighted the magnitude of internal displacement, with an estimated 573,000 people displaced by violence, underscoring the scale of protection needs and the importance of robust data systems to inform responses.

Within this context, UNHCR played a critical role in strengthening the national asylum system and broader institutional frameworks. This included technical support, capacity-building of government officials, and efforts to improve access to fair and efficient asylum procedures, including decentralization and case management systems. These actions contributed to enhanced government ownership and alignment with international protection standards.

Across all population groups, including internally displaced persons, asylum seekers, refugees, and returnees, humanitarian needs remained high. UNHCR therefore focused on improving access to rights and essential services such as protection, documentation, shelter, livelihoods, and basic services, while expanding community-based protection and partnerships with municipalities hosting displaced populations. UNHCR also reinforced its support to inter-agency responses led by the State, particularly in the reception of returnees, promoting coordinated approaches that address protection risks and specific vulnerabilities. Despite important progress, these efforts took place in a challenging socio-economic context marked by widespread poverty, informality, and food insecurity, as well as funding constraints that required prioritization of high-risk groups and core protection interventions. Nevertheless, UNHCR's integrated approach contributed to more systematic protection responses and more sustainable pathways toward inclusion and self-reliance for displaced populations in Guatemala.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

All people under UNHCR's mandate have safe and effective access to protection systems, asylum and justice.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2025, the asylum system recorded its second highest number of asylum applications, marking the highest level recorded since its establishment except for its peak year 2024. By adopting differentiated procedures for Nicaraguan, Honduran, Salvadoran, and Venezuelan nationals, the asylum authority began issuing monthly decisions, enhancing the timeliness of adjudications. Asylum applications and recognitions remained high, over 1,300 applications and around 300 recognitions. Decisions increased by 21 percent, from 551 in 2024 to 666 in 2025. A major structural shift occurred through the decentralization of asylum services. Building on the pilot phase, the Government opened permanent offices in Quetzaltenango and Chiquimula, improving geographic access, reducing barriers outside the capital, and strengthening local referral pathways. Refugee led organizations also expanded their role, with ASOREFI identifying and referring more than 50 people during a mobile service event. Through the engagement of 19 municipalities, the Cities of Solidarity initiative facilitated access to health, education, and livelihoods services. One municipality formally recognized ASOREFI and granted it a seat in the local Migration and Protection Roundtable. The National Protection Network, uniting 16 civil society organizations, improved coordination and use of limited resources. Refugees and asylum-seekers continued to obtain identity documents and work permits, supporting their integration. Partner provided legal assistance enabled access to temporary residence, while returnees with protection needs were quickly identified and referred for support. Forty one community centres strengthened community protection by offering safe, supportive spaces. These results reflect stronger coordination with authorities, civil society, and community actors, supported by sustained advocacy and technical assistance, improving safe and effective access to protection, asylum, and justice.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

People under UNHCR's mandate enjoy fundamental rights and meet their basic and specific protection needs in a safe environment.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Others of Concern	5.16%	5.16%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.81%	13.81%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.18%	97.18%

In 2025, forcibly displaced and stateless people had better access to essential services and safer living conditions as national and local systems became more inclusive and responsive as a result from the combined efforts of State institutions, partners, humanitarian, and development actors. UNHCR contributed by providing technical advice, strengthening coordination mechanisms, and promoting decentralized service delivery in partnership with national and local authorities. The situation of refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless people, and other internally displaced improved as access to health, education, and protection services moved closer to where they live. Information stands in human mobility contexts, the CAPMiRs and their mobile modality, and the Cities of Solidarity initiative strengthened local authorities and enhanced the delivery of decentralized public services. By enabling earlier identification of needs, more systematic referrals, and coordinated responses, safety and predictability of access to assistance improved for people under UNHCR's mandate and for host communities. Work with the Ministry of Education addressed key structural barriers to education. Authorities adjusted the national registration system to accept refugee identity numbers and simplified the previously centralized degree recognition process, making it broadly accessible. 83 per cent of refugees, asylum seekers, and their children consulted in 2025 reported attending educational institutions, reflecting improved access to the right to education. UNHCR partners expanded health services, enabling more people, including identified stateless people, to receive care. Despite financial constraints, the National Shelter Network provided over 27,420 nights of safe accommodation with access to food and emergency mental health interventions. This reduced exposure to homelessness and other protection risks, enabling people to meet their basic and specific needs in safer and dignified conditions.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

People under UNHCR's mandate of different ages, gender and diversity are active and productive members in empowered communities, and live violence free lives.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.46%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Others of Concern	65.81%	65.81%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Others of Concern	28.22%	28.22%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55.21%	55.21%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Others of Concern	57.25%	57.25%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.90%	51.90%

The situation of forcibly displaced and stateless people in Guatemala moved closer to the expected impact of empowered, inclusive, and sensitive communities. Communities became more organized and engaged, and people of all ages, genders, and backgrounds had more opportunities to participate in decisions affecting their lives. UNHCR strengthened 21 protection networks across 8 departments. Working with local governments and community initiatives like *Deportes por la Paz* and *Yo Me Cuido*, these networks expanded opportunities for participation, enhanced community self-protection, and support safer and more cohesive coexistence. UNHCR's support reduced barriers to participation and strengthened community agency, particularly among women, girls, youth, and people of diverse gender identities and sexual orientations in human mobility contexts. Cities of Solidarity processes and community initiatives on violence prevention and peaceful coexistence, complemented by the deployment of UNIVET mobile units, contributed to preventing and mitigating violence risks. These efforts supported more inclusive

and context sensitive decision-making and strengthened trust and the sense of safety in areas characterized by high mobility. Communities developed stronger capacities to prevent and respond to protection risks, and coordination between communities, local governments, and other institutions, including through concrete actions such as the empowerment and training of 61 digital volunteers within community protection structures. As a result, partners identified refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced people, and stateless persons, and host communities took a more active role in community life and in advancing collective solutions. These changes indicate progress towards communities where forcibly displaced and stateless people are active and productive members and move towards living free from violence, even though some gaps in data, particularly on stateless people, remain.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

