Highlights

- In Colombia, registration of Venezuelan girls and boys in the formal education system increased in April 2019 and 147,624 Venezuelan students were registered.
- UNICEF Peru signed an annual management plan with the Migration Office to provide technical assistance in generating knowledge, based on data of migrants requesting Temporary Resident Permit (PTP).
- 6,056 people benefitted from the temporary resting spaces provided by UNICEF in Rumichaca and San Miguel, Ecuador. 4,509 blankets were delivered to keep families and their children warm.
- Volunteers of Pastoral da Criança and Caritas in Brazil received training on counseling beneficiaries to resolve problems of water supply, sewage, waste management among others.
- UNICEF and partners continue working with Panamanian national authorities to strengthen capacities to implement protocols to identify, assist and refer children in need of international protection.
- In Trinidad and Tobago, UNICEF and partners are working on a long-term strategy to ensure access to education and community-based protection interventions.
- UNICEF has oriented five communities in Guyana through the Sports-Culture for Development (SC4D) programme, which focuses on engaging adolescents and young people in positive development and making healthy lifestyle choices through participation in sports or culture activities.

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### Sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>UNICEF Target 2019</th>
<th>Total Results 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of boys and girls accessing at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country’s standards</td>
<td>38,050</td>
<td>12,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition</td>
<td>26,600</td>
<td>7,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: # of people with daily access to WASH services at service delivery points</td>
<td>63,700</td>
<td>47,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # of girls and boys on the move, including adolescents accessing non-formal learning activities</td>
<td>57,600</td>
<td>8,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # of children provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs</td>
<td>59,800</td>
<td>28,494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**April 2019**

**Over 3.7 million**

No. of Venezuelans living abroad, including:

**Approx. 3 million**

No. of Venezuelans in countries within Latin America and the Caribbean

(Source: IOM/UNHCR, Feb 2019)

**Over 1.1 million**

Estimated no. of children in need of assistance in 2019 as a consequence of the crisis. (Preliminary estimations at transit/receiving country level.)

**UNICEF Appeal 2019**

US$ 69,493,902

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*‘Funds received to date’ includes Emergency funds.*

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Situation Overview & Needs

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are hosting approximately 3 million\(^1\) of the 3.7 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees worldwide and the balance of 0.7m are being hosted in other regions globally. UNICEF estimates that over 1 million children in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago will require assistance in 2019. Those in need include not only Venezuelan migrants and refugees but also host communities and non-Venezuelan returnees.

Children and their families face challenges to regularize their immigration status, which affects their access to social protection, health, early childhood development, education, sustainable livelihoods and child protection. The lack of comprehensive public policies on migration issues in host countries is putting children at higher risk of discrimination, violence, xenophobia, exploitation and abuse in transit/destination countries.

At the regional level, UNICEF is actively engaged in the IOM/UNHCR-led Regional Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela. Likewise, at the country level, UNICEF has participated in working groups and contributed to the development of country response plans in the framework of the regional strategic objectives proposed by the platform.

The Third International Technical Meeting on Human Mobility of Venezuelans Citizens in the Americas (Quito III) was held in April and concluded with the signing of a joint declaration\(^2\) highlighting the importance of coordination, communication and articulation among host countries and the importance of international cooperation. UNICEF participated in the meeting with two presentations on: i) progress and remaining challenges in the implementation of the Procedure of attention to children and adolescents in a situation of mobility that included a speech covering the characteristics of migration at regional level, progress at country level, persisting challenges and proposals in the short and medium term (humanitarian aspect), and long term (development aspect); and ii) the results of the Regional Technical Meeting held in Buenos Aires, with proposals from migration, refugee and child protection authorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Population in Need of Assistance (2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of UNICEF’s appeal “Children on the move: Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean”: January 2019(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population in Need(^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Children in need (Under 18)(^5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Strategy

UNICEF’s strategy for responding to the needs of migrant populations and host communities in receiving countries rests on three pillars:

- **Rights of Migrant and Refugee Children:** Advocate to ensure that the rights and protection of migrant and refugee children and their families (including civil and political rights) are at the core of actions taken by national and regional stakeholders, including national authorities, civil society organizations and humanitarian actors.

