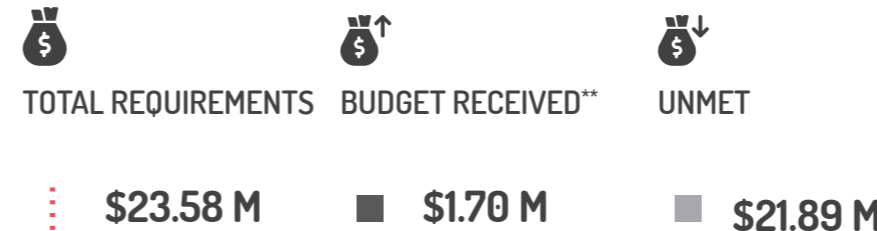
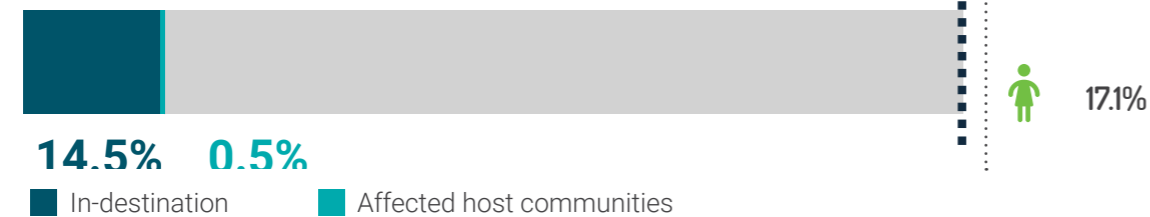


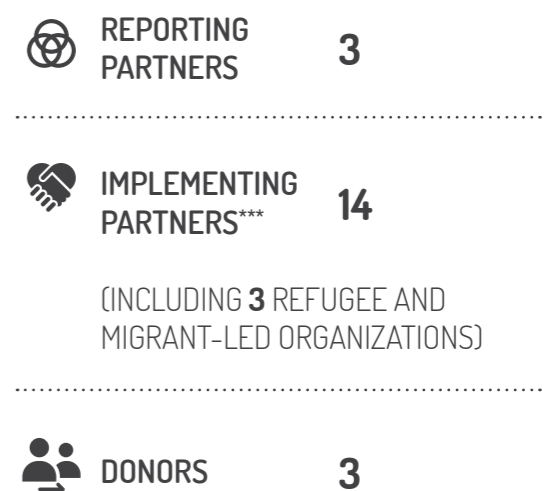
ARGENTINA



PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REACHED BY POPULATION TYPES



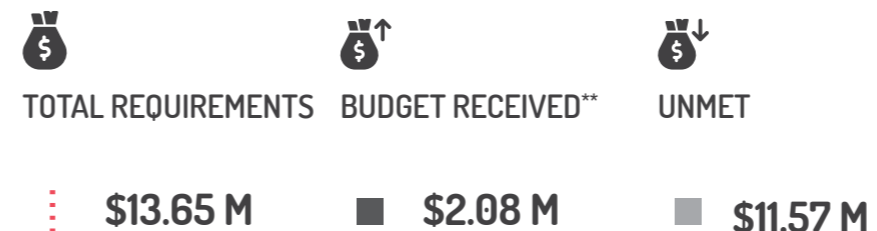
PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET RECEIVED



BOLIVIA



PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REACHED BY POPULATION TYPES



PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET RECEIVED

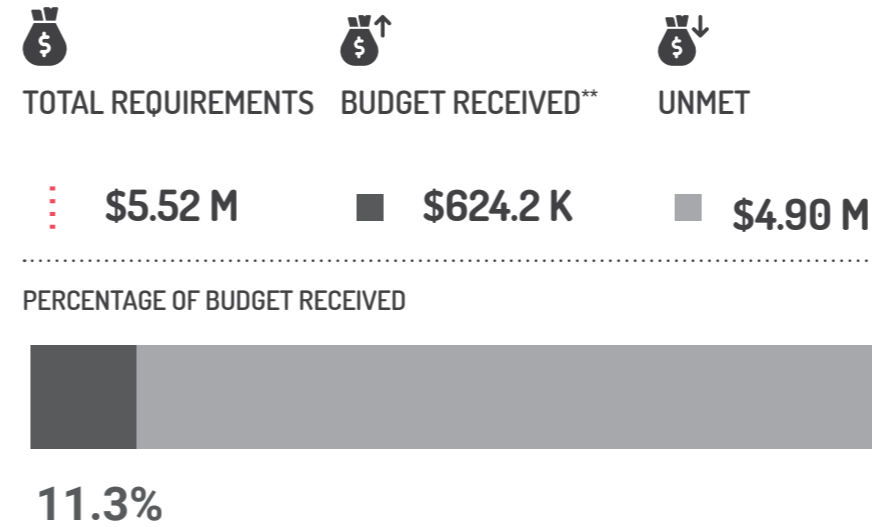
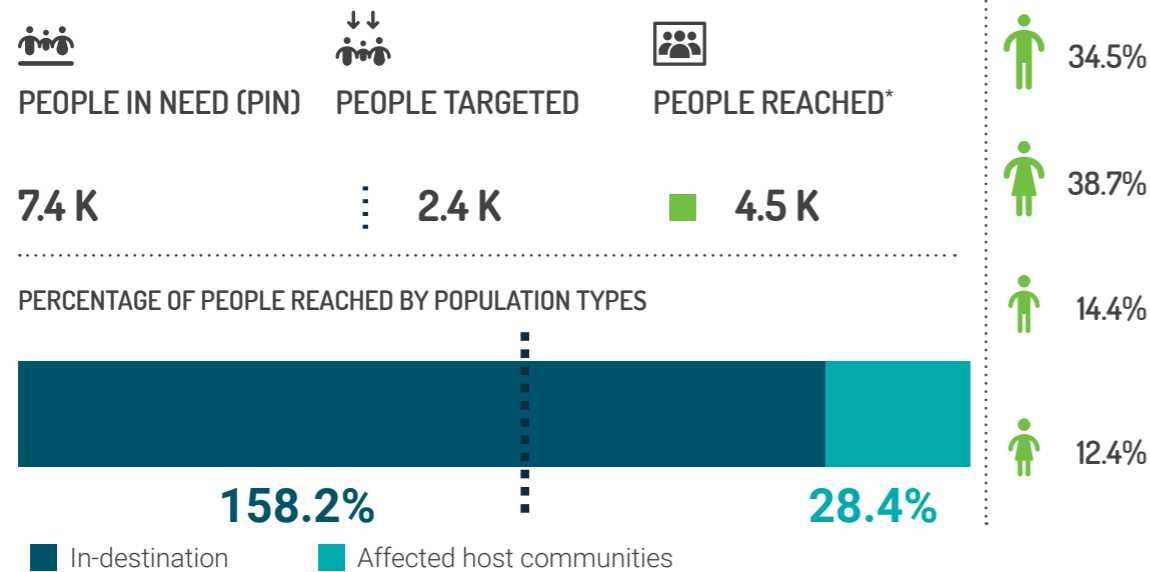


* Assistance under the RMRP was provided to refugees and migrants in-transit in all countries in the subregion. Given that these populations by their very nature pass through multiple countries, they may be assisted in more than one country. This would mean that the subregional total for in-transit people reached with assistance would include significant duplications. In order to avoid such duplications, information for the in-transit population assisted is included at the country levels and should be referred to distinctly from the in-destination population (as is also done for the corresponding PINs and targets).

** Funding information as reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as of 1 April 2024. This data is based on partners' voluntary reporting of contributions and may not accurately represent all funds attributed to the RMRP response. Unearmarked funds from donors may also not be reported to FTS with a sector or country designation at the time of receipt by RMRP partners.
Funds reported for activities implemented under common services or reported for various activities falling under multiple sectors (not disaggregated) are not reflected in the above infographic. For more information about the funding of the RMRP please refer to this [link](#).