People under UNHCR’s mandate become self-reliant and achieve local integration and those at risk and with specific protection needs have access to resettlement and complementary pathways.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Others of Concern	5,014	284
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	193	85
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	315	109

Guatemala made tangible strides in 2025 toward self-reliance and local integration, particularly through inclusion in national systems. Refugees and asylum-seekers obtained identity documents and work permits, and public and private institutions increasingly accepted these documents for employment, education, and financial services. By reducing barriers to labour inclusion and self-employment by around 90 per cent, stakeholders enhanced conditions for self-reliance and local integration. A total of 403 people received livelihood support, including access to employment, training, and entrepreneurship opportunities. The Ministry of Labour introduced a free online work permit procedure for refugees and asylum-seekers, with an average processing time of approximately four days. Through this mechanism, authorities significantly expanded access to formal employment and social protection. Some 756 work permits were issued, enabling people to enrol in social security, obtain criminal and police clearance certificates, and access labour rights on an equal basis with nationals.

Financial inclusion advanced, with 96 people gaining access to banking services, which strengthened their ability to build economic resilience. These results demonstrate reduced dependence on humanitarian assistance and stronger foundations for sustainable integration, though progress remains concentrated in specific locations and population groups.

Resettlement was limited, yet it remained a life-saving solution for the most vulnerable refugees. In 2025, 90 people were submitted for resettlement in third countries, compared with 10,996 in 2024, and departures fell from 5,207 to 369 people, as a result of drastically reduced resettlement quotas offered by third countries. Approximately 49 per cent of submissions concerned survivors of violence and/or torture. Coordination with civil society shelters and the National Protection Network helped maintain essential support for people awaiting departure

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Guatemala has assumed international human rights commitments, and its institutional frameworks are evolving. However, several structural barriers continue to limit progress towards the expected impacts. Weak infrastructure and a lack of adequate tools to streamline bureaucratic and administrative processes hinder forcibly displaced and stateless people from exercising their rights and accessing services. Despite national efforts to strengthen basic services, important gaps persist in health, education, adequate housing, social protection, and employability, particularly in rural and border areas. These limitations reduce the State's capacity to address the root causes of human mobility in a comprehensive manner. Internal displacement remains a largely invisible yet entrenched crisis. Violence, climate-related disasters, and socioeconomic instability continue to drive displacement, but internally displaced people are not formally recognized in national legislation. This legal and institutional gap has slowed progress toward a dedicated protection framework and left displaced populations without the targeted services and solution pathways they need. At the same time, the reduction in humanitarian presence in 2025 led organizations to downsize or close programmes and scale back their field presence. This absence left many people without essential support and eroded the capacity of Protection Committees for refugees and migrants in several departments. Moving toward durable progress will require sustained political will, focused on legal and policy reforms, and renewed investment in social and protection systems. Strengthening coordination across authorities, communities, and remaining humanitarian and development actors can maximize the impact of limited resources. Nonetheless, in the absence of predictable funding and continued international support, progress is likely to remain gradual and uneven.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR's partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders were essential to achieving progress on protection and solutions, including the Refugee-led Association in Izabal. UNHCR worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to strengthen engagement in regional processes such as the Global Refugee Forum, MIRPS, the Chile Plan of Action, and the Quito Process, supporting the expansion of the National Refugee System and the Cities of Solidarity initiative. At the local level, 19 municipalities, together with MIRPS institutions, facilitated access to health, education, social security, vocational training, and skills certification. UNHCR partnered with the Secretariat Against Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Trafficking through UNIVET mobile units, and with the Ombudsperson's Office through PDH Mobile, bringing prevention and protection services closer to communities. UNHCR strengthened its engagement with development actors through an MoU with Swisscontact, enabling access to programs funded by bilateral and multilateral partners and supporting financial inclusion, employment, and capacity-building. Partnerships with ProMujer, CentraRSE, Technical Institute for Training and Productivity, and Sagrada Tierra promoted employment, skills development, and productive initiatives for women-headed households. The Memorandum of Cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency advanced integration, human rights, and institutional capacity building for vulnerable populations. UNHCR also initiated dialogue with International Financial institutions, and UNDP's Small Grants Programme to diversify funding and ensure the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless people in development planning. Collaboration with the National Protection Network and the Rafael Landívar University Law Clinic strengthened case management, legal aid, and the centrality of protection, including through the Humanitarian Country Team Protection Strategy 2025–2027.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

Enhanced government capacities ensure access to territory and documentation, reduce risk of refoulement and facilitate access to services.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	71.66%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Others of Concern	96.58%	100.00%	96.58%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.94%	100.00%	96.94%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Others of Concern	99.61%	100.00%	99.61%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.81%	100.00%	98.81%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	991
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	475

