

Southern Cone



REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS
IN THE SUBREGION
235,000



PEOPLE REACHED WITH SOME
FORM OF ASSISTANCE*
4,541



FUNDING SITUATION**
9%
FUNDED: **3.6 MILLION**
REQUIREMENT: **41.7 MILLION**

Situation

- Argentina** continued going through a second wave of the pandemic and was among countries with the highest number of daily cases and deaths in the world. While [new cases have started to decline, there are fears over the imminent arrival of the more contagious Delta strain](#). The government announced that it will limit the number of citizens and resident foreigners who can enter the country each day to 600 individuals, starting on 28 June. Borders remain closed for non-resident foreigners in the country through any airport, port, international crossing or border center. [The entry of foreigners for family reunification is suspended at least until 9 July inclusive](#). Any exceptional situation of this type must be resolved at the nearest Argentine consulate and will be treated as an entry for humanitarian reasons. **Bolivia** continued facing the third wave of the pandemic [with daily reports of more than 3,000 cases and more than a hundred deaths](#). The vaccination plan continues, but has had some setbacks because some vaccine stocks are already running low. President Luis Arce has pledged a "massive" vaccination drive in July and August. **In Paraguay**, [hospitalizations for COVID-19 keep the already precarious public health system saturated](#). At the end of the month, the Government received 200,000 doses of the Sputnik V vaccine that will help reinforce the vaccination plan. Vaccination for June is focused on people who are fifty years old or older. Previously, vaccination preference focused on older adults, pregnant women with twenty weeks of gestation and health personnel. **Uruguay** [reinforced the entry requirements to its territory in the face of the threat posed by the Delta variant of](#) the new coronavirus, of which no cases have yet been registered in the country. All persons entering Uruguay must undergo a PCR test 72 hours before entering the country and then another on the seventh day from the first test, or, if the test comes out positive, undergoing a 14-day isolation period. Uruguay began to implement the [registry of refugee and migrant applicants without Uruguayan identity card to include them in the vaccination plan](#).
- During June, partners reported 146 refugees and migrants having entered Argentina via La Quiaca (Jujuy), border with Bolivia.** Many of them were reported to have finished their mandatory quarantine, but had not yet received provisory documentation as asylum-seekers to continue their journeys. In **Misiones (border with Brazil and Paraguay)**, 44 refugees and migrants entered Argentina through this border in June, as registered by partners. During June, partners learned of at least two Venezuelans who were prevented from requesting asylum at the **Buenos Aires Ezeiza international airport**.
- In **Uruguay**, partners also learned of the situation of two Venezuelan victims of human trafficking and reported the situation to the National Refugee Commission (CORE) in order to activate local protection mechanisms. In **Bolivia**, partners' monitoring missions in Oruro (obligatory place of passage for Venezuelans who are in transit to Chile through the Pisiga border) revealed that an estimate of 20 refugees and migrants from Venezuela are in transit in different bus terminals across the city whether to go to Chile or to return to Peru and Venezuela.

Response***



ARGENTINA: ADRA, CAREF, IOM, MIRARES, UNHCR. **BOLIVIA:** Caritas Bolivia, Caritas Cochabamba, Caritas Switzerland, IOM, Munasim Kullakita Foundation, UNHCR, World Vision. **PARAGUAY:** IOM, Semillas para la Democracia, UNHCR. **URUGUAY:** Idas y Vueltas, IOM, SEDHU, UNHCR.

- In **Argentina**, R4V partners continued assisting refugees and migrants with professional and free socio-legal assistance on access to asylum, migration regularization procedures and documentation, and access to rights, including assistance and accompaniment to survivors and prevention of gender-based violence (GBV). In terms of integration, partners gave courses for gastronomic entrepreneurs on fundamental hygiene and safety issues, as well as seed capital for entrepreneurs. Most of the interventions were concentrated in Buenos Aires capital and province, but also in the provinces of Jujuy and Misiones.
- In **Paraguay and Bolivia**, partners delivered food, medicine, maternity kits, hygiene and winter kits, and gave psychosocial support and shelter to refugees and migrants. The partners also supported people with job-search orientation and guidance to access the health system and records for vaccination against COVID-19.
- Partners completed the **family reunification proceedings** from **Bolivia to Uruguay (via Paraguay)**, involving seven Venezuelan people (two adult women and five female children) along with a baby born in Bolivia. In **Uruguay**, the National Refugee Commission recognized one Venezuelan as refugee in June.



PEOPLE REACHED*

Food Security
199

Hum. Transp.
0

Health
450

Education
0

Integration
408

WASH
383

Protection
1924

Shelter
779

CVA
398

For more information, please contact: José Manuel Cáceres – caceres@unhcr.org | Martina Gómez – mgomez@iom.int

*From 01/06/2021 until 30/06/2021 | **Source: FTS Website | ***The list of partners per country include those who reported actions during the timeframe of this report and does not necessarily reflect all the partners that conform the National Platforms.