

Annual Results Report

2024

Brazil

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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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2024, Brazil's operating context was shaped by political, legal, security, social, and economic factors, alongside shifts in humanitarian space and access. UNHCR closely collaborated with federal, state, and municipal authorities to strengthen asylum policies and engagement in regional and global forums. It also played a key role in responding to severe floods in Rio Grande do Sul, affecting over 800,000 people, to support recovery and integration, UNHCR plans to open a field unit in 2025.

Brazil hosted over 793,000 forcibly displaced people under UNHCR's mandate, primarily from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Haiti, Cuba, Afghanistan, and Syria. Most arrivals from Venezuela, Cuba, and Haiti entered through Roraima, Amazonas, and Acre. The Venezuelan elections contributed to a continued influx of highly vulnerable individuals. After seven years of international support for Operation Welcome (Operação Acolhida) — the Brazilian federal government's humanitarian response in Roraima— began transitioning responsibilities to national authorities. In 2024, the federal government assumed financial responsibility for four of the seven humanitarian shelters in Roraima, marking increased national ownership.

The Guarulhos Airport, in São Paulo, became the second most significant entry point, with asylum seekers arriving by air. However, in a notable policy shift, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security introduced regulations restricting asylum access for individuals in transit, not in need of international protection, initially applied only at Guarulhos Airport, aiming to counter human trafficking networks.

As part of the process to develop a National Policy on Migration, Asylum, and Statelessness, Brazil held a national migration and asylum conference, convening diverse range of stakeholders to address key challenges and strengthen migration and asylum governance and integration policies.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Forcibly displaced people access protection in Brazil and fully exercise their rights.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	99.98%
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%
Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%

Due to Brazil's progressive legal and policy frameworks, along with UNHCR and local protection networks, forcibly displaced and stateless people have generally been able to access the national territory, receive international protection and enjoy their fundamental rights in Brazil.

Over 13,600 individuals were recognized as refugees, and over 68,100 people — mainly Venezuelans and Cubans — benefited from Brazil's open-border policy, enabling them to file asylum claims anywhere in the country. This facilitated swift documentation, freedom of movement in the country, access to formal employment and equal access to basic public services as nationals.

Many refugees came from Venezuela, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Burkina Faso, and Mali, as well as people persecuted due to their sexual orientation and gender identity, and women at risk or survivor of female genital mutilation. In 2024, 13,191 individuals were recognized through prima facie procedures, while 253 cases were individually processed by the National Committee for Refugees (CONARE) per regional and international standards. Additionally, 188 individuals received refugee derivative status. Recognized refugees gain permanent residency, with an option for Brazilian nationality after four years.

Further, 2,286 nationals of conflict-affected and generalized human rights violations countries, such as Afghans, Syrians, Haitians, and Ukrainians, arrived safely in Brazil through humanitarian visa granted by Brazilian embassies, avoiding risks associated with irregular routes. In addition to asylum, forcibly displaced people accessed complementary protection, including renewable temporary residency permits, which may lead to permanent legal status.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Forcibly displaced people meet their basic needs and reduce their vulnerability.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.46%	27.46%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.86%	93.86%

Brazil's inclusive protection framework and strong economy enable refugees and forcibly displaced persons to access essential rights and services for local integration. Notably, 98% hold valid documentation, allowing free movement and employment nationwide. School enrollment among children aged 6-17 reaches 83%, while 88% of the overall population has access to potable water. Public healthcare services (SUS) are available, with 90% of pregnant women receiving essential nutritional interventions. Additionally, 61% of adults are employed, and 80% have access to financial services like bank accounts.

Despite an overall favorable environment for refugees in Brazil, challenges persist. Around 40% of forcibly displaced persons live below the national poverty line, compared to 30% of host communities leading many to reside in overcrowded, crime-controlled areas. Only 15% of refugees have housing tenure rights (vs. 65% of Brazilians), and just 27% live in physically safe settlements with basic services (vs. 72% of Brazilians). Labour market inclusion has improved, with 210,000 Venezuelans and Haitians employed, yet many work below their qualifications and earn lower wages than Brazilians. Economic shocks—job loss, illness, or disasters—often lead to evictions. Extreme weather-related events, such as floods, landslides, droughts, and wildfires, further exacerbate vulnerabilities.

Racism and xenophobia continue to hinder integration particularly for Afro-descendant and indigenous refugees. Women face higher unemployment, caregiving burdens, and risks of sexual violence and exploitation. LGBTQIA+ individuals, especially transgender women, struggle to access dignified employment, often resorting to survival sex. Indigenous Venezuelans — approximately 12,000 in Brazil — experience heightened vulnerability, with higher rates of food insecurity (58% vs. 52%), healthcare needs (75% vs. 59%), and out-of-school children (21% vs. 15%) compared to non-Indigenous Venezuelans.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Forcibly displaced people participate in decision-making processes, as well as in the setting and implementation of UNHCR programs.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.18%	54.18%

In 2024, refugees in Brazil transformed challenges into opportunities—emerging not just as survivors, but as leaders, advocates, and vital contributors to their communities. Supported by UNHCR, they stepped into roles that reshaped narratives, strengthened resilience, and influenced policies at local, national, and even global levels. A key achievement was the support of 40 refugee-led organizations across 11 states, which implemented UNHCR-funded initiatives. These organizations provided life-saving assistance, promoted social cohesion, and offered guidance to forcibly displaced people. For instance, during the floods in Rio Grande do Sul, refugee communities led emergency responses, demonstrating their growing capacity to support themselves and others. Moreover, these organizations received trainings to strengthen their technical capacities, enabling them to navigate Brazilian legal frameworks and social protection systems, and protect their peers from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Additionally, refugees actively participate in decision making processes that directly affected them. In 2024, refugees joined broader social movements, learning from their Brazilian counterparts how to advocate for their collective demands. Refugees participated in local councils and committees responsible for developing public policies at both municipal and state levels. Over the course of the year, refugees played a key role in over 100 consultations for Brazil's National Policy on Migration, Asylum, and Statelessness, ensuring their experiences informed national laws. The process was led by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security with the support of UNHCR and other stakeholders; and participated in the development of the G20 Social

Summit's final declaration.