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Government-led Migrant and Refugee Assistance and Protection Centres (CAPMiRs) remained central to identifying people with international protection needs and facilitating their access to territory, referral to the asylum system, documentation, and services. In these centres, UNHCR supported 11,400 people in 2025, including 3,306 Guatemalans, who received humanitarian assistance, emergency healthcare, mental health support, and legal guidance on the asylum process and protection, reducing risks of refoulement and improving referrals to State services. State authorities and local protection networks maintained a regular presence in the centres, providing services and coordinating responses. CAPMiRs strengthened linkages with other mobile initiatives, including the Ombudsperson's mobile units (PDH Mobile) and SVET-supported mobile protection units (UNIVETs), to enhance outreach and case identification along key routes. UNHCR and its partners also provided information, orientation, and support at returnee centres to 3,825 Guatemalans, including facilitating phone contact with family or friends. UNHCR further supported the PDH

Mobile initiative by deploying eight mobile units and one speedboat to border departments, bringing State protection services closer to people in situations of human mobility and strengthening institutional capacity to uphold rights. In 2025, partners delivered 1,629 interventions, including 775 direct services to people on the move, to facilitate access to territory and essential services, and to verify access to rights and services. Additionally, over 54,000 people received training on human rights, including on international protection. In coordination with asylum and migration authorities and the Ombudsperson’s Office at the airport, seven people from Colombia, Brazil, Pakistan, and Peru were identified and assisted, ensuring admission to the territory, access to the asylum procedure, and humanitarian assistance.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Government has effective registration and refugee status determination (RSD) procedures in place to ensure access to fair and efficient asylum procedures according to international standards.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The asylum system made tangible progress towards fair and efficient procedures in 2025. The implementation of an annual diagnostic strategy allowed the authorities and UNHCR to assess the overall performance of the system, identify achievements and gaps, and agree on annual work plans with clear objectives, indicators, and baselines, strengthening planning and accountability. The Government implemented its sustainability strategy by integrating 26 asylum system staff into the public service. It also relocated the refugee status determination (RSD) offices to a migration authority building with enhanced functional standards, thereby boosting institutional ownership and improving registration and RSD performance.

The decentralization strategy advanced with the permanent opening of two field offices in Quetzaltenango and Chiquimula, which now handle several stages of the procedure and increase accessibility for people seeking asylum outside the capital. Access to asylum expanded significantly, with the number of individuals entering the procedure doubling compared to previous years (962 in 2022 vs. 1,874 in 2025), ensuring broader protection coverage. A digital case management workflow was implemented, strengthening traceability, operational efficiency, and accountability across all stages of the process. With UNHCR’s technical support, the team completed the design of the new case management system, setting the stage for more consistent, timely, and transparent decision-making. The authorities implemented 10 detailed

induction and training program sessions to ensure staff practices align with professional and refugee rights standards. In parallel, the diagnostic process enabled UNHCR and the Government to develop tools to update simplified procedures, contributing to more stable management of high volumes of technical reports, recommendations, and decisions. As a result, 2025 marked a renewed increase in productivity; after the slowdown in 2024, the National Migration Authority significantly accelerated its output, issuing 666 decisions—a 21% rise compared to the previous year—and maintaining monthly issuance for the first full cycle. This achievement reflects the coordinated efforts of the asylum authority, UNHCR, and partner organizations. After the first semester, Guatemala signed a Transfer Agreement with the United States, under which CA4 nationals may be transferred to Guatemala and given the opportunity to access the asylum procedure, reinforcing the importance of a well-functioning system capable of ensuring safety and meeting international protection standards.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

National legal framework, public policies, administrative and judiciary practices are in accordance with human rights, international protection and forced displacement standards.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
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	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR's support for strengthening the national protection framework resulted in greater access to rights for refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people, and others in need of protection. Through sustained engagement with the National Institute of Statistics, internal displacement was formally recognized at the institutional level, leading to the publication of Guatemala's first official infographic on internal displacement. UNHCR also provided technical inputs to national platforms, including the Human Mobility and Climate Change Roundtable of the Ministry of Environment, which integrated disaster-related displacement in line with the Cartagena+40 Chile Plan of Action. UNHCR further strengthened the protection environment through renewed and new cooperation frameworks. The renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ombudsman's Office strengthened collaboration on protection monitoring. Additionally, new agreements with the national disaster response agency and an academic institution broadened the State and academic capacities to respond to individuals with international protection needs. In Petén, UNHCR's technical support enabled local partners to deliver legal and psychosocial assistance, thereby improving access to legal aid. UNHCR also supported the decentralization of the asylum system

by facilitating service decentralization in several departments, which enhanced territorial access and encouraged local governments, including Cities of Solidarity, to take on more active roles. A major milestone was the legal establishment of the country's first refugee-led organization, the Association of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Guatemala (ASOREFI). UNHCR facilitated its creation, and it is now recognized by municipal and departmental authorities, with a membership of over 80 individuals. In parallel, other stakeholders strengthened institutional capacities to support forcibly displaced and stateless people. The Secretariat of Social Work of the President's Wife (SOSEP) strengthened its protection capacities by providing training to more than 50 staff members. Separately, the approval of the CAPMiR Centra Sur Contingency Plan reinforced preparedness for human mobility related emergencies.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Gender-based violence affecting people under UNHCR's mandate is prevented and, when it occurs, receives a comprehensive response in a timely, effective and safe manner.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
Others of Concern	29.04%	40.00%	29.04%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.38%	35.00%	32.38%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	165
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	133

