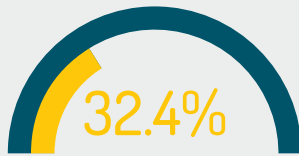


SOUTHERN CONE



PEOPLE
IN NEED

284.0 K



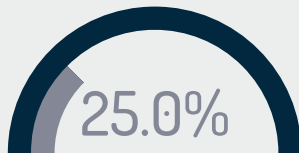
PEOPLE
TARGETED

131.5 K



PEOPLE
REACHED

42.6 K



TOTAL
REQUIREMENTS

\$ 46.70 M



BUDGET
RECEIVED*

\$ 11.69 M



UNMET*

\$ 35.02 M



REPORTING
PARTNERS

8



IMPLEMENTING
PARTNERS**

24



DONORS

9

POPULATION TARGETED AND REACHED, FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT AND FUNDING

| SECTOR | PEOPLE IN NEED | PEOPLE TARGETED | % | TOTAL REQUIREMENTS | BUDGET RECEIVED* | % |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| EDUCATION | 4.4 K | 248 | 5.6% | \$ 840.8 K | \$ 159.1 K | 18.9% |
| FOOD SECURITY | 29.7 K | 5.2 K | 17.6% | \$ 2.08 M | \$ 273.0 K | 13.1% |
| HEALTH | 11.6 K | 5.4 K | 46.8% | \$ 2.07 M | \$ 1.77 M | 85.6% |
| HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION | 4.0 K | 499 | 12.4% | \$ 818.0 K | \$ 178.8 K | 21.9% |
| INTEGRATION | 111.0 K | 2.4 K | 2.1% | \$ 13.15 M | \$ 591.7 K | 4.5% |
| NUTRITION | 4.4 K | 185 | 4.2% | \$ 153.0 K | - | - |
| PROTECTION | 34.1 K | 16.3 K | 47.8% | \$ 9.35 M | \$ 1.02 M | 10.9% |
| CHILD PROTECTION | 1.6 K | 5.2 K | 334.9% | \$ 1.96 M | - | - |
| GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GVB) | 1.2 K | 1.2 K | 94.9% | \$ 812.9 K | \$ 7.6 K | 0.9% |
| HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING | 290 | 4 | 1.4% | \$ 693.5 K | \$ 50.6 K | 7.3% |
| SHELTER | 18.9 K | 9.5 K | 50.4% | \$ 6.05 M | \$ 359.8 K | 5.9% |
| WASH | 16.4 K | 2.7 K | 16.5% | \$ 978.0 K | \$ 68.4 K | 7.0% |
| MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE (MPC) | 18.7 K | 4.3 K | 23.2% | \$ 4.66 M | \$ 878.8 K | 18.9% |

* Funding information as reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This may not accurately represent all funds actually attributed to each sector or country of the RMRP response, as unearmarked funds from donors may not be reported to FTS with a sector or country designation at the time of receipt by RMRP partners. More information about the RMRP 2022 funding [here](#).

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

SOUTHERN CONE

SITUATION

In 2022, the sub-region experienced high inflation rates as a consequence of both internal and external factors (including the slow-down of the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and [the impact of the war in Ukraine](#)), resulting in increases particularly in the prices of food and other essential goods and services. In Argentina, the [consumer price index](#) registered an annual increase of 94.8 per cent, the highest in the last thirty years. The increase in labour informality, stagnation or loss of real wages, and growing social demands have deteriorated socio-economic integration prospects for refugees and migrants from Venezuela, impeded their self-reliance and aggravated the conditions of the most vulnerable, particularly those who recently arrived in the countries of the sub-region.

Despite the relaxation of COVID-19-related entry requirements in the sub-region, a significant number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela continued to resort to irregular movements, due to lack of documentation or lack of knowledge of entry requirements, exposing themselves to adverse climatic and geographical conditions and serious safety risks. Onward movements between countries in the sub-region increased, particularly from Bolivia and Paraguay to Argentina, Uruguay and Chile; from Chile to Bolivia; and from Argentina to Uruguay and Chile. Transit movements via irregular border crossings continued, particularly along the Bolivian border with Chile, despite the adoption of Chile's new Migration Law in February 2022. This led to the application of stricter procedures for admission at the Chilean border and introduced a procedure known as *reconducción* or "[redirection](#)" of refugees and migrants entering Chile through irregular crossings, through which they were sent back to Bolivia and Peru (although the procedure was not consistently [applied to Venezuelans](#) throughout the year). Due to their frequent lack of documentation, refugee and migrant children from Venezuela also faced difficulties entering Argentina and Bolivia.