Lastly, refugees could access reliable information, multilingual information provided by UNHCR, including awareness campaigns on protecting women and girls from violence and labour exploitation. These efforts encouraged communities to challenge power dynamics, promote equality of women and girls, and become more equipped to defend their labour rights.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Forcibly displaced people attain durable solutions through voluntary internal relocation, resettlement and complementary pathways and socio-economic inclusion.

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		0
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		0
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed		
Stateless Persons		0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	208,132	331,158

In 2024, Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Brazil advanced in their socio-economic integration largely supported by voluntary internal relocation. According to CAGED (General Register of Employed and Unemployed Persons) data, over 169,000 Venezuelans entered the Brazilian labor market, while over 123,000 were dismissed, resulting in net gain of over 46,000 formally employed by December 2024 — an 18% increase from 2023.

The voluntary relocation strategy has been key to local integration. Between 2021 and 2023, average individual monthly salaries increased by 12%, per capita household income by 8%, and unemployment duration for relocated individuals dropped from 6.7 to 4.7 months, alongside higher formal employment and lower informality.

High participation rates further highlight the strategy's success: 92.5% of sheltered people wished to leave and 55.2% registered for relocation. Since 2018, over 144,000 Venezuelans have voluntarily relocated from Roraima to more than 1,000 cities across Brazil, including nearly 22,000 in 2024 (versus 31,000 in 2023). With 97% of Venezuelans expressing a desire to remain in Brazil, relocation and integration policies are crucial for durable solutions.

Beyond voluntary internal relocation, progress continued with humanitarian visas and the reactivation of the resettlement program through a community sponsorship pilot, benefiting over 2,000 individuals. Efforts to expand family reunification resulted in more than 11,000 visas issued, while the 'Academic Solidarity Emergency Program' created educational and labor pathways for 34 refugee scholars. Despite this progress, unmet needs, particularly in family reunification, highlight the importance for continued advocacy and strategic interventions to ensure sustainable integration and protection for refugees in Brazil.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2024, Brazil faced challenges in maintaining protection and ensuring sustainable integration for refugees and migrants. A key concern was the rise in asylum claims at Guarulhos Airport, where over 5,000 individuals from India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Vietnam, often assisted by smugglers, sought asylum mainly to obtain legal entry/stay to continue northward. In response, authorities introduced restrictive measures in August 2024, limiting asylum access for those people in transit without protection needs. This has created a precedent observed at land borders, with cases of non-admission, particularly for Cubans and Colombians, without proper protection screening.

Humanitarian visas issuance dropped by 83%, from 9,923 in 2023 to 1,656 in 2024 due to operational challenges in issuing visas in Port au Prince, Haiti, and the temporary suspension of Afghans visas as authorities linked them to a community sponsorship program. Family reunification remained a challenge, especially for Haitians and Afghans, due to limited consular capacity in fragile contexts.

Venezuelan formal labour market participation rose to over 163,000 in 2024, up from 125,000 in 2023, driven by lower unemployment and labor shortages in key sectors. Private sector engagement through the Companies with Refugees Forum contributed, yet many remain in low-paying jobs, facing higher poverty rates than Brazilians. Indigenous peoples and single-parent households led by women face additional barriers, requiring targeted support.

The Federal Government voluntary relocation strategy, key to integrating Venezuelans arriving through Pacaraima, faced challenges due to the limited relocation opportunities in Rio Grande do Sul after the flooding. While job placement relocation gained traction through private sector support, institutional relocation declined as Reception and Integration Centers, supported by UNHCR, reduced vacancies.

Finally, concerns persist over documentation access. Those opting for humanitarian residency permits may lack legal safeguards, including non-refoulement and naturalization pathways, affecting local integration prospects.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR Brazil reinforced its commitment to a coordinated response by engaging government and civil society actors. As co-lead of the R4V Platform with IOM, UNHCR optimized resources, enhanced synergy, and avoided overlaps, reaching 195,000 refugees, migrants, and host community members in 2024. The Platform also shaped the 2025-2026 Refugees and Migrants Response Plan and conducted the 2024 Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) with over 60 partners across 10 sectors, ensuring an evidence-based approach. UNHCR strengthened coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to include displaced populations in national development plans. As co-lead of Results Group 5 on Humanitarian and Development Initiatives with IOM, UNHCR played a key role in Brazil's response to the Rio Grande do Sul floods. It also deepened partnerships with IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, and civil society, reinforcing a whole-of-society approach.

Academic engagement expanded through the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Academic Chair, with 45 universities contributing to the Cartagena+40 process, the National Conference on Asylum, Migration, and Statelessness, and the Quito Process. Now present in 10 countries, this initiative advances public awareness, advocacy, and legal assistance in collaboration with public institutions.