- **Humanitarian Action:** Ensure access to services for affected populations (especially children) and host communities related to child protection services, inclusive education, holistic health and nutrition services, safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Response actions must be in fulfilment of humanitarian principles and the framework of international protection applicable to migrant children and their families.

- **Development and social policy:** Promote inclusion and integration by ensuring access, quality and suitability of social services for this population, promote ways to regularize the migration and international protection status of children when needed through the enhancement of relevant social policies and national capacity building to address key gaps.

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4. Population in need figures estimated by the Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela.
5. Estimated by UNICEF based on 2018 trends in the distribution of migrant populations across the Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and others (Argentina, Aruba, Chile, Costa Rica, Curacao, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay).
Key areas/modalities of intervention and cross-sectorial priorities, have been identified and shape UNICEF’s response on the border areas, transit points and destination settlements, particularly emphasising rights-up-front approaches, gender and equity.

Regional Response Actions

**Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal:** UNICEF launched its regional HAC for US$ 69 million to scale up its field presence and programme activities in 2019, aiming to meet the needs of children on the move from Venezuela and those living in host and transit communities across the LAC region. UNICEF’s response involves working with partners to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation, protection, education and health services for uprooted children and those in vulnerable communities.

UNICEF is also working with governments in transit and host countries to uphold the rights of migrant children. This means ensuring adherence to international standards and principles in official migration processes, specifically comprising: the prioritization of children’s protection over any other immigration policy; non-refoulment; the best interest of the child; non-separation and reunification to guarantee the right to family life; no detention of children and families based on their migration status; and the guarantee of all children’s rights, including the right to birth registration regardless their migration status, sex or gender identity.

UNICEF is developing interventions in seven countries, including border points, several transit routes and urban destinations. A regional migration team established by the Regional Office is responsible for regional level strategic coordination and remote and in-country support to UNICEF teams in transit/receiving countries. Key developments in technical support during the reporting period include:

**Response Coordination**
- Mission to Peru CO to enhance the coordination with authorities on the response to the Venezuelan migrant situation in Peru, aiming at ensuring the alignment with government and national institutions, regional and local governments, and other United Nations System organizations, along with the support of implementing partners at the Ecuador and North Lima region borders.
- In the framework of providing support and quality assurance to COs, LACRO carried out a mission to Colombia to enhance the mechanisms on the humanitarian performance monitoring (HPM).
- LACRO finalized a regional proposal for ECHO to support activities in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago, including child protection, WASH and education sectors.
- Regional Office continues to provide support to COs on tracking and reporting of funds.

**Health**
- LACRO continues to monitor the sectoral response at country level following the priorities identified by Country Offices and stands ready to provide direct support to country activities when required as well as to regional health coordination mechanisms.
- Additionally, LACRO provided support to the recruitment process of the health staff who will be directly involved in the health response in Colombia.

**WASH**
- LACRO continues to support the WASH response in the region by providing support to update the sectoral needs assessments in Colombia, and to support the updating of the Documentation and Systematization of Response in Ecuador. The Documentation and Systematization exercise in Ecuador is in progress with the first results to be shared in June.

**Education**
- During April, LACRO supported the development of ‘Education Cannot Wait’ (ECW) country proposals for Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Brazil, as well as a regional component to support effective coordination, technical backstopping and activity monitoring. The overall objective for the ECW application across target countries is to reduce the out-of-school rates in communities which have been most affected by migrant and refugee influx. These interventions will also target the host communities themselves to ensure an integrated equitable response.
• The Education Cannot Wait proposal supports efforts under the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) across four priority countries in the region (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru), through the agreed regional, subregional and national platform coordination mechanisms, led jointly by IOM and UNHCR.
• With collaboration from education officers from receiving countries, LACRO has developed country profiles, guidance for certification, accreditation and validation, as well as recommendations for an education response strategy.

