

Annual Results Report

2024

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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Table of Contents

Section 1: Context and Overview

- 1.1 - Changes to the Operational Context
- 1.2 - Progress Against the Desired Impact
- 1.3 - Challenges to Achieving Impacts
- 1.4 - Collaboration and Partnerships

Section 2: Results

- 2.1 - Outcomes and Achievements
- 2.2 - Age, Gender and Diversity

Section 3: Resources

- 3.1 - Financial Data
- 3.2 - Resources Overview

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Forcibly displaced and stateless people continue to seek protection and stability in the Southern Cone. The displaced population, predominantly Venezuelans (95% of the total), has now reached approximately 830,000, reflecting a nearly 10% increase compared to 2023. Given that statistics from Chile are based on data published as of December 2022, the actual number of displaced individuals may be even higher. In 2024, Bolivia witnessed over 82,000 individuals passing through, mostly Venezuelans heading towards Chile. This represents a 7% rise in transit figures compared to the previous year. Additionally, Uruguay has seen its highest number of asylum-seekers since 2019, largely due to an ongoing influx of new applicants from Cuba and Venezuela. The demographics, origins, and driving forces behind the movement of forcibly displaced persons have remained consistent over time.

In 2024, the administration of President Javier Milei in Argentina implemented relevant economic reforms, including cuts in public spending and reductions in social protection programs. The country maintained an open policy towards migrants and forcibly displaced individuals, particularly Venezuelans. A special regime was introduced to ease documentation requirements and grant residency to Venezuelans. In contrast, the refugee law was amended to tighten the conditions for granting asylum.

Bolivia encountered political, social, and economic challenges in 2024. Disputes between President Arce and former President Morales intensified over control of the Movement for Socialism party, ahead of the 2025 presidential elections, resulting in roadblocks and civil unrest. In June, an attempted military coup led to several militaries accused of sedition. In November, the Constitutional Court upheld the ruling that prevents Morales from running in 2025. Widespread roadblocks occurred due to fuel shortages, and inflation peaked at nearly 10% in December.

In Chile, national security became a main concern during local and regional elections, driven by rising crime rates often associated with refugees and migrants. Public demands for stricter human mobility measures resulted in over 40 legislative initiatives on the subject. The government completed biometric registration for 182,000 adults holding irregular migration status and plans to initiate a limited regularization process in early 2025. During 2024, mobility trends remained stable, with some 250 daily entries.

In Paraguay, President Santiago Peña's administration focused on strengthening security measures and combating drug trafficking. Human mobility issues were prominent, with Paraguay serving as reception and transit country for displaced populations, including Venezuelans. The national debate featured the "Control, Transparency, and Accountability of Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs)" draft law, which could place significant restrictions on civil society organizations.

Uruguay held presidential elections in 2024, which called Yamandú Orsi of the Broad Front as winner. The country maintained a welcoming stance towards the forcibly displaced, with key initiatives launched in 2024 to facilitate legal pathways to residency and access to social protection, as well as reducing the backlog of pending asylum applications.

UNHCR's operational role remained focused on supporting Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to enhance access to international protection and regular status as well as reducing protection risks of people in transit in Bolivia. UNHCR also provided humanitarian assistance to cover basic needs while fostering an environment conducive to stabilization.

Based on the pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum and in line with the principles of the Global Compact, UNHCR continued to foster alliances with States, local governments, other UN agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector, especially through its co-leadership of the R4V Platform and the inclusion of the population in various dimensions of the corresponding UNSDCF.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Forcibly displaced and stateless people in Chile have access to legal protection and assistance according to their specific needs.

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		26.84%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence			
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%

The subregion has achieved significant milestones in ensuring displaced persons enjoy legal protection and access to documentation, particularly in Paraguay and Uruguay. Paraguay adopted a multi-year plan to strengthen its asylum system and remains the country hosting the highest number of refugees in the subregion (6,081 as of June 2024), with an average recognition rate of 82% from 2022 to 2024. Uruguay's asylum system received 9,315 new applications in 2024, while the total number of pending applications has reached 30,848 (77% coming from Cuban nationals). Uruguay's Prima Facie program for Venezuelan asylum-seekers has processed 328 claims and aims to benefit around 4,000 individuals by June 2025. Uruguay also launched protection-sensitive legal stay arrangements. 3,378 individuals (91% of whom are Cuban nationals) initiated procedures to access a residence permit under the Settlement Visa Programme ("Programa de Residencia por Arraigo") as of January 31, 2025. 443 individual residence permits have been issued.

Southern Cone countries are known for their adherence to international standards regarding legal protection and their open-door policy towards displaced populations. In Chile, the National Refugee Commission has initiated a thorough examination of cases for granting complementary protection, with a strong emphasis on supporting women who have experienced violence. In Argentina, the Special Regime for Venezuelans in Argentina facilitated 12,105 appointments for residency applications, out of which 7,528 individuals obtained residence permits. However, in 2024, Argentina and Chile also introduced restrictive measures in their asylum systems.

In Argentina, the asylum law was modified to include restrictions on asylum seekers' right to recourse and introduced cessation and exclusion provisions that deviate from UNHCR's recommended standards. In contrast, authorities also enacted a special migratory regime for Venezuelans, allowing the issuance of residence permits with flexible documentation requirements in view of the closure of the Venezuelan consulates.

Chile adopted significant changes to its national refugee law, limiting access to the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedure to individuals who have resided in or transited through other countries for over 60 days after leaving their country of origin. An admissibility procedure has also been included to assess the validity of asylum claims, which must be submitted within seven days of entering Chile. Considering these changes, UNHCR, various UN agencies and civil society organizations are advocating

for more inclusive measures and are engaging with legislators to foster supportive policies regarding human mobility and related legal frameworks.

In the subregion, UNHCR’s presence and strong investments in capacity development and networking yielded dividends in refoulement monitoring. During the period UNHCR and partners were able to identify individually and verify 11 instances of violations of safeguards for a total of 16 persons in need of international protection. Moreover, the monitoring network was able to detect and monitor to the extent possible 24 instances of unverified violations of safeguards that could have affected some 160 persons. UNCHR and partners are further developing its advocacy and remedy strategies for such instances in coordination with the authorities. UNCHR expects that in 2025 additional investments in capacity development for local partners on advocacy and remedy will be in order so as to systematically react to such events.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Forcibly displaced people meet their basic needs.