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, forcibly displaced and stateless people in Guatemala accessed more comprehensive, safe, and timely responses to gender-based violence. The strengthening of prevention, identification, referral, and specialized response mechanisms has gradually improved protection for individuals at the highest risk. During the year, 266 forcibly displaced and stateless people accessed specialized services for the prevention on violence (218 women, 26 men, and 22 non-binary persons), reflecting expanded access to inclusive and diversity sensitive support and increased confidence among survivors of violence to seek help. UNHCR contributed through an integrated approach linking community protection with institutional mechanisms at local and national levels, including coordination with the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Trafficking in Persons (SVET) through mobile protection units (UNIVETs), and with Municipal Women's Directorates to reinforce prevention, risk mitigation, and early identification in areas of high human mobility. Under the Cities of Solidarity framework, UNHCR enhanced collaboration with municipal governments, leveraging these territorial platforms to promote violence prevention and peaceful coexistence. This work broadened access to information, strengthened safe referral pathways, and advanced awareness-raising informed by age, gender, and diversity considerations. Through collaboration with the Presidential Secretariat of Social Welfare, particularly the Casa Joven programme, UNHCR supported preventive initiatives for youth in high-risk contexts. Complementary coordination with public health, education services, and other local actors reinforced protective environments and reduced barriers to accessing support. Specialized partners played a central role in delivering comprehensive responses:

LAMBDA provided differentiated support to people of diverse gender identities and sexual orientations, and La Alianza strengthened assistance for survivors of violence, contributing to survivor empowerment and reducing the risk of further violence.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Forcibly displaced or unaccompanied children at risk have access to national child protection systems.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Others of Concern	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Others of Concern	14.26%	22.00%	14.26%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.26%	35.00%	29.26%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services		
IDPs		76
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		2

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress was made towards ensuring that internally displaced and unaccompanied children at risk in Guatemala have better access to national child protection systems through institutional strengthening, city-led inclusion efforts, and community-based interventions. UNHCR completed and approved 59 Best Interest Determinations, ensuring timely, child focused decision-making and channeling all cases to the competent authorities for follow-up through appropriate national protection pathways. UNHCR reinforced State capacity by training staff of the Social Welfare Secretariat's Casa Joven, UNIVET, SVET, SOSEP, and municipal Emergency Medical Transport services on child protection procedures, improving their ability to identify risks and safeguard children, and by supporting the inclusion of child-focused indicators in the annual operational plan of the Huehuetenango Childhood Commission. Academic partners were engaged through training for staff and students at national universities, strengthening future professionals' understanding of child protection and UNHCR's mandate. National and local authorities advanced mobile protection programmes: UNIVET trained 200 adolescents on preventing sexual violence, exploitation, and trafficking; the Ombudsperson's mobile initiative strengthened knowledge on human rights among 230 students, and joint activities with SVET and CAPMiR Mobile delivered human rights and prevention sessions for children in border and high mobility areas; and UNHCR trained transport staff in Guatemala City to promote safer environments. Through the Cities of Solidarity initiative, municipal governments in Esquipulas and other locations established integration spaces that promote peace and coexistence, resulting in benefits for 215 children, training for 24 teachers, and upgrades to school infrastructure. In

partnership with the Guatemalan Red Cross and other key partners, UNHCR implemented community-based activities that offered psychosocial support, recreational spaces, and information sessions to 46 children and 129 parents and caregivers. Meanwhile, a strategic alliance with a specialized medical centre enabled timely referrals for children with urgent needs. These actions strengthened national and local frameworks and expanded protective environments that connect children at risk to existing child protection systems.

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

People under UNHCR's mandate are meaningful actors of their own protection and solutions, creating conditions for equal enjoyment of rights through representation in management, coordination and leadership structures.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Extensive	Moderate

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments		
IDPs		11
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		31
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback		
Others of Concern		4,110
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services		
IDPs		4,537
Others of Concern		25,488
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		4,133

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR advanced the expansion and consolidation of spaces for community participation and engagement with local actors, enabling more inclusive participation of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups, including refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced people. Twenty-one community structures completed their capacity- strengthening processes, which included targeted training and the donation of equipment, and affirmed their roles in risk identification, collective solution building, and engagement with local authorities. Their composition included 811 individuals, marking evident progress in women's leadership and participation. Through sustained community protection, violence prevention, and peaceful coexistence initiatives, communities strengthened their agency, and individuals increased their ability to influence decisions affecting their safety, wellbeing, and access to rights. UNHCR's support for

positive masculinities and youth engagement further encouraged men and boys to act as allies in the prevention of violence and promote more equitable relationships. UNHCR supported these initiatives through a community-based protection approach while facilitating the participation of forcibly displaced and stateless people with local governance and coordination structures. The Cities of Solidarity framework facilitated engagement with municipal governments, providing spaces where refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced people could interact with local authorities and host communities, strengthening their representation and visibility in local processes. A total of 179,044 people, 55 per cent women, engaged in prevention, risk mitigation, and peaceful coexistence activities delivered through community and institutional mechanisms, including the UNIVET mobile units, achieving gender-balanced participation. Municipal governments, grassroots organizations, and local referral networks, including the VET networks against sexual violence, exploitation, and trafficking, played a key complementary role by co-organizing activities, opening local spaces, and supporting referral pathways.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Food, water and basic services are available to people under UNHCR's mandate in a safe environment.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Others of Concern	6.10%	7.00%	13.46%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.62%	40.00%	32.10%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.19%	84.00%	81.19%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance		
IDPs		83
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		700
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items		
Host Community		1,201
IDPs		903
Others of Concern		2,965
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		1,060