Child Protection
During April, LACRO staff carried out support missions to Colombia and Ecuador to strengthen their response to Venezuelan migratory flows.
• In Colombia LACRO participated, together with the CO and the ICBF, in a new training for “Defensores de Familia” in Bucaramanga on the procedure to be followed with unaccompanied and separated migrant children.
• In Quito LACRO supported validation workshops for a UNICEF proposal for interagency SOPs to coordinate the protective response of public institutions and cooperation in the territories. Additionally, LACRO participated in the Quito Meeting III and took the opportunity to have meetings with other agencies and international organizations in order to coordinate the integrated response for the Venezuelan migration flow.
• In coordination with UNHCR and UN Women, who lead the group on the supporting areas for the RMRP, LACRO concluded and disseminated tools to support areas of development that were identified on last year’s interagency visits. Additionally, in coordination with the PRRM GBV group, LACRO advocated to incorporate childhood and adolescence issues in training workshops for public officials in Ecuador.
• LACRO also participated in the international seminar from partner RELAF (Latin American Network of Foster Care) on the right of every child to live within a family, held in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil in late April. During a specific panel on children on the move, LACRO presented the most relevant international legal standards, UNICEF’s position on alternatives to migration detention, the importance of keeping families together and working towards reunification.

Media and External Communication
• LACRO supported the Colombia CO on a DoC multimedia field mission to Cúcuta (border between Venezuela and Colombia) for the production of several communications materials such as a press release, a package of photographs, Facebook Live (in English and Spanish), written stories, a blogspot, videos and social media assets.
• UNICEF is leading the communication group at the RMRP together with UNHCR. The group has been working with a marketing agency on a regional anti-xenophobia campaign that will be funded by UNHCR and is expected to be launched by June-July. Additionally, the brand book of the R4V Regional Platform was approved and a regional communications strategy was finalized and is under approval process.

Supply and Logistics
• The Contracts Specialist in LACRO has remotely supported the Colombia CO by providing technical assistance, reporting and managing the influx of goods to the new warehouse in Bogotá.

Colombia
Situation Overview & Needs
The flow of migrants, refugees and returnees into Colombia continues unabated. The Migration Authority estimates over 1.2 million Venezuelans residing in Colombia with the intention to settle. The borders in Norte de Santander and Arauca remain closed on the Venezuelan side, although in Cúcuta some exceptions have been allowed, such as the crossing of students, medical patients and senior citizens. In La Guajira department, the large migrant camp inaugurated by the government in March 2019—the first of its kind in Colombia—continues to function. Arauca remains beset by insecurity, which affects both migrants and host communities. The continuous movement of caminantes (“walkers”) across some 2,500-kilometre of Colombian territory remains the most visible sign of the humanitarian problems.

Response Strategy

UNICEF continues to support government capacity to serve migrants, refugees and host community children and their families, rolling out strategic interventions in eight departments and 31 municipalities. These include maintaining 25 child-friendly spaces as a protection mechanism; creating community-level protective environments through mine risk education and prevention of recruitment by armed groups; financing and training five mobile health teams to provide vaccinations, health treatment and nutritional screening for migrant children and mothers without access to regular care; installing water and sanitation points in schools, border crossings and feeding centres; distributing WASH supplies, training and hygiene messages at the community level; establishing temporary classrooms and learning circles and providing supplies to ensure access and permanence in the education system for migrants and host community children; and promoting safe behaviours though C4D in WASH, breastfeeding, protection and health, including interventions against xenophobia through appropriate messaging (brochures, electronic screens, focus groups).

Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF continues to work closely with the Interagency Group on Mixed Migratory Influx (GIFMM) and the OCHA-led Inter-Cluster Group, both at national and field levels. The regional UNHCR-IOM platform has created a new coordination architecture for sectoral analysis of needs and response at both levels, consisting of GIFMM sectoral sub-groups (health, protection - including a GBV sub-cluster, WASH, education, and others). UNICEF leads the GIFMM sub-group on WASH and education.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health & Nutrition

During April 2019, UNICEF fielded four extramural mobile health and nutrition teams, attending to a total of 3,670 persons, of whom 61 per cent were under 18 years old. Sixty-one cases were children under five years of age receiving treatment for the risk of malnutrition through growth and development monitoring and feeding counseling. Nine additional cases were suffering from acute malnutrition and received home visits to monitor and prevent complications; all of whom recovered in full. Out of the 3,670 beneficiaries, 26 per cent were pregnant and breastfeeding mothers who were trained on importance of breastfeeding and provided with guidelines on complementary feeding and child rearing. The principal cause for medical consultations was supervision of high-risk pregnancies, followed by upper respiratory infections. Each consultation included a general medical examination, administration of micronutrients to pregnant women and girls and boys aged 0 to 9 years, along with recommendations for self-help, growth stimulation, personal hygiene and adequate feeding/nutrition.