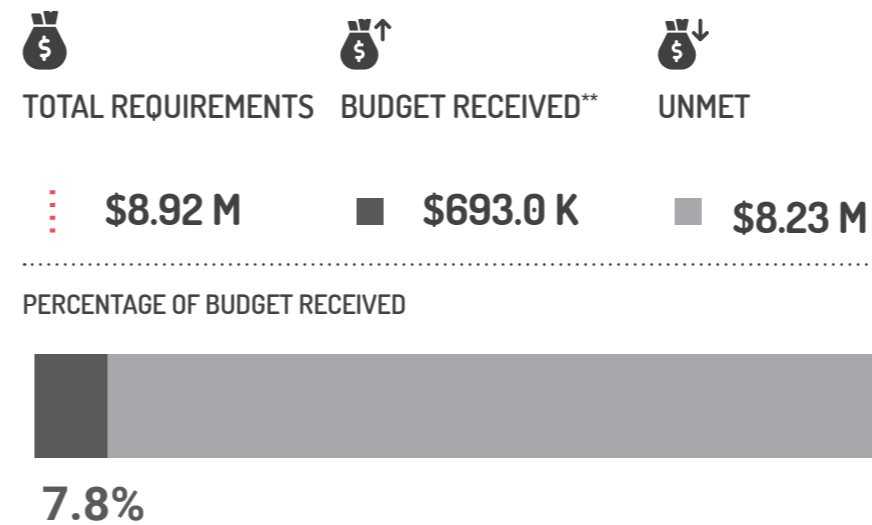
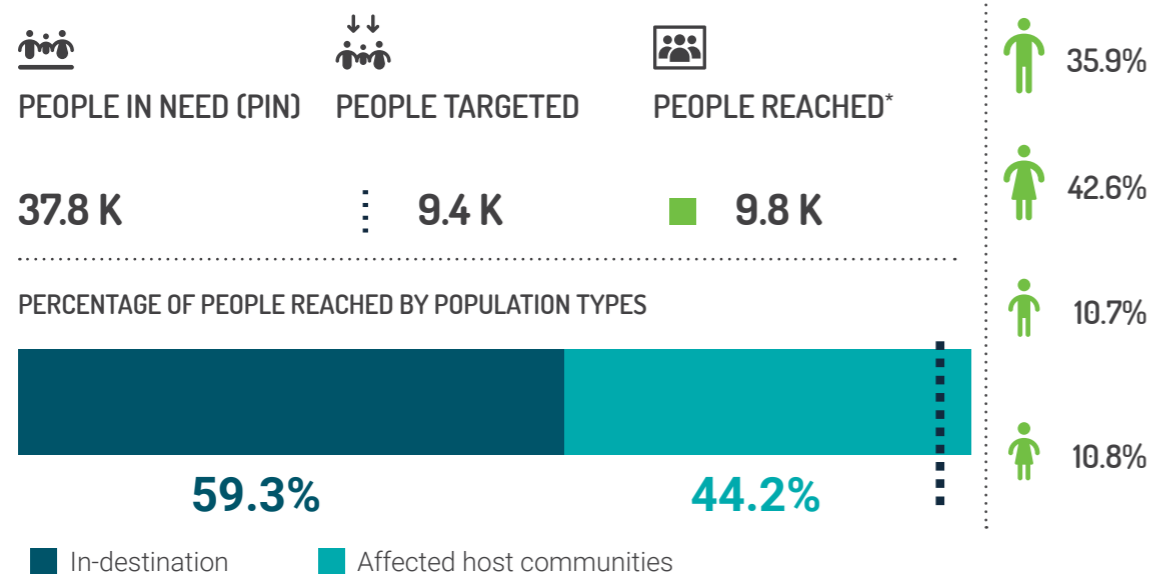
*** This includes RMRP appealing partners that are also implementing activities, as well as implementing partners that are not appealing partners. For this reason, it is recommended to quote partner figures separately and not sum the number of partners, as this would double-count implementing partners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

PARAGUAY



	REPORTING PARTNERS	2
	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS***	2
	DONORS	1

URUGUAY



	REPORTING PARTNERS	3
	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS***	5
	DONORS	1