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
2.1 Proportion of people living below the national poverty line			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.55%	8.60%
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68.89%	68.89%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.26%	80.26%

UNHCR has prioritized delivering humanitarian assistance at critical stages of integration, empowering vulnerable families when they are most at risk. This support includes emergency shelter, essential material assistance, and comprehensive mental health services, all of which foster stability and significantly reduce protection risks. By focusing on the most vulnerable families, UNHCR not only helps to provide immediate relief but also establishes vital referral mechanisms to specialized state services, promoting a more dignified integration process and supporting long-term self-sufficiency, ultimately enhancing individual well-being and resilience within the community.

UNHCR has implemented emergency housing solutions for newly arrived and vulnerable households in Chile. More than 3,200 individuals have benefited from rental subsidies and emergency accommodation across the Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá, and Metropolitan regions. Notably, 87% of those receiving support lack legal status, which significantly impedes their self-sufficiency, capacity to obtain formal employment, and access to state benefits. These emergency housing solutions have been instrumental in alleviating financial burdens resulting from limited resources, promoting mental well-being, and facilitating the development of support networks within the country.

UNHCR and its partners have provided mental health services to displaced individuals experiencing anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress. Through targeted psychological interventions, over 350 individuals have managed to overcome emotional instability, leading to significant improvements in their overall well-being. This support has empowered them to actively engage in initiatives promoting socio-economic integration, greatly enhancing their prospects for a successful transition into their host country. Given the complexity of these cases, UNHCR has enhanced collaboration with other mental health institution, ensuring that individuals receive comprehensive and effective care.

Additionally, direct support aimed at addressing survival needs has positively impacted 10,260 forcibly displaced individuals in Chile. According to a 2024 UNHCR Post-Distribution Monitoring report, all beneficiaries have reported improved living conditions. An impressive 93% have stabilized their housing for over six months, while 96% of the most vulnerable individuals now enjoy access to two or more meals daily

and can meet their hygiene and clothing needs. These interventions have not only enhanced their material circumstances but also contributed to a notable decline in protection risks. Stress-coping strategies such as skipping rent or reducing meal portions have decreased by 26%, and extreme coping strategies have plummeted by an astounding 93%.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Forcibly displaced people integrate and develop in their communities.

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		85.03%
Chile	Stateless Persons		0.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.96%	95.96%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.09%	85.09%

In 2024, by promoting sustainable local integration and strengthening community networks for forcibly displaced women, children, and adolescents in the Tarapacá and Metropolitan regions, UNHCR has facilitated access to vital services and training opportunities. The support of 15 community initiatives led by women, along with targeted training programs, has empowered over 1,500 individuals with essential skills, thereby enhancing their prospects in the labor market. Furthermore, specialized training for 418 participants from women-led organizations has played a crucial role in protecting women and girls from violence, fostering a safer and more equitable environment.

UNHCR and its partners are fostering inclusion by providing material assistance for livelihoods, offering consumption support to those seeking employment, and providing seed capital to entrepreneurs. In collaboration with key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Labour, the National Migration Service, labor unions, partners, and civil society, this initiative has successfully engaged over 1,300 individuals. Notably, women represent 56% of the beneficiaries, while individuals with disabilities account for 30%. As a result, beneficiaries have gained access to valuable vocational training, acquired certified skills crucial for their professional advancement, and received comprehensive information on effectively navigating the Chilean labor market.

Dialogues with displaced populations underscored the importance of making relevant, sector-specific information easily accessible. UNHCR deployed 30 cardboard displays in public areas across the Metropolitan and Northern Zone regions. Brochures and QR codes featured essential topics including health, education, employment, justice services, LGBTIQ+ rights, protection of women and girls from violence, and procedures for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse. Additionally, UNHCR maintained key information accessible through its HELP website and UNHCR Chile's automated chatbot. The introduction of the "escalate to human" function in the chatbot further improved communication with communities, resulting in 596 direct interactions between UNHCR and 518 users.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

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

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement			
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed			
Chile	Stateless Persons	65	71
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed			
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,122	4,422
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,133	1,133
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,343	2,448
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,005	6,081
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,309	1,345

The Southern Cone countries continued offering conditions that are conducive for the stabilization of forcibly displaced and stateless people and facilitate local integration, including access to asylum, documentation and other legal stay arrangements. The Southern Cone has successfully implemented mechanisms in this regard. For example, countries such as Argentina or Uruguay have traditionally fostered enabling policy and inclusion of foreigners in national social programmes. In the case of Argentina, the mercosur visas is available for Venezuelans irrespective of reciprocity, and Chile has granted the highest number of residence permits for Venezuelans in the subregion. More recently arraigo visas in Uruguay or open access to the asylum system in Paraguay are available catalyzers for integration. According to national migration authorities in the Southern Cone, in 2024, a total of 139,849 residencies were issued to Venezuelan nationals, 62% of which were permanent permits. Chile was the leading country, with 67,210 permits granted, followed by Argentina with 35,773. Since 2015, the cumulative number of residence permits issued in the subregion was 1,111,879.

Along with partners in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivia, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for refugees and displaced persons were expanded through vocational training, competency certification, job placement, and training for entrepreneurs, benefiting 2,339 individuals. This was complemented by seed capital to 1,245 people, where 59% of the beneficiaries were women. People benefitting from these programmes report an improvement in their level of income and increased independence from humanitarian assistance and enhanced self-reliance.

UNHCR continued to promote the private sector's role in developing inclusive societies through its "Talento Sin Fronteras" program. In 2024, four new companies in Argentina and Paraguay (Yazaki, HIG, Corporación América, and Punto a Punto) joined the program and received over 100 CVs of displaced individuals for addition in their recruitment processes.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Restrictive asylum measures that have taken place in 2024 have posed challenges to integration of displaced populations. In Chile, an amendment to the asylum law introduced admissibility procedures for accessing the asylum system. The lack of regularization alternatives further challenges the opportunities for sustainable local integration. In Argentina, the reform of the refugee law undermined access to administrative recourse and imposed limitations, affecting an estimated 1,800 failed asylum-seekers in 2024. Bolivia has not implemented any improvements to its asylum system, making humanitarian actors

essential in sustaining the humanitarian architecture and response.

Structural challenges in accessing housing are particularly evident in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. High prices at residential locations push forcibly displaced families to marginalized areas with limited access to public services. Even in these areas, rental costs consume most of their income. Living in areas excluded from protection services poses risks to vulnerable groups, especially children.

While formal employment opportunities are available, lack of documentation or its recognition by employers often forces individuals into the informal economy. This sector typically offers lower wages and fewer safety nets, leaving some in precarious situations and undermining their ability to cope independently.