UNHCR further promoted refugee labor inclusion via the "Companies with Refugees Forum," fostering employment opportunities. It also strengthened ties with development actors and financial institutions, aligning humanitarian efforts with long-term strategies. A key milestone was UNHCR Brazil's participation in the G20 Social Summit in Rio de Janeiro, where two panel discussions on displacement and development led to the G20 Social Summit Final Declaration formally recognizing refugees, migrants, and stateless persons in policy recommendations to G20 leaders.

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 territory, registration, documentation and timely referral to protection and humanitarian assistance, and refoulement is prevented.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
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			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	62,060
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59,393

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, significant progress was made in ensuring that forcibly displaced and stateless people had access to territory, registration, documentation, and timely referral to protection and humanitarian assistance, while preventing refoulement.

UNHCR expanded its monitoring and support to local border authorities and protection networks at key Amazonian land borders, including Assis Brasil in Acre, Oiapoque in Amapá, and Bonfim in Roraima. This expansion was crucial in response to a 31% increase in Cuban arrivals. Cubans continue to arrive in Brazil mainly entering in land borders of Oiapoque and Bonfim often reporting to have entered irregularly with support of smugglers. Individuals' cases have reported being pushed back by border authorities for lacking an entry visa. Monitoring visits were conducted at borders with Uruguay, Paraguay, Guyana, and French Guiana, followed by exchanges with neighboring UNHCR operations to ensure coordination.

To strengthen border protection, UNHCR reinforced support to the Advanced Posts for Humanized Assistance to Migrants (PAAHM) at airports in Guarulhos, Rio de Janeiro (Galeão), Manaus, and Belém.

These posts received assistance through training, informative materials, data management, and support in establishing and updating identification and referral operational procedures.

Enhanced advocacy and technical support were provided to the government to design appropriate mechanisms for protection-sensitive entry systems and accelerated refugee status determination procedures at airports. Continuous technical support was provided to the National Committee for Refugees (CONARE), including two fully seconded staff and four partially dedicated UNHCR staff working at the CONARE Coordination to improve the fairness and efficiency of procedures. Capacity-building activities and additional technical support were delivered to documentation taskforces with Migration Police Officers and other key stakeholders.

UNHCR supported 59,393 asylum-seekers in filing their claims on the digital platform for asylum pre-documentation (SISCONARE) and renewing expired documentation, including tailored support to indigenous refugees. Additionally, UNHCR and its partners expanded individual registration, reaching over 63,000 individuals, playing a key role in the early identification of individuals with specific needs, enabling appropriate responses and referrals.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Forcibly displaced and stateless people have access to status determination through a strengthened asylum system in compliance with national legislation and international instruments.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,577.00	600.00	662.60
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 (2024)
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

UNHCR maintained its technical assistance to authorities to promote access to territory, registration, asylum and documentation at key border points where the highest influxes of refugees and others in need of international protection are recorded. Particularly in Pacaraima and Boa Vista, Roraima state (which accounted for 66% of Venezuelan entries), and Guarulhos International Airport, São Paulo state, the main gate for extracontinental refugees and migrants, including those using asylum claims as a transit

mechanism.

UNHCR expanded its monitoring and support to local border authorities and protection networks, including Assis Brasil in Acre, Oiapoque in Amapá, and Bonfim in Roraima, where a 31% increase, from the previous year, in Cuban arrivals was recorded. UNHCR also conducted monitoring visits at the borders with Uruguay, Paraguay, Guyana, and French Guyana, followed by exchanges with neighboring UNHCR operations to ensure coordination. Additionally, UNHCR reinforced support to the Advanced Posts for Humanized Assistance to Migrants (PAAHM) present at the airports of Guarulhos, Rio de Janeiro (Galeão), Manaus, and Belém ensuring protection-sensitive assistance and improved identification and referral procedures. These Posts received assistance through training, informative materials, data management, and support in establishing and updating identification and referral operational procedures vis-a-vis international transit zones.

In 2024, UNHCR also enhanced advocacy and technical support to the government focused on designing appropriate mechanisms for protection sensitive entry systems, as well as for accelerated and simplified refugee status determination procedures at airports to uphold key international safeguards and prevent refoulement . Important developments have been done in Guarulhos Airport where a working group composed by different stakeholders provide support and legal assistance for those unadmitted in the territory and also monitor the situation.

In addition, UNHCR maintained continuous technical support to the National Committee for Refugees (CONARE), including two fully seconded staff and four partially dedicated UNHCR staff working at the CONARE Coordination to continuously improve fairness and efficiency of procedures.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Forcibly displaced and stateless people, including the LGBTIQ+ community, have access to services, regardless of their sex, sexual orientation or gender identity, and receive timely and appropriate support to acts of gender-based violence; while authorities, UNHCR and civil society actors contribute to the prevention and risk mitigation of gender-based violence.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.25%	91.00%	27.25%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.00%	99.00%	97.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,287

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR and its partners significantly enhanced local protection networks' capacity to protect women and girls from violence by preventing revictimization and discrimination, maintaining confidentiality, and tailoring their approach to the unique needs of different refugee populations. This progress was driven by technical training and awareness-raising activities conducted in collaboration with UNFPA, co-lead of the R4V GBV sub-sector. A total of 795 public officials and humanitarian actors were trained, which is a 151% increase compared to 2023. This growth was largely due to UNHCR's involvement in the Rio Grande do Sul emergency, where a dedicated team assisted local authorities in addressing the needs of affected refugee populations. In line with these broader efforts to implement robust and culturally sensitive systems to provide support to survivors of violence, UNHCR and its funded partners also provided direct assistance to 2,020 refugees. Particularly, through community-based initiatives aimed at addressing the structural causes of violence against women and girls, such as power imbalances between men and women, disseminating information about rights and available services, and providing response services, including individual counselling and referrals to local protection networks.