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SOUTHERN CONE

	□	↓ ↓	■	👤*	%	□	💰**	■	💰↑	%
📖 EDUCATION		5.2 K		2.8 K	55.2%		\$1.13 M		\$379.8 K	33.6%
🌾 FOOD SECURITY		34.0 K		13.0 K	38.2%		\$1.57 M		\$480.0 K	30.5%
💊 HEALTH		20.4 K		4.5 K	22.0%		\$1.77 M		\$388.3 K	22.0%
🚌 HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION		7.5 K		448	5.9%		\$975.3 K		\$77.9 K	8.0%
🔄 INTEGRATION		92.5 K		6.9 K	7.5%		\$14.15 M		\$1.07 M	7.5%
👤 NUTRITION		5.9 K		354	6.0%		\$267.1 K		\$0.0	0.0%
🙋 PROTECTION		28.7 K		15.0 K	52.2%		\$8.68 M		\$650.6 K	7.5%
👶 CHILD PROTECTION		2.7 K		1.3 K	50.2%		\$1.43 M		\$336.8 K	23.5%
👤 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)		11.0 K		252	2.3%		\$2.02 M		\$32.0 K	1.6%
👤 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING		46		0	0.0%		\$938.2 K		\$13.4 K	1.4%
🏠 SHELTER		35.2 K		14.5 K	41.0%		\$7.77 M		\$597.4 K	7.7%
🚰 WASH		19.2 K		6.9 K	35.9%		\$1.19 M		\$318.6 K	26.8%
📷 MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE (MPC)		25.0 K		6.6 K	26.5%		\$4.77 M		\$157.3 K	3.3%

- ↓ ↓ 👤 People targeted
- 👤 People reached
- 💰 Total requirements
- 💰↑ Budget received

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Situation

In 2023, the sub-region witnessed two parallel, but markedly different dynamics concerning the situation of refugees and migrants. Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay primarily served as destination countries, with refugees and migrants focusing on their socio-economic integration and settling in longer-term housing. Bolivia, on the other hand, continues to serve primarily as a transit country, with refugees and migrants passing for brief periods *en route* to other destinations either southward or northward. This transit is often marked by acute humanitarian and protection needs.

Throughout 2023 the governments of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay largely maintained a favourable protection environment and relatively open pathways to access territories, resulting in low levels of irregularity of refugees and migrants. Supportive integration policies in Uruguay translated into the country's increased attractiveness for refugees and migrants and a sustained growth of the refugee and migrant population (+42.9% in comparison to end-2022). Amidst an ongoing challenging political-socio-economic context, Argentina experienced extraordinarily high inflation (reaching 254% interannually) and corresponding increases in the costs of basic goods and services.

Coupled with an increase in labour informality and a stagnation of wages that also deeply affected Argentine citizens, integration prospects of refugees and migrants were impacted, especially among those in most vulnerable conditions (e.g. women-headed households, elderly, etc.). By December 2023, a new government took office in Argentina, which implemented new migratory measures, the impact of which will be observed in 2024. This included the requisite for MERCOSUR nationals to have a visa issued prior to entering the country to study and/or work, instead of the previous modality that allowed obtaining the residence permit after entering the country.

In Bolivia, where obstacles to regularization or access to asylum persist, as well as difficulties to access basic services and reduced opportunities to obtain a stable income in a highly informal labour market, the protection environment for refugees and migrants showed no notable improvement, despite support efforts of R4V partners.

As a result of prohibitive visa requirements and difficulties to access asylum, approximately [57%](#) of refugees and migrants remain in an irregular situation in Bolivia, exposing them to exploitation and abuse by the growing network of organized criminal gangs. As highlighted in the [RMNA](#), healthcare has been reported as inadequate and expensive, and access to education remains limited despite advances of the Ministry of Education to promote a more inclusive normative framework for refugee and migrant children (Ministry of Education Resolution 1123/2023). In addition, levels of xenophobia and discrimination towards refugees and migrants also rose in 2023.

Onward and transit movements between countries in the sub-region were observed predominantly via Bolivia and its neighbouring countries; and from Argentina to Uruguay and Chile – largely within a broader regional context of increasing northward movements, often owed to refugees and migrants unable to integrate in host communities in countries of the Southern Cone.

Response

In 2023, R4V partners reached 55,300 people across the Southern Cone with various types of assistance under the RMRP, accounting for almost 30% of the target population. In line with identified needs in the RMNA 2022, the response prioritized interventions aimed at safeguarding protection and fostering effective integration. Additionally, efforts were dedicated to providing urgent humanitarian interventions, with a particular emphasis on border points and the growing in-transit population in Bolivia.