Escalating prices posed a structural difficulty, especially in Argentina and Bolivia. In 2024, there was an increase in negative rhetoric towards forcibly displaced people, seen as competitors for resources. This has begun to impact the country's sustained openness towards integrating displaced populations, particularly Venezuelans. Some municipalities and provinces in border areas passed regulations limiting access to free healthcare for foreigners. Although the intention was to eliminate abuse of people moving around these areas, the regulations negatively affected the right to healthcare for asylum-seekers, who also hold temporary migratory status in the country.

Meeting the basic needs of newly arrived populations in border regions continues to be a challenge. The capacities and resources of UN agencies and their partners are insufficient to meet the demand, particularly if social services are restricted.

Limited financial inclusion remains a significant challenge to integration in the region. This issue is mainly due to the lack of documentation and strict requirements for minimum account balances. However, with guidance from partners and the direct support to cover survival needs, 21% of beneficiaries successfully opened bank accounts across the region, particularly in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Based on the pledges made by different actors in the 5 countries at the Global Refugee Forum 2023 and in line with the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees, UNHCR continued to hold partnerships with States, local governments, other UN agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector, and to co-lead the Refugee and Migrants Response Platform.

The R4V in the Southern Cone gathered over 80 partners in 2024 (29 in Chile, 25 in Argentina, 15 in Bolivia, 6 in Paraguay, and 15 in Uruguay) with active sectorial working groups and a strong liaison with key Governmental counterparts and main donors. The platform organized 5 launching events of the updated RMRP 2024, with the participation of main donors and governmental counterparts. The platform also conducted joint assessments in the five countries, involving main stakeholders.

Regarding governmental alliances, UNHCR has placed special attention in identifying additional layers of operational decision-makers in Uruguay since the implementation of the settlement residency, *prima facie*, and asylum capacity projects. In Argentina, as new authorities took office, UNHCR has promoted positive dialogue and collaboration fora. For example, UNHCR set up a multi-actor operational table on resettlement and complementary pathways, which includes the Argentinean community sponsorship network.

Likewise, Cities of Solidarity initiative served as the central pillar for long-lasting solutions, fostering cooperation and support to forcibly displaced within urban communities. UNHCR organized a sub-regional meeting including the local governments of cities from the initiative, with emphasis on resource mobilization challenges and opportunities. At the same time, UNCHR co-led with ILO the Municipal Tables for socio-economic inclusion in Cordoba and Mendoza.

UNHCR prioritized strategic partnerships with refugee-led organizations (RLOs) and adjudicated small grants to enhance their capacities in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. RLOs are today key leads of the Argentina and Uruguay R4V platforms and have direct political access to governmental authorities in both countries.

UNHCR plays an active role within the UN country teams in the five countries in strong coordination with the Resident Coordinator Offices. Forcibly displaced people's needs were included in the UNDSOF in the five countries and specially in 2024 the office worked actively to include population's need in the Common Country Assessments of Argentina and Uruguay as part of the roadmaps to develop the Cooperation Frameworks for the period 2026-30. UNHCR contributes regularly with the monitoring and reporting process in the UNINFO platform.

During 2024 UNHCR participated in UN Migration Networks in Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, contributing to implement their Plans of Actions. In Chile, UNHCR continued to co-lead the UN Group on Human Mobility, the National R4V platform, and the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants in Tarapacá. The Office also collaborated with local governments through the Sello Migrante initiative of the National Migration Service, enhancing multicultural approaches in communities. This initiative involved partnerships with the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, refugee-led organizations, and private sectors to support refugees and migrants. Additionally, UNHCR co-chaired the Compromiso Migrante initiative to promote the inclusion of forcibly displaced individuals in the private sector. In 2024, the Chilean government, with UNHCR as the technical secretariat, led the Cartagena +40 commemorative process, resulting in a Declaration and Plan of Action. For the next decade, Latin America and the Caribbean aim to enhance collaboration with various stakeholders to improve resources efficiency, implement the Global Compact, address humanitarian needs, and develop sustainable solutions for vulnerable populations.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

Forcibly displaced and stateless people 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 and other protection services for specific groups

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority				
Chile	Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials				
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.52%	100.00%	99.52%
Chile	Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2024)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,321
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,216
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,057
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	771
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,493
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	296
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	376
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,246

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR played a key role in ensuring the regular functioning of national asylum systems (mostly through Refugee Commissions, or CONAREs) in the region by providing technical assistance and making operational interventions in the registration, processing of applications, decisions, and documentation for asylum-seekers, refugees, and stateless persons. UNHCR promoted and regularly participated in regional integration spaces such as MERCOSUR's CONARE forum, advocating for harmonized approaches to issues of common interest with the governments of the region. During 2024, UNHCR and its partners trained and sensitized more than 1796 government officials and other authorities on international refugee law and refugee/stateless status determination issues in the region.

In Argentina, UNHCR participated regularly in CONARE meetings offering technical support to eligibility staff and commissioners, delivering regular training on international refugee law and status determination procedures, sharing advice on individual cases, and drafting various proposals related to the simplification or differentiation of refugee and stateless status determination (RSD/SSD) procedures. By the end of 2024, the Special Regime for Venezuelans in Argentina has facilitated 12,105 appointments for residency applications, out of which 7,528 individuals have obtained residence permits.

In Uruguay, UNHCR also collaborated with CORE to promote the adoption of a “prima facie” pilot procedure for the recognition of approximately 4,000 pending Venezuelan asylum applications. The implementation of this program in 2024 will continue into 2025/2026, alongside several other asylum capacity development initiatives that require intensive fundraising, technical, and financial assistance facilitated by UNHCR and other actors. Additionally, UNHCR promoted and facilitated the implementation of a migratory settlement program (Residencias por Arraigo), which intends to benefit (with documentation and migratory permits) over 20,000 Cuban and Dominican asylum-seekers. By year end, 2,563 persons have been supported to access the Program, of whom 536 have already received a decision granting permanent residence, which not only allows access to documentation but also the possibility to apply for family reunification.

In Paraguay, UNHCR provided technical support in the design and adoption of a comprehensive multiyear asylum capacity development plan for CONARE strengthening.