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to basic assistance for forcibly displaced and stateless people in Guatemala improved through a combination of cash support, in-kind assistance, and strengthened emergency response capacities. A total of 477 refugees and asylum-seekers benefited from cash assistance, which supported

stable basic consumption and limited the use of negative coping mechanisms. Relief items and essential supplies were distributed to 1,060 refugees and asylum-seekers, 903 internally displaced people, and 1,201 host community members, reflecting broader coverage across affected groups. In response to floods and heavy rains, 142 people of concern received emergency core relief items, contributing to their immediate protection and resilience. UNHCR coordinated with national disaster management and humanitarian actors to ensure that all internally displaced people were included in the wider responses. UNHCR's collaboration with the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction enabled the distribution of relief items in areas affected by severe flooding. Through its leadership of the Protection Cluster, UNHCR integrated human mobility considerations into the Resident Coordinator's Office's 2025 Humanitarian Analysis, supporting the development of a more protection sensitive humanitarian architecture at the national level. In Morales, Izabal, UNHCR reinforced local preparedness by partnering with the disaster management authority and the Social Works Secretariat of the President's Wife to improve municipal shelter management capacities and increase readiness to assist affected populations. Weather-related risks were addressed through community-based actions. In coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and local institutions, UNHCR supported climate awareness activities in Puerto Barrios and Livingston under the Cities of Solidarity initiative, enhancing community understanding of climate impacts and mitigation measures for both host communities and people of concern. Municipal governments, national institutions, and specialized partners played a key complementary role by co-leading preparedness, providing facilities, staff, and technical contributions.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

People under UNHCR's mandate have access to adequate emergency shelter and safe housing.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
Others of Concern	42.90%	12.00%	42.90%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.38%	8.00%	7.38%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.38%	98.00%	97.38%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	194
Others of Concern	2,016
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	188

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to safe temporary accommodation for forcibly displaced and stateless people improved through a strengthened shelter network and better-defined standards. UNHCR supported 13 shelters in

strategic locations, which provided accommodation, food, psychosocial assistance, and safe spaces to 2,398 people, including asylum-seekers and refugees, people in mixed movements, and Guatemalans at risk. These shelters, operated by Catholic Church entities and civil society organizations, applied the Standard Operating Procedures developed by UNHCR for, collective shelters to align services with minimum care and protection standards and international human rights norms. This helped ensure safer and more predictable shelter conditions for people facing heightened vulnerability. UNHCR assumed a central role by coordinating and supporting technical shelter providers, identifying capacity gaps, and delivering equipment and guidance to enhance protection-sensitive management. Additionally, UNHCR worked closely with seven Church-run shelters managed by the Pastoral de Movilidad Humana and the Scalabrini Missionaries of San Carlos to ensure that residents received not only safe accommodation but also legal orientation, psychosocial support, and assistance with documentation and administrative procedures through a multifunctional team. These combined interventions helped stabilize cases, facilitated access to asylum and other services, and reduced exposure to violence and exploitation. Shelter-managing organizations and faith-based actors were key partners in achieving these results, as they operated facilities daily, provided staff and volunteers, and maintained a welcoming environment for all, often in high mobility and border areas. Their commitment, coupled with UNHCR's technical and material support, enabled progress towards more adequate emergency shelter and safer housing options for refugees, asylum-seekers, and host community members at risk.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

People under UNHCR's mandate have access to health services.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76.92%	85.00%	76.92%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.38%	90.00%	78.38%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
IDPs	1,600
Others of Concern	4,489
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	382
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
IDPs	4,229
Others of Concern	9,724
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,690

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to physical and mental health services for forcibly displaced and stateless people in Guatemala improved across several departments. UNHCR supported services that offered medical consultations to refugees and asylum-seekers, internally displaced people, host community members, and others with international protection needs. Mental health and psychosocial support reached several thousand individuals, demonstrating increased availability and uptake of care. These results indicate progress towards more systematic inclusion of people of concern in health responses and a stronger focus on mental health in high-risk and mobility areas. UNHCR contributed to these outcomes by financing and guiding a network of partners – including the Guatemalan Red Cross, El Refugio de la Niñez, Asociación La Alianza, Pastoral de Movilidad Humana, Tierra Nueva, HIAS, and LAMBDA – that delivered integrated medical and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to individuals with heightened protection needs. The Guatemalan Red Cross provided basic physical health care through migrant and refugee assistance centres (CAPMiR), reinforcing local response capacity along key routes. UNHCR worked with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) and local health networks to train 224 health officials on refugee inclusion in public services, strengthening State capacity to deliver rights-based, accessible care. Joint health days and fairs, organized with MSPAS and municipal health structures in Huehuetenango, Chiquimula, Izabal, and Petén, brought vaccinations, nutritional support, laboratory testing, and disease prevention closer to hard-to-reach communities and enabled early identification of protection needs. UNHCR also provided follow-up and accompaniment to 65 previously sensitized community health promoters, reinforcing local capacity to identify risks, support referrals, and promote inclusive access to health services. A strategic partnership with the private Moore Centre allowed referrals for children with urgent surgical needs. It resulted in lifesaving, no-cost surgery for a refugee child, illustrating growing private sector engagement. Together, these efforts by public institutions, humanitarian and community actors, and private providers advanced a more people-centred and coordinated health response.