Protection partners reached 15K refugees, migrants and affected host community members with protection-related assistance; more than half of the target population in the sub-region. Partners focused on advocating for and supporting access to territories, regularization initiatives and access to international protection and documentation. Partners strengthened monitoring of refugee and migrant movements, particularly at border crossing points in Bolivia, disseminated crucial information on protection-related matters, and offered legal assistance and counselling to refugees and migrants. Additionally, partners

continued to provide capacity-building sessions for response actors, including R4V partners and government officials, to strengthen the protection and human rights-based approach, integrating considerations of gender, age, and diversity.

The Integration Sector reached 6.9K refugees, migrants, and host communities with services, which were focused on strengthening capacities of refugees and migrants for self-employment, awareness raising campaigns on labour rights, as well as advocacy with government actors and financial inclusion strategies. In Argentina, towards the end of 2023 and considering the economic crisis, sector partners prioritized support to entrepreneurial opportunities with more immediate job prospects, including provision of seed capital and participation in commercial fairs. In response to increasing levels of discrimination against refugees and migrants in the sub-region (in Argentina, perceptions of discrimination against Venezuelan refugees and migrants increased from 15% to 35% between 2020 and 2023, according to [Encuesta Nacional Migrante de Argentina](#) 2023), R4V partners implemented various social cohesion activities, such as [anti-xenophobia campaigns](#).

Jointly with Venezuelan professional associations in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, the Integration Sector also advocated for the recognition and validation of academic degrees and the certification of labour skills and competencies by public education facilities, universities, and unions.

In the Health Sector, partners made progress in health insurance coverage in Uruguay and Bolivia through joint advocacy with the national and local health authorities for the recognition of temporary documents and direct assistance for enrolment.

Education Sector partners conducted capacity building activities with teachers and members of the educational community, with a focus on adopting an intercultural approach to promote integration and encourage school retention for refugee and migrant children in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. In Bolivia, R4V Education Sector partners established a working group with the Ministry of Education to promote the inclusion of children in the education system. Through this joint advocacy mechanism, it was made possible in November to revoke a resolution that had established the need to have documentation from the country of origin as a requisite for enrolment. Instead, a new resolution will come into effect in 2024 allowing the registration of foreign children using either a birth certificate or

documents issued by another receiving state. In the absence of these, a sworn statement from a responsible adult suffices. Education partners expect these measures to reduce the disparity of criteria and arbitrariness in school admissions which was observed as an emerging need attributed to the increasing number of individuals with a desire to settle in the country and misinformation among school officials.

Given the persistent gaps in accessing adequate accommodation and housing, the Shelter Sector prioritized temporary/mid-term accommodation solutions across the four countries, reaching 14,500 refugees and migrants. Shelter support was primarily delivered through cash and voucher assistance (CVA). This modality was frequently used to also address other basic needs such as food security and WASH items.

Lessons Learned

Limited funding across the sub-region posed a significant challenge for R4V partners (the sub-region only received 9.6% of funds requested under the RMRP 2023), hindering their ability to effectively implement medium/long-term integration programming, especially in Argentina. One key challenge identified by partners was the lack of a strong partnership with the private sector, which would support more impactful advocacy for the social and labour inclusion of refugees and migrants.

After years of large-scale movements of refugees and migrants in the region, as well as related establishment of various temporary documentation and regularization schemes, there continues to be a challenge with recognition of the validity of these documents amongst local authorities in the Southern Cone. Platform partners will prioritize awareness raising to ensure local authorities recognize these documents and refugees and migrants are able to access essential services.

In 2023, the Southern Cone Sub-regional Platform saw a positive increase in partner involvement in exchange forums and workshops for the joint needs assessment (JNA), with 70 partners participating. In 2024, the Platform will extend JNA workshops to all four countries of the sub-region to allow for a more comprehensive analysis of the situation. Furthermore, in 2023, the Platform fully established sectors in the sub-region, placing qualified organizations, including UN, NGO, and CSOs, in leadership roles in their areas of expertise.