UNHCR's efforts were particularly impactful in raising awareness among refugee communities about violence against women and girls, its root causes, and its effects. This was achieved through over 110 awareness-raising activities, reaching a wide audience across Brazil, including refugees, local authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, and academia. These interventions emphasized the structural causes of violence, such as power imbalances, and promoted men and boys' engagement in protecting women and girls from violence and solidarity among women and girls, including LGBTIQ+ individuals. Refugees gained knowledge about their rights, available services, and mechanisms to support survivors of violence and refer them to appropriate assistance enhancing their ability to seek protection and support. Moreover, targeted interventions addressed the unique challenges faced by Afghan and indigenous communities. For example, sensitization sessions with Afghan women and girls highlighted cultural factors perpetuating abuse, enabling UNHCR to train local networks with culturally sensitive approaches. Similarly, activities also targeted indigenous communities, working with men and boys in preventing violence against women and girls, fostering female autonomy, and improving access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and girls.

These initiatives have improved refugees' access to protection and support services, with growing engagement from the host community and progress in overcoming systemic barriers. Strengthened reporting mechanisms and capacity-building efforts have enhanced response actions, while community involvement continues to play a key role in fostering safer environments and expanding support networks.

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

Forcibly displaced and stateless people and host community groups are actively engaged in developing community protection, assistance and solutions, including in favour of peaceful coexistence.

Forcibly displaced and stateless people at heightened risk or with specific needs, including children, LGBTIQ+ people, persons with disabilities, elderly people, and others, have access to timely protection, assistance, and solutions.

Indigenous forcibly displaced and stateless people have access to culturally appropriate protection, assistance and solutions and participate in the development of differentiated policies.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Extensive	Extensive
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34.78%	37.00%	28.57%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	857
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,170
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73,681

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR advanced efforts to ensure forcibly displaced and stateless people actively shaped community protection, assistance, and solutions. A key milestone was refugee participation in the National Consultation on Migration, Asylum, and Statelessness (COMIGRAR), where thousands joined over 100 conferences across Brazil, contributing to the drafting of a National Policy on Migration, Asylum, and Statelessness. Refugees also engaged in public hearings of the Congress Commission on Migration and Asylum, local policy committees, UNHCR's Global NGO consultations, and Cartagena+40 debates. Through the R4V Indigenous Working Group, co-led by UNHCR and IOM, Venezuelan indigenous leaders participated in Brazil's largest indigenous political gathering, the Free Land Camp (Acampamento Terra Livre), fostering exchanges with Brazilian indigenous groups and strengthening grassroots movements. UNHCR also supported authorities in developing culturally sensitive interventions, leading Mato Grosso and Piauí states to identify public lands for donation to indigenous Venezuelans, with follow-up from FUNAI and the Public Defender's Office (DPU).

UNHCR expanded partnerships with 70 refugee-led organizations, providing grants to 40, including 14 women-led groups, to support documentation, protection case referrals, cultural mediation, and protecting women and girls from violence. During the Rio Grande do Sul floods, seven of these organizations played a critical role in emergency response, delivering life-saving information and services.

UNHCR ensured timely protection, assistance, and integration for individuals with heightened risks, including children, LGBTIQ+ people, persons with disabilities, and older refugees. In Roraima, 348 unaccompanied and separated children accessed documentation and child protection services through partnerships with UNICEF and DPU. Additionally, 2,029 elderly refugees received shelter and protection, while 531 vulnerable individuals—including women heads of households, persons with disabilities, and those with serious medical conditions—benefited from voluntary internal relocation, supported by UNHCR reception facilities.

In Amazonas, UNHCR assisted 40 unaccompanied and separated children in accessing documentation and child protection services through a dedicated taskforce. UNHCR continued to advocate for the

establishment of sustainable documentation flows for these vulnerable children, engaging with DPU at the national level.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Forcibly displaced and stateless people have access to cash assistance, in-kind assistance and/or public services.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.80%	8.00%	4.90%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.01%	100.00%	99.01%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
Others of Concern	496
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,882
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32,062

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR continued providing direct support to cover basic needs tailored to specific contexts. This included the distribution of core relief in the north and direct support to cover the survival needs of the most vulnerable. Direct assistance, regulated to prevent misuse, remains a cost-efficient response mechanism, ensuring displaced persons across Brazil can meet urgent needs while transitioning to national social programs and local integration—reducing reliance on negative coping strategies and secondary displacement.

It is worth noting that the cost of living in Brazil, especially in urban areas, remains a challenge. The minimum wage in 2024 was 1,412 BRL, while the minimum wage required to cover the needs of a family of four (Salário mínimo necessário) was 7,067.68 BRL. In parallel, for a family of four, the main national social program assisting the most vulnerable (Bolsa Família) provides around 870 BRL. Despite these gaps, access to national programs improved, with an 18.43% increase in Venezuelan registrations in CADÚnico and a 17.74% rise in Bolsa Família beneficiaries (219,000 by December 2024).

In Amazonas, UNHCR supported the Autonomy Strategy, a program designed to foster sustainable shelter exits and enhance families' socioeconomic independence. In 2024, 92 individuals across 4 partner shelters benefited, with 100% reporting that the project helped their household's autonomy process. However, the lengthy enrollment process (up to eight months) remains a barrier to timely access.

To bridge critical gaps in the early integration phase, UNHCR prioritized assistance to 2,551 households (7,378 individuals) across 17 states, including Rio Grande do Sul, where UNHCR contributed to the emergency response following the floods. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in 2024 showed that 97% of

assisted households reported improved living conditions, and 95% noted reduced stress levels. Most assistance was used to cover food, rent, and utilities, though families still reported unmet needs in these areas and in acquiring productive assets for income generation.