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation				
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 (2024)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards		
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

UNHCR remained a key actor in a protection-oriented response at borders areas promoting regular and safe access to territory, access to asylum and/or legal stay arrangements for forcibly displaced and stateless people. During 2024, in seven PAOs located in Bolivia (Desaguadero and Oruro) and Argentina (Mendoza, La Quiaca, San Salvador de Jujuy, Posadas and Puerto Iguazú) UNHCR and its partners reached 3,075 individuals with humanitarian assistance, legal orientation and information. Additionally, UNHCR rolled out a characterization exercise to better understand intentions and movement trends in the subregion, reaching 1,368 people on the move through 890 surveys in Bolivia and 44 surveys in Argentina. This initiative was key to identify new routes such as the one from Bolivia to Brazil and to keep abreast on movements dynamics to adjust interventions accordingly. Cumulative data allowed the production of public fact sheets on movements monitoring throughout the year and laid the grounds for Bolivia to join interagency regional mixed movements monitoring exercises in 2025.

UNHCR performed regular monitoring missions in those prioritized borders where UNHCR does not have a permanent presence, such as Pisiga and Guayaramerín (Bolivia) and Ciudad del Este, Encarnación, Pedro Juan Caballero, Saltos del Guairá, Infante Rivarola, and Puerto Falcón (Paraguay). These activities allowed the mapping of 90 key stakeholders' and boosted institutional networks to rapidly identify trends and cases with specific needs requiring attention. Binational coordination spaces were also sustained and consolidated with humanitarian teams on the Bolivian borders with Peru and Chile.

In all the sub-region, UNHCR and partners provided orientation and legal guidance on access to rights to more than 12,000 persons during 2024. The different information channels available allowed access to relevant information, the identification of people with international protection needs and timely reference to specialized protection services. UNHCR also reinforced strategic alliances with public defense offices in Argentina and Paraguay (MOU signed in 2024) to strengthen the administrative and/or judicial interventions in protection and refoulment - related incidents.

In Chile, UNHCR co-led the second round of the Joint Needs Assessment, which involved 29 partners from the national R4V platform and provided valuable insights for the 2025-2026 Response Plan. Additionally, UNHCR played a crucial role in evidence-based decision-making through three significant assessments. The first one, conducted in collaboration with the National Migration Service, effectively profiled over 182,000 individuals in irregular situation who are biometrically registered. This assessment was vital for understanding labor and family connections in Chile, as well as the international protection needs of these individuals, thereby informing future policies on human mobility and, particularly, a potential regularization process. The second assessment, conducted with UNICEF on Mixed Movement Monitoring (MMM), analyzed human mobility trends, access to the territory, and the main protection needs of refugees and migrants transiting to and from Chile. The third and final assessment, coordinated with the Ministry of Labor, identified low-coverage occupations within the Migrant and Refugee Employability Route, further enhancing employment opportunities for these populations.

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

Country	Indicator			
	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol				
Argentina	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Progressing toward alignment
Bolivia	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
Chile	None	Broadly aligned		Broadly aligned
Paraguay	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

Uruguay	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				
Argentina	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
Bolivia	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
Chile	None	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 (2024)
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		
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 February 2024, Chile passed a legal reform to the refugee law, introducing a preliminary phase to the refugee status determination process and imposing limitations on the right to seek and be granted asylum. In this context, UNHCR provided comprehensive feedback and technical observations on the proposed legislation under consideration by the Senate, aimed at mitigating potential adverse effects. As a result, the principle of non-sanction for individuals who enter the country irregularly has been maintained, along with a provision safeguarding asylum seekers who transit through another country before arriving in Chile.

Furthermore, collaborative advocacy efforts were undertaken alongside other UN agencies regarding various proposed legal reforms that could negatively affect individuals in need of international protection, particularly concerning restrictions on the right to nationality. UNHCR Chile supported legal partners and civil society organizations in their advocacy for the right to seek and obtain asylum while reinforcing international obligations. This assistance included legal representation and strategic litigation. In 2024, 530 individuals were able to access the refugee status determination (RSD) procedures, and 10,566 people received legal orientation through partner organizations.

Regarding the prevention of statelessness, UNHCR supported a project aimed at assisting stateless individuals and those at risk of statelessness in Chile and Colombia. This initiative successfully facilitated the recognition of Chilean nationality for 15 children born in Chile and helped 21 Colombian children born to Venezuelan parents obtain their Colombian documentation.

In addition, UNHCR partnered with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to facilitate the Cartagena +40 commemorative process, which featured three thematic consultations throughout the year. These consultations focused on themes of protection, solutions, and the forced displacement caused by natural disasters. In December 2024, UNHCR played a key role in concluding a ministerial event held at ECLAC, which drew over 250 participants from across the region. Attendees included government officials, representatives from civil society organizations, the private sector, refugee-led organizations, development actors, and UN agencies.

In 2024, together with other UN agencies, civil society organizations, and development actors, UNHCR implemented initiatives to provide substantial evidence to support an extraordinary regularization process if it were to be decided. In this regard, bilateral meetings with experts, private sector unions, closed round tables, and dialogues were promoted, alongside the launch of findings from a study conducted by SERMIG and UNHCR on the profiles of individuals who registered during the biometric registration process.

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 (2024)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services		
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,331

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During 2024, UNHCR enhanced its collaboration and joint advocacy with UNICEF, particularly in Bolivia. This included signing a Letter of Understanding (LoU) to provide training to relevant authorities from various government sectors on child protection issues and to coordinate interventions and referrals for individual cases.

UNHCR in Bolivia, together with its partners, have included 1,051 children in educational activities, including computing and digital literacy, non-formal educational, and recreational activities through the "mobile classroom" initiative. At the same time, UNHCR's efforts to ensure children's access to formal education and provide support and direct advocacy with schools allowed for the enrollment of children and continued to sensitize education authorities and expand networks. The gaps in the local capacities of decentralized governmental child protection systems to respond and coordinate timely and adequate protection measures demanded that UNHCR and its partners step up advocacy and direct interventions on individual cases.

UNHCR and its partners continued to protect women and girls from violence through direct interventions and safe referrals for access to justice, health services (including psychological assistance), physical protection, and livelihoods. During 2024, 1178 survivors of violence were reached through specialized interventions and/or safe referrals. Internally, all UNHCR colleagues attended a session on mitigating the risks of violence against women and girls facilitated by RBAC, and all partners participated in an annual protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) refresher activity. Given the complexities of the operational context and limited operational capacities, protecting women and girls from violence and risk mitigation activities were prioritized only in Bolivia and Argentina. In Bolivia, due to the high incidence of extremely vulnerable profiles, specialized interventions reached 1,124 individuals. Strategic alliances were also established to promote social cohesion with the La Paz municipality and to provide specialized HIV treatments through the NGO Mano Diversa. In Argentina, UNHCR supported local governments in maintaining public policies to protect women and girls from violence. Consequently, UNHCR participated in a regional course aimed at promoting community support against violence, led by the women's unit of Cordoba's provincial government. The course was attended by approximately 17,000 first-line responders from the province of Cordoba, and neighboring countries.