While the politicization of refugees and migrants from Venezuela remained an issue across the region, several Southern Cone countries enacted new asylum and migration policies with positive effects. [In Bolivia, for example, 1,698 Venezuelans benefitted from a migratory amnesty regime \(Supreme Decree 4576/2021\)](#) which allowed them to access 2-year stay permits. In Paraguay, the government recognized 908 Venezuelans as refugees.

RESPONSE

In 2022, R4V partners reached 42,574 people in the Southern Cone sub-region with multi-sectoral services, representing 32.4 per cent of the target population. Sectors that reached the greatest numbers of refugees, migrants and members of host communities with assistance included Protection (16,311 people reached), Shelter (9,509), Health (5,450), Food Security (5,225) and Child Protection (5,201). Prioritized interventions included support for the protection and integration of refugees

and migrants, as well as humanitarian actions to meet basic needs, particularly at the borders and for the in-transit population in Bolivia.

Activities of the **Protection Sector** and its Sub-Sectors for GBV, Child Protection and Human Trafficking and Smuggling – which reached a total of 47.8 per cent of the target population for general protection assistance, 95 per cent of the target population with GBV assistance, and 335 per cent of the target population for child protection assistance – focused on facilitating access to the territories as well as promoting regularization or access to international protection and documentation, strengthening border monitoring networks, providing information about protection-related issues and direct legal assistance and counselling to refugees and migrants from Venezuela. R4V partners provided capacity-building to actors participating in the response to reinforce a protection and human-rights based approach while integrating the dimensions of gender, age and diversity in their work.

In 2022, the **Integration Sector** reached a total of 2,362 people, and focused mainly on self-employment initiatives, awareness-raising campaigns on labour rights, advocacy with government actors, and financial inclusion actions. R4V partners also prioritized social cohesion activities, such as antixenophobia campaigns. In partnership with the Education Sector, the Integration Sector advocated for recognition and validation of academic degrees and to certify labour skills and competencies with public education facilities, universities, and unions.

Health Sector partners strengthened the capacities of primary care and mental health local service providers in the four countries through training courses, individual and group supervision of professional practice, and workshops for exchange and institutional support for professionals.

Education Sector partners conducted capacity-building activities with teachers and members of the educational community, with a focus on adopting intercultural approaches to promote integration and encourage school retention strategies for refugee and migrant children and adolescents from Venezuela in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

To address continued gaps in access to adequate temporary accommodations and housing, the **Shelter Sector** provided more than 9,500 people with targeted temporary accommodation solutions in the four countries, mainly through Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPC) (CVA). Shelter interventions also worked to strengthen capacities in collective accommodation management and address related issues such as the environment, GBV and PSEA.

CVA was the most recurrent modality used to assist refugees and migrants meet basic needs such as food, accommodation and WASH items. Scarce access to food also necessitated delivering food assistance through food baskets, particularly for refugees and migrants in border areas, in addition to the use of CVA.

In Bolivia, particularly for refugees and migrants in-transit to Chile and Argentina, R4V partners focused on the provision of drinking water, food, temporary shelter, basic health care services and safe transportation, together with information on safe routes, country entry requirements and procedures on asylum or migratory residency.

LESSONS LEARNED

In 2022, the Southern Cone sub-region continued to experience changes in the patterns and diversification of Venezuelan arrivals to and onward movements in between the countries. Despite the reopening of land borders by the end of 2021, irregular movement continued in 2022. This posed challenges for partners to respond to more vulnerable refugees and migrants from Venezuela and required more immediate and comprehensive assistance.

One of the strategic objectives for R4V partners in the sub-region in 2023 is to strengthen ties with the private sector, to achieve more effective advocacy regarding the social and labour inclusion of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, as well as with other key actors in the public sector for the recognition of professional qualifications. Partners will strengthen strategies to combat discrimination and xenophobia, and foster social cohesion with local communities, especially in border areas. In 2023, the sub-region will carry out awareness campaigns with a gender focus, to strengthen cohesion, advocate with state institutions for access to rights and with the private sector to generate formal employment opportunities, and conduct technical training in entrepreneurship, among other activities.

The Southern Cone received 25 per cent of funds requested under the RMRP 2022, leading to operational challenges and impacting the overall implementation of the response.