Additionally, UNHCR distributed relief items to over 106,000 individuals in Roraima, Amazonas, Acre, and São Paulo, providing essential support in emergency contexts. The response to unprecedented floods and landslides in Rio Grande do Sul was a key intervention, with UNHCR deploying 17 tons of relief items to assist 2.3 million displaced people.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Forcibly displaced and stateless people have access to adequate and timely shelter assistance.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.00%	85.00%	26.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.19%	72.00%	70.19%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32,613

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR continued to play a key role in Brazil's humanitarian response, addressing displacement crises, extreme weather disasters, while strengthening governmental capacities in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Site Planning. In close coordination with authorities, UNHCR ensured the application of international standards to enhance protection and assistance for vulnerable communities. As part of Operation Welcome, UNHCR transferred four shelters to the Federal Government while continuing to support two shelters and one transit centre, assisting over 78,000 individuals. Coordination with NGOs and authorities ensured adherence to CCCM, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), shelter, and environmental standards, alongside relief item distributions. In Amazonas, government shelters received donations to improve facilities, while in São Paulo, 110 Afghan refugees were temporarily sheltered through an UNHCR partner.

Extreme weather disasters posed additional challenges. In Roraima, heavy rains affected 4,000 individuals, prompting UNHCR to rehabilitate 75 Transitional Shelter Units and 27 Refugee Housing Units (RHUs). Due to environmental risks, the Janokoida Indigenous Shelter was relocated from Pacaraima to Boa Vista, where UNHCR provided technical support and installed three Rub Halls to accommodate 250 individuals. In Rio Grande do Sul, UNHCR deployed CCCM and shelter specialists, trained 299 local actors, supported the design of three Humanitarian Reception Centers, and donated 308 RHUs. To strengthen shelter management and build local capacity, UNHCR trained 1,897 focal points in CCCM and Site Planning across eight states. UNHCR also promoted sustainable and resilient communities by

establishing community gardens, improving WASH systems, and distributing 200 solar energy devices to minimize environmental impact. Additionally, UNHCR collaborated with the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), Brazil's national framework for social protection, which coordinates assistance services at all government levels. This collaboration focused on adapting the CCCM manual for refugees, migrants, and climate-displaced persons, ensuring continued improvements in shelter coordination and protection.

Moreover, in 2024 the Sustainability Centre in Roraima organized afforestation activities in Shelter Rondon 5, benefiting 50 families by improving the environment and teaching sustainability. It will also donate 60 seedlings (Oiti, Yellow Ipê, Purple Ipê) to Waraotuma and Tuaranoko Shelters to promote conservation. The Centre produced 3,800 seedlings in 2024, partnering to distribute them to shelters and indigenous communities, including 500 fruit seedlings to Bananal and Sorocaima. It also established three urban gardens—two in shelters and one in a mixed residential area—enhancing sustainability, community engagement, and social integration.

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

National and local policies and programmes facilitate socio-economic integration of forcibly displaced and stateless people.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
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			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.07%	87.00%	87.07%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17.75%	22.00%	17.75%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,256

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR and partners supported 13,256 refugees, forcibly displaced persons, and stateless people through employment, self-employment, and entrepreneurship initiatives, including 209 Indigenous individuals. Language acquisition was prioritized, benefiting 2,334 people with Portuguese courses, and 1,828 refugees received vocational training, including 122 Indigenous people.

Targeted programs empowered women and youth, including indigenous and LGBTQI+ women. The Strong Women and Empowering Refugee Women initiatives helped refugee women access professional courses and resources to enhance employment and entrepreneurship. The Strong Women project supported 148 women in Boa Vista and Manaus, increasing income from gastronomy for 86% of participants. The Empowering Refugee Women project trained 88 women, with 23% hired in the formal labour market. The Youth in Action project trained 89 displaced youth from Venezuela and Haiti, with 40% securing apprenticeship positions in the formal labour market.

The Companies with Refugees Forum, co-led by UNHCR and the UN Global Compact Network Brazil, expanded by 34% to 130 members. In 2024, the Forum hosted 21 events, including the 3rd In-Person Forum Meeting in São Paulo with 180 participants. Member companies employed over 12,000 refugees, while 1,631 individuals benefited from professional training. The Forum launched its Advisory Committee, engaged in the Cartagena+40 process, and the Global Refugee Forum. Its online platform attracted over 14,000 visitors, facilitated 600 job postings, and led to 95 hires. UNHCR is also collaborating with sustainable entrepreneurs to promote environmentally conscious business practices among members of the Refugiados Empreendedores Platform

Entrepreneurship remained a focus of integration efforts. The Refugee Entrepreneurs Platform grew to 169 active businesses, receiving over 11,000 visitors. UNHCR organized nine events and training sessions for over 530 refugee entrepreneurs. Microcredit initiatives with Banco do Povo and Banco Pérola disbursed BRL 1.5 million in loans to more than 500 entrepreneurs.

Collaborations with government entities enhanced refugees' access to education and livelihoods. UNHCR supported the SINE network in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, advocating for refugee inclusion in national action plans. Engagement with the Ministry of Human Rights ensured that refugee considerations were incorporated into the Business and Human Rights Plan.