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

Peaceful coexistence to facilitate inclusion is enhanced

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	70.00%	43.60%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	50.00%	80.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	314
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	126
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	43
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,138
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,362
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	363
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	907
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,826
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15,879
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16,102
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,375
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14,451

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Chile, peaceful coexistence and integration of forcibly displaced populations face several challenges, exacerbated by disinformation that may fuel prejudice and social tensions. Although violent crimes committed by foreigners remain statistically stable, media coverage often amplifies fear and mistrust, complicating community relations.

UNHCR has partnered with Fundación Deporte Libre (FDL) and local municipalities in two communes of the Metropolitan Region, as well as one in Tarapacá, areas with high Human Mobility rates. Recognizing that sport can be a powerful tool for strengthening social bonds, the initiative aimed to: (1) improve public spaces for sports, (2) foster community interaction, and (3) promote physical and social activities. In 2024, the program benefited 549 individuals directly—57% of whom were children and youth, and 42% adults—comprising 30% Venezuelan nationals, 24% from other nationalities, and 46% from the host population. Additionally, 12 territorial leaders were trained, and 12 organizations were engaged.

FDL’s impact assessment revealed substantial neighborhood-level transformations, including heightened feelings of safety, stronger community networks, and improved use of public spaces for physical activity. Observations conducted through GEHL’s Public Life application confirmed a notable uptick in community participation in sports.

In parallel, UNHCR’s Field Unit in Arica and Tarapacá conducted workshops for 155 community members, focusing on protecting women and girls from violence, socioeconomic integration, and rights-based inclusion. A standout initiative, the school-wide drawing contest “We Are a Multicultural Community,” effectively fostered integration through art, sports, and intercultural exchange.

To actively drive social cohesion, UNHCR organized decisive focus groups with youth and women from refugee, migrant, and host communities, including local softball and baseball team members in Iquique. These initiatives were instrumental in creating new communal spaces and fortifying relationships through sports. Additionally, in Alto Hospicio, UNHCR expanded its efforts in informal settlements to address the significant vulnerabilities faced by displaced individuals and host populations.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Forcibly displaced people have access to social protection and basic services

Refugees and asylum-seekers 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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items				
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.77%	3.00%	0.60%
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.37%	31.00%	14.67%
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.63%	4.00%	0.89%
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.69%	31.00%	16.08%
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.69%	14.00%	1.27%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.94%	100.00%	99.94%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2024)

08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,020
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,167
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,787
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,233
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	866
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,658
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,121

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During 2024, UNHCR provided direct support to cover survival needs to the most vulnerable forcibly displaced people. 10,260 people in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay were targeted to meet their urgent basic needs. UNHCR adhered to strict protocols to guarantee safe and secure delivery of the assistance. According to a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise, refugees were able to cover food, rent, hygiene and health-related costs. 99% of beneficiaries reported better living conditions, 94% had access to two or more meals per day, while 84% stabilized their housing solution and expect to stay there for more than 6 months, and 39% accessed social programs. Additionally, there was a notable 25% decrease in school dropout rates.

In Argentina, 79% of people assisted were able to open bank accounts thanks to UNHCR's follow up and the direct support provided, and those who were unable to open an account were mainly due to documentation barriers. In Bolivia, a 70% reduction in the reliance on begging to meet survival needs was observed compared to the baseline established by the Scorecard (vulnerability assessment). In Chile, a 97% reduction in the reliance on collecting food scraps to meet basic needs was observed compared to the baseline established by the Scorecard (vulnerability assessment). In Paraguay 84% of beneficiaries used local stores or markets, evidencing the multiplier effect of the assistance in host communities, enabling peaceful coexistence, and reducing xenophobia. In Uruguay, 62% (18% more than 2023) of the population could access social protection systems, mainly health, family subsidies and education.

The blockchain pilot carried out in Argentina and Bolivia successfully assisted 99 people. This pilot successfully mitigated exchange rate fluctuations, while UNHCR achieved a 20% cost savings and operational efficiency. With this pilot, beneficiaries were better protected against inflation as they sustained their purchasing power with a digital wallet, reducing security risks.

Through its partner World Vision International Chile, UNHCR delivered direct support to cover survival needs in the regions of Arica and Parinacota, Metropolitan and Tarapacá. UNHCR also provided exceptional assistance to 64 families affected by fires in Valparaíso region. In total, UNHCR supported 1,114 families (3,566 individuals) with direct support to cover survival needs.

In Chile, UNHCR assisted temporary housing needs of individuals who had recently arrived in the country in precarious conditions, as well as those with potential for integration. The majority of those supported faced high levels of vulnerability, with most being in an irregular migration status (87%). The various factors contributing to the vulnerability of beneficiaries—such as lack of documentation, limited financial resources, limited support networks, and mental health issues—continue to present significant challenges for effective housing interventions. During 2024, more than 3,200 individuals received rental subsidies and/or emergency accommodation in northern regions such of Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá, and the Metropolitan Region.

In response to the mental health needs of displaced individuals, UNHCR and its partners in Chile provided individual and group therapy, as well as referrals to specialized professionals in both the private and public healthcare systems. During participatory assessments carried out in 2024, women especially have highlighted access to mental health support as a crucial need, and one of the most valued services provided by partners. As of the report, 351 individuals have received care from one of UNHCR's partners, offering crucial psychological support to those affected by displacement who sought assistance for anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress related to their experiences during their journey and their integration process in the country.

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

Forcibly displaced people have improved access to livelihoods opportunities

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider				
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.25%	60.00%	55.71%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2024)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions		
Chile	Host Community	236
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,139
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	197
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,401
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	694
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,669

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Cities of Solidarity initiative in the Southern Cone has brought together 16 Argentinean, 7 Chilean and 3 Uruguayan local governments.

In Argentina, UNHCR and ILO maintained local coordination platforms in five Argentinean Cities of Solidarity. The coordinated efforts and shared goals among these diverse stakeholders underscore the progress made in building systems for the stabilization and empowerment of forcibly displaced and stateless people in host communities.

UNHCR organized a regional event in Cordoba for the cities of Solidarity of Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. 16 local governments participated, along with three national institutions (the Argentine National Commission for Refugees, the Chilean National Migration Service and the Chilean Office for Regional Development) and three UN agencies (IOM, ILO and UNHCR). Participants developed five pledges to promote dignified reception of forcibly displaced persons. Through these interventions, UNHCR consolidated the capacity of local governments to boost the social and economic participation of displaced individuals.