11. Outcome Area: Education

People under UNHCR's mandate have access to primary and secondary education, as well as additional/higher/tertiary education, through the inclusion into the national education system.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
IDPs	151
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	450

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to education for refugees and asylum-seekers in Guatemala improved through stronger inclusion in the national education system. UNHCR engaged with the Ministry of Education so that the Directorate of Extracurricular Education (DIGEEX) systematically included asylum-seeking and refugee children and adolescents across its programmes. This advocacy prompted DIGEEX to adjust its online registration system to address barriers identified in 2024 and to participate in UNHCR-coordinated field activities and fairs, where it promoted enrolment and directly supported the registration of children in the education system. UNHCR also conducted an education-focused assessment, identification,

and assistance exercise among asylum-seeking and refugee families with school aged children (4 to 17 years) in Huehuetenango, Petén, Izabal, Esquipulas, and Guatemala City. Teams verified school enrolment, facilitated validation of studies completed abroad, and provided guidance and support for those not yet in school. By the end of the exercise, 84 per cent of children and adolescents from these families were accessing primary or secondary education, with higher coverage in Guatemala City, Petén, and Izabal (97 per cent) and lower but improving access in Esquipulas (65 per cent) and Huehuetenango (63 per cent). UNHCR complemented this work by supporting the Municipal Youth Directorate to provide access to computers, internet, and printing services for 801 students, which helped them complete assignments and meet academic requirements. Through targeted advocacy, technical support, and household level follow-up, UNHCR worked alongside the Ministry of Education, DIGEEX, municipal authorities, and school staff as they adapted systems and services to include refugee and asylum-seeking students. These joint efforts strengthened institutional capacity and reduced practical barriers to continuing learning for people forced to flee.

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

Decent market-based employment or self-employment are accessible to people under UNHCR's mandate to generate income.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
Others of Concern	63.04%	65.00%	63.04%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.90%	42.00%	41.90%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Others of Concern	12.96%	14.00%	12.96%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.05%	10.00%	9.05%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	403

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR's economic inclusion strategy advanced access to market-based employment and self-employment for forcibly displaced and stateless people. Between 2023 and 2025, 1,229 refugees and asylum-seekers secured formal or market-oriented work, including 403 individuals in 2025 (including over 60 per cent women). 169 people followed structured labour inclusion pathways and 234 advanced their self-reliance through entrepreneurship, indicating more diversified and sustainable income opportunities. The number of work permits issued to refugees and asylum-seekers reached 756 (a 22 per cent increase compared to 2024), reflecting improved access to formal labour markets. UNHCR advanced these gains by implementing a phased economic inclusion strategy that integrated

interinstitutional coordination, private sector engagement, and targeted support to build productive and financial capacities. The operation linked beneficiaries to the Ministry of Education's and INTECAP's training offers, promoted access to work permits, and supported entrepreneurship from seed capital through cash-based interventions to subsequent access to soft microcredit. This shift towards linking grant-based support with inclusive financial services helped consolidate businesses, strengthen investment and management skills, and improve prospects for stable income. In 2025, 33 people accessed Swisscontact's Inclusive Finance Programme and 64 opened bank accounts in the first half of the year, improving their access to formal financial systems. Private companies, financial institutions, municipal governments, and specialized partners played an essential role through their inclusive hiring practices, participating in job placement initiatives, and providing technical and financial assistance.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Resettlement, in-country processing and complementary pathways programmes are strengthened to effectively respond to people under UNHCR's mandate with specific protection needs.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Others of Concern	10,667	43	43
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	329	47	47

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, resettlement and complementary pathways in Guatemala remained as a life-saving measure for refugees with specific protection needs, despite a decline in referrals compared to 2024. UNHCR referred 90 cases for resettlement, down from 5,207 the previous year, due to the decrease in resettlement opportunities available. The operation submitted 49 per cent of cases under the Survivors of Violence and/or Torture category, 36 per cent under Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs, and 15 per cent under Women and Girls at Risk. Fifty-seven per cent of refugees in Guatemala accepted by third countries for resettlement were women. UNHCR actively strengthened the resettlement process by identifying and prioritizing refugees with heightened vulnerabilities, applying the Identification Based Methodology, and using abridged referral forms to simplify case preparation. The operation coordinated directly with resettlement States on case selection, shared updates on protection trends, and provided counselling and procedural information to refugees throughout the process. By doing so, UNHCR helped ensure that limited resettlement places targeted those with the most urgent needs, and that processing remained fair, protection-sensitive, and timely. Other stakeholders played an essential role in making these solutions effective. Sponsoring organizations and community actors in receiving countries provided orientation, information, and practical support on arrival, helping refugees navigate services and start their integration process. Together, UNHCR, IOM, resettlement States, and sponsoring entities strengthened resettlement and complementary pathways as viable responses for refugees in Guatemala with specific protection needs, even in a context of reduced global quotas.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

The government at national and local level increases its capacity to include people under UNHCR's mandate in social policies and programmes.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.86%	4.00%	12.86%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.90%	62.00%	61.90%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