Policy advocacy was strengthened through participation in the 2nd National Conference on Migration, Asylum, and Statelessness (COMIGRAR), contributing to the National Policy on Migration, Asylum, and Statelessness. At the G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro, UNHCR advanced the refugee agenda through two high-level panels. One, co-organized with IOM during the U20 Summit, focused on urban resilience in migration contexts. The second, at the G20 Social Summit, addressed hunger and poverty, leading to the inclusion of refugees in the Final Declaration and an invitation for UNHCR to join the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty.

Partnerships with international financial institutions supported financial and economic inclusion. In collaboration with IFC, UNHCR contributed to a study on financial inclusion for forcibly displaced persons and a housing project for refugees. Research with the World Bank examined the labor market integration of Venezuelan refugees. Partnerships with IADB and JICA expanded socio-economic inclusion efforts. In response to severe floods in Rio Grande do Sul, UNHCR supported seven refugee-led associations to promote socioeconomic integration for those impacted. The Sergio Vieira de Mello Academic Chairs (CSVM) initiative advanced academic inclusion through 45 universities, offering 1,500 places for refugees and migrants, along with over 11,000 legal, health, and Portuguese language services.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Resettlement and complementary pathways programmes are promoted and developed in Brazil as a receiving country.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0	0

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR, together with key stakeholders, advocated for the continuation of Brazil's humanitarian visa (HV) policy, which supports the entry of refugees and individuals in need of international protection into the country. As a result, 2,286 individuals, including Afghans, Ukrainians, Haitians, and Syrians, were granted humanitarian visas to enter Brazil, seek asylum, or apply for temporary residency permits. The ordinances for the humanitarian visas for these populations were extended until December 2025, with updated criteria and procedural adjustments.

UNHCR also worked closely with the Federal Government to reactivate the Brazilian resettlement program and establish a pilot on community sponsorship, in alignment with global protection standards and pledges made under the 2019 and 2023 Global Refugee Forums, which includes a pledge made along MERCOSUR members. UNHCR's technical support enabled the Brazilian Government to launch a public call to accredit civil society organizations as community sponsors for Afghan refugees. As of February 2025, nine organizations have submitted proposals, collectively offering over 1,200 vacancies for 2025. UNHCR Brazil also worked alongside HQ, RBAC and the operation in Iran to finalize the guidelines which will regulate the identification and referral by UNHCR of Afghans in need of international protection in Iran to the new community sponsorship program.

In 2024, the Brazilian government issued 11,300 family reunification (FR) visas across 180 nationalities with Haitians comprising over 50% (5,779) of the recipients. While this represents significant progress, demands for family reunification remain unmet. To address this, UNHCR conducted participatory assessments with Haitian communities to identify needs and challenges. This, along with feedback from civil society organizations and authorities involved in the process, informed the development of UNHCR Brazil's first family reunification strategy, which will be finalized in 2025.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education, the 'Academic Solidarity Emergency Program' reached its first year of implementation. Under the Program, 34 refugee scholars were selected to work as visiting professors in Brazilian Higher Education Institutions, including a substantial State-funded scholarship, of which at least 5 arrived in Brazil from other host countries. In this sense, the initiative provided a form of educational and labor pathway to benefit refugees and others in need of international protection. UNHCR contributed by supporting the Government of Brazil with revision of documentation criteria, training of participant universities, identification of candidates and visa procedures.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Voluntary internal relocation is available to a higher and more diverse number of forcibly displaced and stateless people in coordination with authorities and civil society organizations.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.10%	28.00%	15.10%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.58%	68.00%	51.58%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
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

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,275
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Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, a total of 21,802 refugees and migrants were relocated through the internal voluntary relocation program of Operation Welcome, marking a 29% decrease compared to 2023 (30,749). The emergency in Rio Grande do Sul impacted the relocation program as the devastating floods in the region led to a drastic reduction in flights. Rio Grande do Sul has been one of the largest destinations for relocated Venezuelans since 2018. This program aims to transfer refugees and migrants affected by the Venezuela crisis from the state of Roraima to other parts of Brazil, where integration prospects are better and pressure on border communities can be alleviated.

UNHCR played a key role in supporting the Institutional modality of the program, which allows eligible individuals to transfer from shelters in Boa Vista to integration centers in other states. This modality resulted in 540 individuals welcomed into reception and integration centers managed by civil society partner SOS Children's Village. Of these, 276 were newly relocated in 2024. Notably, 30% of these families had at least one protection-specific need, and 66% of households were headed by women who were the sole income earners. A total of 516 individuals exited the shelters, 58% of whom were children (300) and 42% adults (216). Among the older population (16 years and above), 103 individuals found employment after leaving the shelters, including 19 young people aged 16-17 and 30 adult women. Furthermore, 218 individuals accessed Portuguese language courses, and 53 engaged in professional training programs.

In addition to relocation and integration, UNHCR supported the relocated individuals in accessing employment opportunities. A total of 1,121 people in vulnerable situations received direct assistance to meet their basic needs upon arrival in their destination cities, maintaining a steady level of assistance compared to 2023. Thanks to UNHCR's successful advocacy with private sector to offer job vacancies for refugees, 60% of those supported with material assistance in the employment-based modality exited shelters in Boa Vista, with 92% (256) being families, averaging 3.7 persons per household.

This collaborative effort involved strong coordination between UNHCR, authorities, and civil society organizations, contributing to improved integration opportunities for refugees throughout Brazil.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

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			
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

Other Core Output Indicators

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	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,672
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,574

10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	620
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2024, UNHCR made significant strides in implementing its Policy on Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD), ensuring the inclusion of diverse forcibly displaced populations in programming. Women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous communities, and individuals with diverse Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Expression, and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC) participated in assessments, capacity-building, livelihood projects, protection programs, and shelter management. In the participatory assessment, 53% of the population consulted were women, 38% indigenous, 16% youth, 20% older persons, and 3% persons with disabilities.