In Uruguay, the Municipality of Montevideo created the 'Resuena' childcare space which assisted 139 people (54% women) offering specialized childcare, family support, and job training. Also, 320 refugees and forcibly displaced persons received support by the Migrant Support Network (Red de Apoyo al Migrante), a collaborative network of 11 active civil society organizations that provide community-based support and assist displaced families in overcoming specific integration challenges.

Along with partners in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivia, UNCHR expanded employment and

entrepreneurship opportunities for refugees and displaced persons, through vocational training, competency certification, job placement, and training for entrepreneurs, benefiting 2,339 individuals. Additionally, UNHCR and partners provided seed capital to 1,245 people, where 59% of the beneficiaries were women.

Among the main findings are that, in the case of Argentina, 30% of the entrepreneurs maintained their income level, 98% reported having a bank account or mobile money services and only 15% had access to loans. In the case of Paraguay, 30% of entrepreneurs increased their level of income, 65% reported having a bank account or mobile money services and 40% had access to loans. It is worth mentioning that these indicators are similar to the situation of the local population in similar socio-economic conditions.

Finally, through the program “Talento sin Fronteras”, UNHCR promoted the private sector’s active role in the development of inclusive societies, pitching it to 14 companies and chambers that comprise 60%+ of the employment market. By engaging companies like Yazaki, IHG, Corporación América, and Punto a Punto, the program facilitates the integration of displaced individuals into the workforce. These companies have received over 100 CVs of displaced individuals, demonstrating their commitment to inclusive hiring practices. Besides, companies also offered vocational training and competency certification (e.g. IHG), to equip refugees with the skills needed to succeed in the workforce.

In Chile, UNHCR partnered with the National Migration Service (SERMIG) to foster social inclusion initiatives for displaced people. UNHCR equipped 32 officials from 23 local governments with essential skills to prevent and resolve conflicts in multicultural environments. In partnership with IOM, UNHCR awarded the efforts of ten municipalities that actively promote coexistence and dialogue with displaced populations. UNHCR partners CORDESAN and the Vicaria de Pastoral Social supported over 160 individuals in formalizing their businesses. Fondo Esperanza, Chile’s largest microfinance institution, trained 150 refugee women, with 63 receiving certifications. Additionally, nine information centers provided digital skills training to 235 individuals, mostly women.

UNHCR has also provided direct assistance for livelihood purposes in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. This support has helped 893 entrepreneurs establish or strengthen their start-up businesses. UNHCR beneficiary data reveals that 21% of entrepreneurs are single parents, elderly, or have chronic health conditions. Other significant vulnerabilities include extended family responsibilities (14%), recent emergencies or disasters (12%), and various other factors such as pregnancy, youth, and disability. Business grants have proven to be a powerful tool for reconciling family care with income generation.

Regarding localization efforts, UNHCR implemented an initiative that reached 6 refugee-led organizations (RLOs), launching an open call for proposals in Argentina, awarding four RLOs with small grants, complemented by pilot exercises in Paraguay and Uruguay. Grants focused on the provision of humanitarian assistance, capacity building for advocacy, cultural inclusion and psychosocial support. Additionally, UNHCR provided financial and technical support to FOCVA’s (Federation of Venezuelan Civic Organizations in Argentina) first national meeting, which resulted in the participatory elaboration of its 2025 Strategic Plan focused on access to labor, education and health thanks to the input of 80 representatives from 14 different provinces.

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.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2024)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR strived to consolidate the Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Plan approved by CONARE at the end of 2023. This required several discussions with key government counterparts such as the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice and the National Migration Directorate. This advocacy led CONARE to create a specific working group to implement the Plan, including representatives from civil society comprised in the National Sponsors Network who have been responsible of accompanying the integration process of resettled refugees and beneficiaries of complementary pathways during previous experiences. This working group produced a SOP focused on resettlement case processing and integration, where UNHCR was able to persuade relevant actors and include protection considerations to ensure efficient and smooth processing of cases, dossier basis analysis for resettlement cases, as well as safety networks during the integration process and a simple monitoring and evaluation scheme.

Additionally, UNHCR supported several cases of family reunification movements from different countries to Argentina, including UEA, Lebanon and Pakistan. Intervention in these cases was necessary to ensure travel, entry and exit documents were issued and to ensure safe travel.

Moreover, UNHCR was able to successfully support the Sponsors Network in Argentina to increase their capacity to receive and accompany resettled cases, leading to the increase in the number of sponsor groups available to receive new cases in 4 provinces around the country. To this end, UNHCR and the Sponsors Network were able to engage local governments such as La Rioja and General Alvear, and education institutions in Misiones to ensure a whole-of-society approach to interventions once the families arrive in 2025.

Additionally, UNHCR supported the implementation of the Economic Mobility Pilot Program (EMPP) in Argentina, supporting partners such as the Canadian Embassy, Talent Beyond Boundaries (TBB) and JumpStart in understanding the Argentinean context and connecting referral partners to ensure candidates were available for prospective employees. During 2024, four Venezuelans with MERCOSUR residence received job offers and UNHCR conducted registration to support their visa application.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target(2024)	Actual(2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services				
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.75%	100.00%	16.75%

Other Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Actual (2024)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes		
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,124
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	661
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,975
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,849
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	283
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,569
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	275

Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,621
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,098
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services		
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,530
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited
Chile	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
Paraguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited
Uruguay	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Fully
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures		
Argentina	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12
Bolivia	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2
Chile	Stateless Persons	75

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Relevant AGD core actions include:

1 - AGD inclusive programming: UNHCR continued improving disaggregated data collection through ProGres – which included a tag system to better visualize specific protection needs. Additionally, the implementation of characterization surveys along main routes and border areas in Bolivia and Argentina allowed to better understand intentions, profiles and specific needs of those engaged in rapid transits.

2 - Participation and inclusion: In Argentina, 15 refugee-led organizations (RLOs) applied to the call for proposals, thus expanding UNHCR's mapping of RLOs. In Uruguay, RLO Manos Veneguayas held a partnership agreement with UNHCR after successfully managing two grant agreements in previous years. Participatory assessments reached 522 individuals who provided valuable proposals to define 2025 strategy based on evidence.

3 – Communication and transparency: In Bolivia, UNHCR and partners have harmonized information products shared with assisted populations including orientation guidelines and information materials. In Uruguay, UNHCR created information products in collaboration with R4V CwC working group member organizations. These products support the Uruguayan government in providing timely and accurate information regarding the settlement visa program, reaching more than 80,000 visualizations in different social media platforms.