With UNHCR's targeted technical support and advocacy, gradual progress was made in helping national and local authorities include internally displaced people in social policies, services, and programmes, as improved mechanisms and better coordination reduced access barriers and created more favourable conditions for local integration. Through the Cities of Solidarity framework, UNHCR's engagement with municipal governments helped position inclusion of people under its mandate within local agendas on employment, skills development, violence prevention, and social cohesion. Coordination with Municipal Women's Directorates, technical units, and other municipal services deepened understanding of the distinct needs, rights, and capacities of refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced people, fostering more inclusive interventions. This included support to empowerment and psychosocial programmes, the participation of refugee women in the Municipal Training and Human Development Center (CEMUCAF) in coordination with the Ministry of Education's General Directorate for Extracurricular Education (DIGEEX), and the creation of a support space for survivors of violence and people displaced by weather-related impacts in Río Dulce, Livingston. In livelihoods and economic inclusion, refugees and asylum-seekers strengthened their skills and employability by accessing the Ministry of Education's extracurricular education services, including competency certification, English language scholarships, and technical training delivered by the Technical Institute for Training and Productivity (INTECAP). The Municipality of Guatemala strengthened community integration by operating the Employment Bus initiative, conducting 38 outreach visits, and reaching 6,275 refugees, asylum-seekers, and host community members, thereby expanding access to municipal employment services. Additionally, the Ministry of Labour supported the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in the National Employment Service and granted access to the TU EMPLEO platform, a public employment portal that connects users to job opportunities aligned with their profiles. These contributions by line ministries, municipal governments, and service providers, supported by UNHCR's technical support and advocacy, strengthened State capacity to advance more sustainable and inclusive local solutions and to promote the social and economic integration of forcibly displaced and stateless people alongside host communities.

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	410

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, the operation advanced the implementation of the Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) Policy by making programming more inclusive and participatory for all internally displaced people. UNHCR's community protection and violence prevention efforts consistently applied age, gender, and diversity considerations, prioritizing women, girls, youth, and LGBTIQ+ individuals. Inclusion of people with disabilities was strengthened through the use of national participation guidelines and tailored support to their specific needs. UNHCR supported 517 persons with disabilities in 2025, including asylum-seekers and internally displaced people, by facilitating informed consent referrals to specialized services, social protection, health, education, and legal assistance. UNHCR and the Ministry of Labour held a Labour Inclusion Seminar on rights-based employment for people with disabilities and people in human mobility, with support from an international expert organization and participation from over 200 attendees, strengthening institutional and private sector capacities. A total of 21 community structures completed capacity strengthening processes and became more active in risk identification and collective solutions, engaging 811 individuals in leadership and participation roles. Joint initiatives with municipal governments, such as Sports for Peace, Yo Me Cuido in Esquipulas, and community actions in Petén, expanded safe participation for children, youth, and women, reinforcing peaceful coexistence and violence prevention. UNHCR advanced gender equality through community empowerment, violence prevention efforts, and work with men and boys on positive masculinities. In 2025, women and girls represented 55 per cent of participants in violence prevention, risk mitigation, and peaceful coexistence activities, demonstrating progress toward more balanced participation.

Section 3: Resources

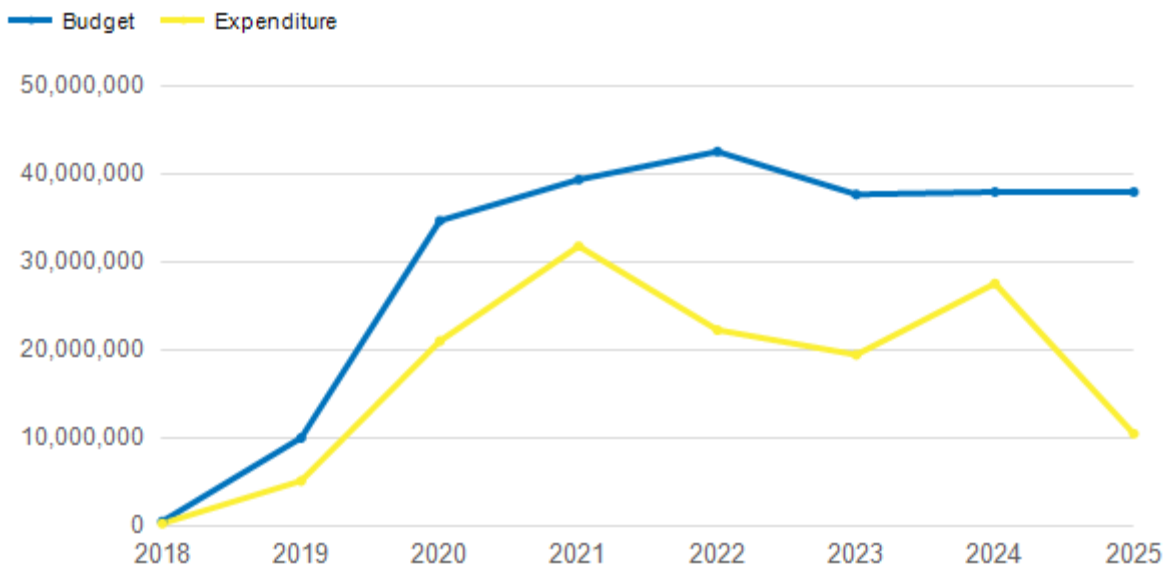
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