Of the 40 refugee-led organizations (RLOs) working with UNHCR in 2024, 47.5% were Venezuelan, 20% Haitian, 12.5% Indigenous, and 10% African, highlighting diverse representation. However, challenges remain in fully including vulnerable groups, especially those in transit or facing digital barriers, which hinder access to online activities and essential services.

UNHCR took steps to promote women and girl's empowerment, equality and inclusivity for all people by organizing informative sessions on societal expectations and stereotypes towards women and girls within both refugees and host communities. Female refugees were targeted through income-generating projects such as "Empowering Refugee Women" and "Strong Women," which benefited 197 women. Moreover, UNHCR partnered with a national women's rights organization and the National Secretary for the Rights of LGBTQIA+ persons to expand the mapping of protection networks relevant to this population in eight additional Brazilian states. UNHCR focused on empowering women and girls and promoting equality and inclusivity for all people of all SOGIESC. Initiatives such as "Empowering Refugee Women" and "Strong Women" benefited 197 women with informative sessions on empowerment. Additionally, UNHCR partnered with national women's rights organizations and the National Secretary for LGBTQIA+ Rights to expand protection networks in eight Brazilian states.

To ensure transparency, UNHCR distributed Communication with Communities (CwC) materials, reaching over 600,000 users in nine languages. Two-way communication tools like email, WhatsApp, protection hotlines, and the Chama Chatbot allowed displaced individuals to ask questions, provide feedback, and resolve complaints, engaging at least 1,000 people.

Section 3: Resources

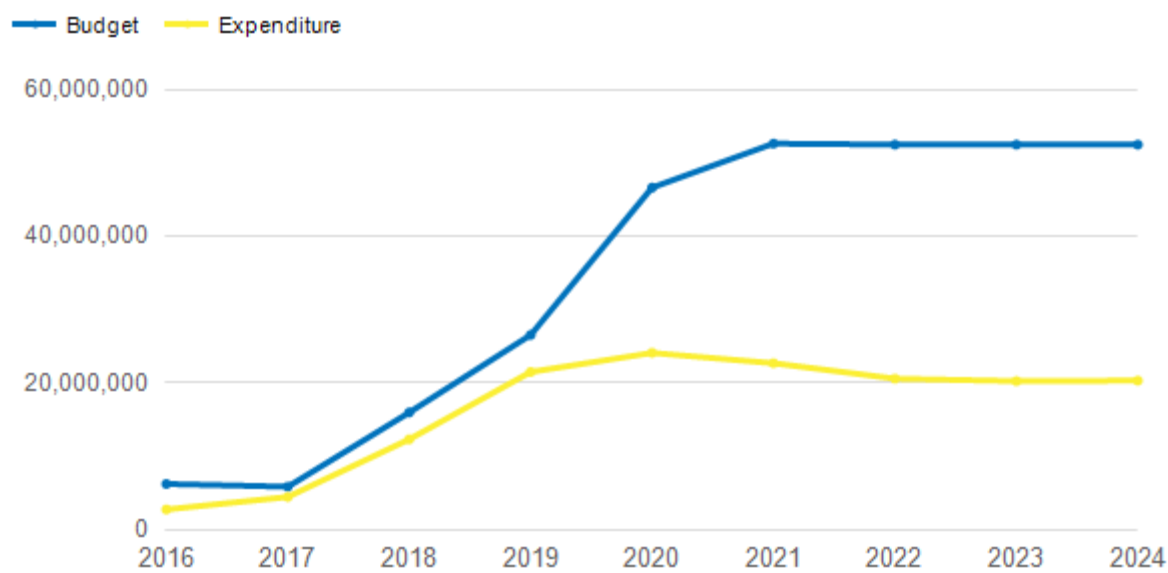
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