4 - Feedback and response: Following an initial assessment, current mechanisms were redesigned and complemented to actively pursue feedback considering the need to reach both those engaged in rapid transits and refugees and migrants living in Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. Throughout the year

4,399 individuals used the different available channels to give their opinions, which represents an 80% increase compared to the previous year.

5 - Organizational learning and adaptation: UNHCR made several adjustments to interventions throughout the year in response to received feedback. Some examples include the customization of relief items kits in Paraguay and Bolivia, labor inclusion trainings in Uruguay and revision of assistance and trainings in Argentina.

In Chile, UNHCR has made significant progress in fostering inclusive participatory dialogues (PD) focused on gender and age, from which 89 people (78 women and 11 adolescents) have benefited, leading to resource allocation for entrepreneurial initiatives by women and survivors of violence. They have addressed vulnerabilities such as disabilities, LGBTIQ+ identities, and single motherhood. Although lacking a dedicated LGBTIQ+ partner, UNHCR collaborates with Red Diversa, a network of 53 municipal departments, to enhance staff training and create resources for LGBTIQ+ individuals. UNHCR's commitment towards women's and girls' equality has resulted in eight community-based activities in the Metropolitan Region, all led by women, with six specifically designed to ensure safe spaces.

Section 3: Resources

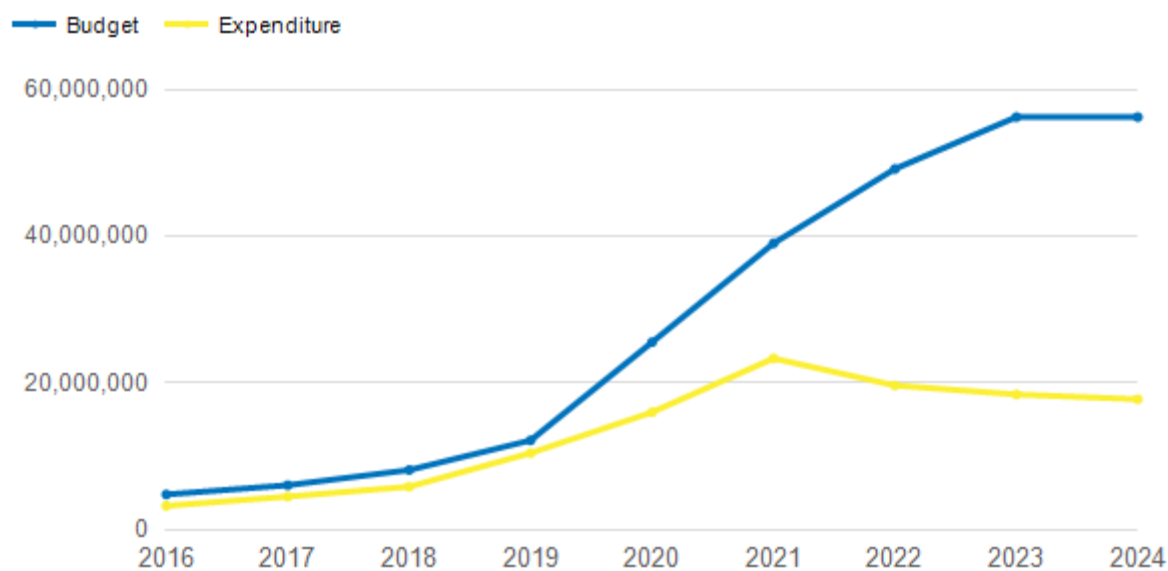
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

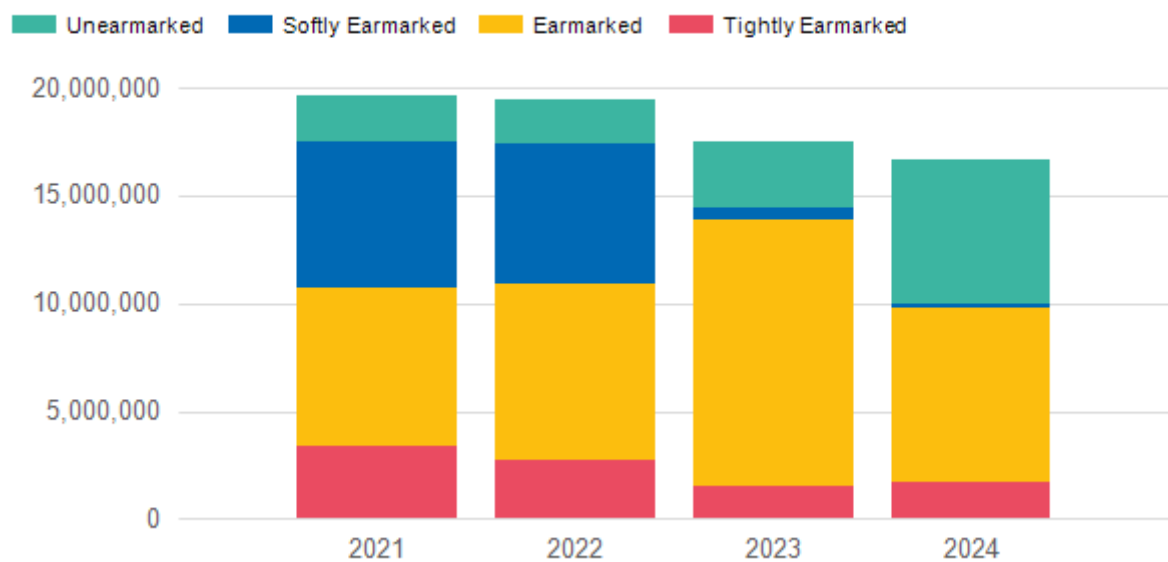
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	22,485,843	9,355,416	41.61%	9,355,416	100.00%
IA2: Assist	11,203,944	1,736,028	15.49%	1,736,028	100.00%
IA3: Empower	12,862,581	3,323,256	25.84%	3,323,256	100.00%
IA4: Solve	9,678,988	3,374,101	34.86%	3,374,101	100.00%
Total	56,231,356	17,788,801	31.64%	17,788,802	100.00%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	7,140,394	4,471,887	62.63%	4,471,887	100.00%
OA2: Status	3,230,897	1,660,127	51.38%	1,660,127	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	2,569,436	479,419	18.66%	479,419	100.00%
OA5: Children	2,282,654	666,083	29.18%	666,083	100.00%
OA7: Community	6,636,100	1,194,612	18.00%	1,194,612	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	18,466,406	3,813,928	20.65%	3,813,928	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	13,162,721	4,895,891	37.20%	4,895,891	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,742,749	606,854	22.13%	606,854	100.00%
Total	56,231,356	17,788,801	31.64%	17,788,802	100.00%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2024, UNHCR strived to maintain its main strategic priorities, adapting the scale of implementation based on available resources, operational contexts, protection risks and opportunities as well as partner contributions and Office capacities. Resource allocation was done in line with the Global Compact for Refugees, regional priorities, the Refugee and Migrant Response Plan and UNSDCF, focusing on areas where UNHCR’s direct engagement will have most impact. Despite the limited resources and staffing, the Office made efforts to maintain a meaningful operational response. In the Andean Corridor, UNHCR enhanced its operational response in Bolivia, strengthening border monitoring and providing information, legal and humanitarian assistance through different Orientation