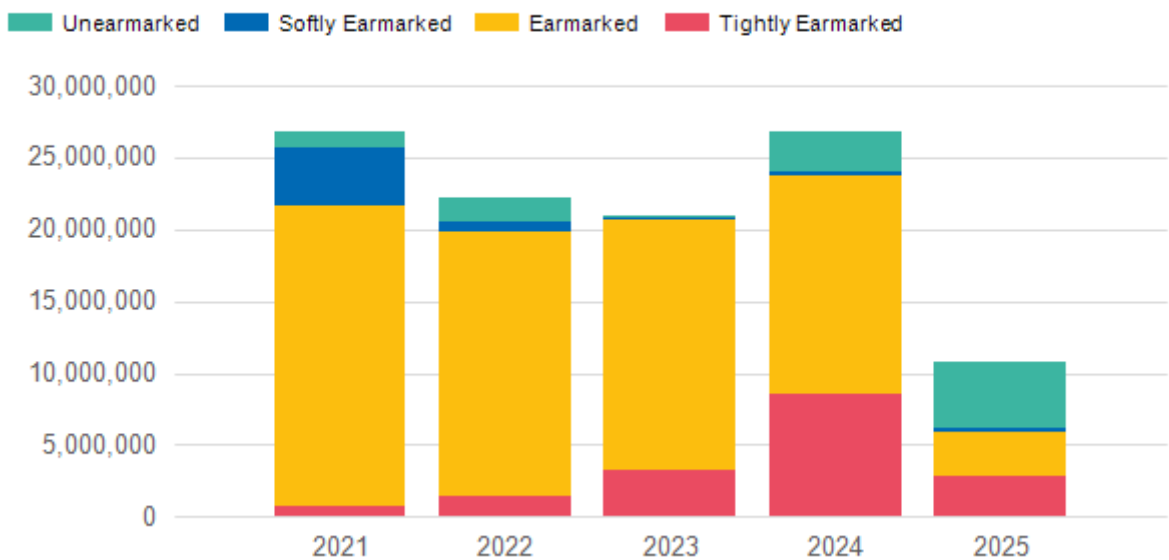
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	9,460,842	3,641,043	38.49%	3,641,043	100.00%
IA2: Respond	7,971,794	2,795,104	35.06%	2,795,104	100.00%
IA3: Empower	6,055,599	1,012,141	16.71%	1,012,141	100.00%
IA4: Solve	14,405,407	2,998,280	20.81%	2,998,280	100.00%
Total	37,893,643	10,446,569	27.57%	10,446,569	100.00%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	4,161,622	1,338,011	32.15%	1,338,011	100.00%
OA2: Status	2,094,969	882,411	42.12%	882,411	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	3,204,251	1,420,621	44.34%	1,420,621	100.00%
OA4: GBV	2,235,176	351,066	15.71%	351,066	100.00%
OA5: Children	1,302,508	532,718	40.90%	532,718	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,820,424	661,075	17.30%	661,075	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	2,405,072	622,608	25.89%	622,608	100.00%
OA9: Housing	2,046,915	719,729	35.16%	719,729	100.00%
OA10: Health	1,385,790	590,092	42.58%	590,092	100.00%
OA11: Education	831,508	329,959	39.68%	329,959	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	5,176,725	749,961	14.49%	749,961	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	6,833,141	1,456,850	21.32%	1,456,850	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	2,395,541	791,469	33.04%	791,469	100.00%
Total	37,893,643	10,446,569	27.57%	10,446,569	100.00%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

Despite significant funding shortfalls, UNHCR Guatemala strategically repositioned its programmes to deliver the most critically needed services in a more sustainable way, prioritizing core protection functions and strengthening national systems for long-term impact. The operation streamlined its footprint by merging offices in Guatemala City, closing field locations, and maintaining strategic engagement in Esquipulas. Field response was led by national institutions and partners, with initiatives such as PDH mobile units, UNIVETs, and asylum system functions progressively assumed by State counterparts. Persistent funding gaps and rising needs drove a strategic prioritization process, through which UNHCR concentrated resources on its core activities: strengthening the asylum system, providing legal aid, delivering targeted support to

women and girls at risk of violence, and to survivors of violence, and sustaining community protection in high-mobility areas. Resource limitations forced the operation to scale back specific activities and geographical coverage, with reduced territorial presence limiting the capacity to reach all populations in need with timely and comprehensive support. Building on its multiyear resource mobilization strategy, and while leveraging initiatives such as Cities of Solidarity and livelihoods programming, UNHCR intensified efforts to improve funding predictability. Engagement with traditional donors, development partners, the private sector, and municipal authorities was expanded to diversify the funding base and align resources with long term protection and inclusion objectives. At the regional level, UNHCR contributed to joint appeals and pursued access to pooled financing mechanisms. At the country level, it established co-financing agreements with municipal governments to advance community protection and inclusion initiatives. The operation explored innovative financing solutions to strengthen systems and promote socioeconomic inclusion.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In 2025, UNHCR's annual review, the strategic moment of reflection, assessments and monitoring confirmed that sustained engagement with national and municipal authorities is essential to preserve protection and solutions amid institutional and funding shifts. Approaches such as Cities of Solidarity and mobile protection mechanisms strengthened local ownership and improved access to services for people in human mobility. Broader partnerships with development actors and the private sector helped offset a reduced humanitarian presence. Information and feedback systems were enhanced through systematic AGD-disaggregated data collection, community consultations, and feedback channels. These improvements allowed for more accurate prioritization of assistance, better identification of individuals with heightened protection risks, and stronger accountability in program decision-making. Looking ahead, UNHCR will apply these lessons learned in the next phase of its multiyear strategy by maintaining its catalytic protection role and reinforcing national leadership under a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. The strategy foresees diversified resource mobilization, deeper engagement with private companies, development banks, and international cooperation actors, and participation in joint appeals and pooled funding. At the country level, UNHCR will expand co-financing partnerships with municipal governments through Cities of Solidarity and pursue innovative financing to channel resources more efficiently to communities. These measures aim to sustain a more coordinated, resilient protection ecosystem that continues supporting forcibly displaced and stateless people.



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