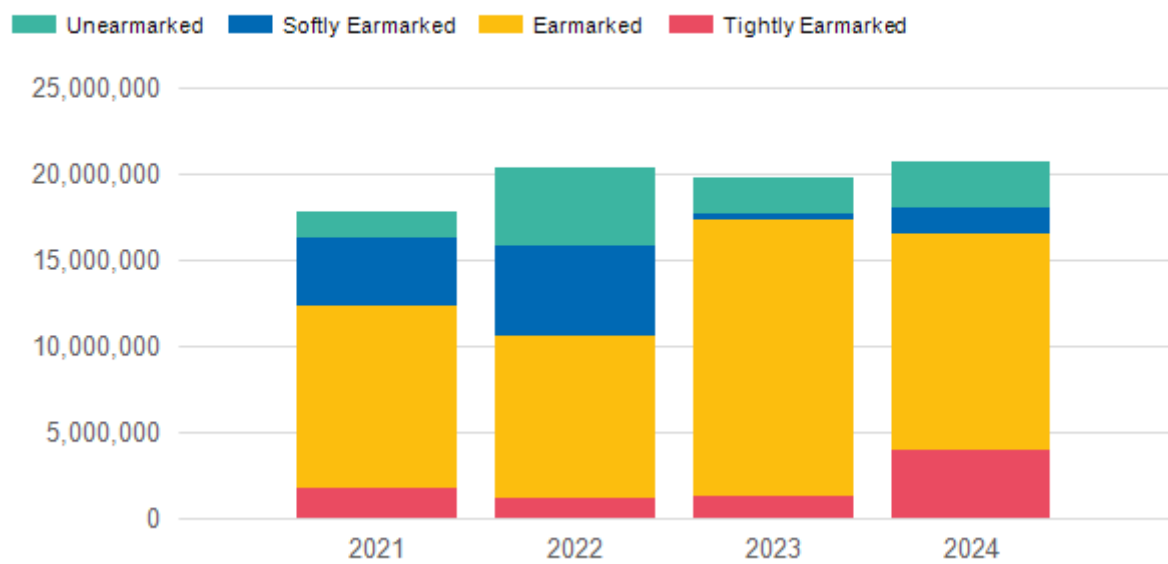
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	7,677,650	4,531,053	59.02%	4,531,053	100.00%
IA2: Assist	21,828,638	8,369,601	38.34%	8,369,601	100.00%
IA3: Empower	12,574,862	3,514,253	27.95%	3,514,253	100.00%
IA4: Solve	10,392,189	3,909,676	37.62%	3,909,676	100.00%
All Impact Areas		1,482,733			
Total	52,473,339	21,807,317	41.56%	20,324,583	93.20%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	3,847,331	2,524,051	65.61%	2,524,051	100.00%
OA2: Status	3,830,320	2,007,001	52.40%	2,007,001	100.00%
OA4: GBV	1,768,786	885,985	50.09%	885,985	100.00%
OA7: Community	10,806,076	2,628,269	24.32%	2,628,269	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	13,833,020	5,487,919	39.67%	5,487,919	100.00%
OA9: Housing	7,995,618	2,881,682	36.04%	2,881,682	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	7,261,680	2,365,202	32.57%	2,365,202	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	915,507	444,731	48.58%	444,731	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	2,215,001	1,099,743	49.65%	1,099,743	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		1,482,733			
Total	52,473,339	21,807,317	41.56%	20,324,583	93.20%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2024, UNHCR’s operational presence in Brazil expanded significantly, particularly in response to the devastating floods in Rio Grande do Sul in April, which affected more than 2.3 million people. Following the Government of Brazil’s request for assistance, UNHCR declared a Level 1 emergency and swiftly mobilized emergency relief items, personnel, and implementation capacity, including partner support. This strengthen UNHCR’s presence and visibility in the region.

The donor response and the availability of Flexible Funds were crucial in enabling UNHCR to plan and manage resources efficiently, ensuring timely support to those affected by the disaster, helping to save lives

and restore dignity.

Beyond the emergency response, UNHCR continued to provide critical gap-filling assistance, supporting government-led interventions. Significant progress was made in stabilizing the displaced population, particularly through the voluntary internal relocation program, self-reliance initiatives and local integration support. Additionally, UNHCR increased collaboration with a wider range of stakeholders, including developmental actors, local and federal authorities, and private service providers, to share the responsibilities of providing assistance.

Resource prioritization in 2024 was primarily guided by the need to maintain operational presence and ensure effective protection efforts, while addressing urgent needs across key sectors such as child protection, prevention of violence against women and girls, risk mitigation, and emergency response. These priorities were shaped by the operational context, which emphasized the protection of vulnerable populations and the efficient management of personnel.

Geographically, resource allocation focused on expanding coverage to meet the growing demands of displaced populations. In the south, the emergency response in Rio Grande do Sul required a sustained presence, which led to the establishment of a new Field Office Unit in Porto Alegre, supervised by the São Paulo office. In the north, support to Field Offices in Manaus and Belém was enhanced, with further support provided by the Sub-Office in Boa Vista, which also oversees the Field Unit in Pacaraima.

However, these expansions put considerable strain on available resources, as the operation faced challenges related to understaffing and limited resources. To overcome these constraints, a strategic approach was adopted to optimize staffing and administrative costs. This involved conducting staffing reviews, reallocating resources based on emerging priorities and exploring flexible work arrangements to maximize efficiency while ensuring UNHCR's mandate was fulfilled.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In addressing the operational needs, a key lesson learned was the importance of enhanced coordination with additional municipalities, especially in states like Amazonas, which are not traditionally part of the relocation scheme under Operation Welcome. This collaboration is crucial to strengthen the relocation strategy and integration efforts. The complementary role of municipalities is particularly important in SOS Children's Village' locations, where a more effective shelter exit strategy is necessary, as well as in employment-based relocation cities, where access to services must be improved. Moving forward, the sustainability of the Forum Companies with Refugees will be a priority, with a focus on fostering its growth to ensure long-term success and deeper engagement of companies with refugees, UNHCR values, and initiatives.

An important lesson emerged from UNHCR's response to the floods in Rio Grande do Sul, highlighting the complexities of addressing emergency situation due to natural disasters. The response underscored the challenges posed by constrained local capabilities and the often-overlooked vulnerabilities of refugees during such crises. In emergency scenarios, refugees frequently face heightened risks due to their limited visibility and exclusion from national recovery and social protection programs. These challenges emphasize the need for enhanced coordination with local authorities and partners to ensure that refugees are systematically included in emergency response and recovery efforts, thereby strengthening the overall resilience of affected communities.

Over the past two years, UNHCR distributed two types of grants to Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs): larger grants for well-established groups with proven capacity, and smaller grants to emerging community organizations. While this model helped strengthen community structures and extended outreach to over 120 RLOs, it has proven less viable in 2024 due to changes in the partnership framework. As a result, the operation will now concentrate on fewer, more impactful partnerships with organizations whose work can be better monitored, optimizing resource allocation and achieving stronger results.

These lessons will be instrumental in refining the multi-year strategy for the upcoming year, ensuring a more focused approach that enhances coordination, prioritization, and partnerships for greater impact.



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