Points (Desaguadero, Oruro, Pisiga), in coordination with IOM and UNICEF. UNHCR has received crucial support from the European Union for its humanitarian response in Bolivia. This contribution has enabled UNHCR to provide lifesaving assistance in key areas, including emergency shelter, in-kind assistance, legal information and orientation, and specialized protection interventions to address violence against women and girls. In Chile, the European Union supported UNHCR to maintain a humanitarian assistance platform in the regions of Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá y Santiago, where individuals accessed key services such as emergency shelter, legal orientation, and mental health services. Funds were allocated to support Uruguay's Settlement Residency and Prima Facie programs in 2024. The launch of this project required additional investments, leading to reprioritization of interventions. The implementation of the workplan was carefully rationalized, prioritized and closely monitored in collaboration with the National Commission for Refugees, MFA, National Migration Directorate, local authorities and partners. Due to budget constraints, UNHCR limited solutions projects in Argentina and Paraguay in particular. UNHCR prioritized partnerships agreements to deliver key protection and assistance, while significantly reducing direct implementation. The high inflation rate in Argentina had strong repercussions in several budgetary components, affecting the possibility to reach out to key areas (borders), to procure material assistance and key interventions (subsistence assistance and shelter).

UNHCR made efforts to diversify its donor base, working closely with its national partner Fundación ACNUR Argentina to raise private sector funds despite the challenging economic environment. Maintaining close contact with traditional and non-traditional donors, carrying out events and field missions proved positive for UNHCR in sustaining and even increasing earmarked contributions for the Southern Cone. UNHCR reached out to new donors and redesigned its internal structure to better seek new partnerships and alliances, also developing a resource mobilization strategy aimed at finding common goals with other cooperation agencies and drafting joint projects.

In Chile, UNHCR combined traditional and innovative resource mobilization strategies to enhance its impact. Key initiatives included forging partnerships with private sector leaders like Latam and Ikea, leveraging development funds, and promoting multidonor initiatives. Advocacy efforts reached out to non-traditional donors (e.g. Belgium and Switzerland), resulting in new alliances and collaborations on evolving initiatives. Also, with support of AECID, UNHCR has strengthened interventions, allowing us to enhance our collaboration through initiatives focused on vocational training, job placement networks, and entrepreneurship support. These efforts have contributed to reinforcing the skills and capacities of refugee and migrant populations in the Metropolitan, Tarapacá, and Arica and Parinacota regions, enabling them to generate autonomous sources of income and foster greater economic self-reliance.

In addition, together with ECHO, we have been able to increase our response strategy in terms of socio-legal assistance, mental health and shelter, ensuring more timely and comprehensive support for refugees and asylum-seekers in vulnerable situations

Field missions with active donors provided firsthand insights into the impact of their contributions, while a multi-donor mission engaged potential new allies like Canada and France, paving the way for expanded cooperation. UNHCR Chile also boosted its visibility through targeted campaigns (Lollapalooza initiative and year-end promotions on the Metro de Santiago) and a new social media presence that highlighted success stories and the positive outcomes of donor support.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Lessons learned from UNHCR's implementation in 2024 include:

UNHCR must sustain mechanisms that monitor the medium and long-term impacts of UNHCR interventions on the wellbeing of forcibly displaced people.

Private sector engagement continues to be a priority to address fundraising challenges by forging robust partnerships with companies, also fostering labor inclusion and sustainable responses for displaced populations.

Working with local governments and provincial structures presents significant opportunities. Although operations have leveraged these relationships to the extent of their available resources, there is potential for greater achievements. Local governments value the validation of their actions in human rights issues through collaboration with UNHCR.

Expansion of partnerships with Refugee Led Organizations in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay proved to be useful to enhance outreach and efficient referral systems, also promoting access to rights including labor inclusion.

Engaging with the UN under the Resident Coordinators' umbrella benefits both the UN as a whole and UNHCR. This collaboration reinforces advocacy points and enhances the credibility of arguments, particularly in restrictive environments.

Given the changes in the refugee law and the shrinking of social protection schemes for refugees and migrants in Argentina, UNHCR will invest efforts on developing a structured advocacy and strategic litigation intervention in collaboration with civil society organizations, Ombudsperson Office and other regional human rights institutions.

The three programs launched by the Government of Uruguay (Arraigo, Prima Facie and Asylum capacity) have reinforced the country's positive approach towards migration and refugee issues, also enhancing its role and potential to counterbalance the shrinking protection space in the region.

In Bolivia, UNHCR has successfully reinforced its operational capabilities through partnerships, enhancing a protection by presence approach through partners and other protection actors, strengthening border monitoring and binational coordination. To further improve operational response, it is essential to continue building partner capacities and enhance data analysis for evidence-based responses.

UNHCR must support Paraguay to capitalize on the workplan signed with the National Commission for Refugees, as well as opportunities with the private sector.

In Chile, UNHCR and IOM have co-led the R4V Platform and the UN Group on Human Mobility, advocating against restrictive legal reforms and enhancing humanitarian response in border areas. Despite challenges like the closure of reception centers, coordination with the government and partners remains essential for addressing protection issues.

In 2024, UNHCR expanded partnerships with Refugee-Led Organizations and, in collaboration with ILO and IOM, engaged the private sector to promote regularization and inclusive policies. However, there remains significant potential to work with large companies to enhance the employability of refugees and migrants. UNHCR collaboration between SERMIG and national and regional governments in Chile has enabled effective responses to the needs of refugees and migrants, leading to significant progress in creating pathways for regularization and integration in the country. However, it is crucial to sustain strong cooperation with the government, particularly considering the discrimination and xenophobia towards refugees and political circumstances that present challenges to accessing rights and services for forcibly displaced people.



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