Vaccination increased during the month, with addition of 30 new vaccinators in Uribia municipality and nine (9) in Maicao to control the measles outbreak in La Guajira Department. As a result, a total of 6,950 children were vaccinated in April, of which 4,835 were Colombians (2,578 girls and 2,257 boys) and 2,115 were Venezuelans (1,076 girls and 1,039 boys).

UNICEF has trained a total of 158 professionals belonging to different member organisations of the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster, covering topics such as anthropometric measurements (weight, height and mid-upper arm circumference) as well as guidelines for treating malnutrition. Through this UNICEF Colombia has strengthened field capacities to identify, treat and monitor cases of acute malnutrition, reducing the morbidity and mortality associated with malnutrition in children under five.

In parallel with the health and nutritional activities, UNICEF also runs child-friendly spaces (CFSs) aimed at Early Childhood Development. There are currently nine CFSs, located in the three main border departments with Venezuela (Arauca, Norte de Santander and La Guajira) plus Nariño on the southern border with Ecuador. The spaces offer comprehensive support to infant girls and boys from 0-5 years of age, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, as well as other family members and caregivers, involving the whole family and building the resilience of each participant, providing security and care for commuter-migrants, migrants in transit, those settling in Colombia and returnees. The professional team that manages each CFS consists of a pedagogical specialist, social worker, psychologist and nurse. UNICEF Colombia has attended to 16,718 girls and boys under five in the month of April.
**WASH**

UNICEF carried out WASH activities in the informal settlement of Villa del Sur, in the department of La Guajira, by promoting hand-washing and developing Tipi-Tap, a low-cost technology that facilitates hand-washing. During the intensive promotion activities UNICEF trained 52 people, including 17 women, 9 men and 26 girls, boys and adolescents. In addition, 1,979 additional people gained access to safe water and received general training in key hygiene practices, in the four key departments of La Guajira, Norte de Santander, Arauca and Nariño.

UNICEF, partnering with NGO iMMAP, is conducting a WASH needs assessment in the departments of La Guajira, Norte de Santander, Arauca and Nariño in order to better comprehend the location and extent of the greatest humanitarian needs, which have changed considerably since the initial assessments carried out in February 2018. iMMAP has already gathered data from over 200 sites, including schools, settlements, crossing points and feeding centres, and initial results will be forthcoming in June 2019.

**Education**

Registration of Venezuelan girls and boys in the formal education system increased during the month of April 2019. By the end of the month, 147,624 Venezuelan students were registered, and it is expected that figures will continue to grow (Ministry of Education, 2019). UNICEF began to operate its formal and flexible model of “learning circles”, a transitional support based on a simplification of the general curriculum for migrant children and refugees, that seeks to integrate girls and boys effectively into the educational system. The “learning circles” initiative can be operated in different settings, such as community places, by having one tutor per group of 20 children from different ages and enrolled in different grades, providing them with the support to eventually make the transition into regular school. This model places particular emphasis on developing foundational skills and socio-emotional learning. For the moment, 300 slots are reserved for Bogotá and 200 for Barranquilla. Current funding is insufficient to increase the coverage in those areas where migration has the largest impact on the educational system, such as Norte de Santander, Guajira and Arauca. On the other hand, UNICEF is designing the concept for the “travelling classrooms” (aulas viajeras) model for girls and boys on the move in Colombia and launched the validation process for a new protocol to monitor absenteeism of children in schools with a strong migrant component.

In Cúcuta, Norte de Santander, the cross-border agreement whereby children living in Venezuela are allowed to cross and access schools in Colombia continues to function thanks to the support of the National Education Ministry and the Secretariat of Education. The Ministry provides buses that transport 1,600 girls and boys daily from the two main bridges on the border. In La Guajira, some 50 schools report a high demand for educational slots but lack the infrastructure and teachers to satisfy the demand. All actions in La Guajira have focused on the strengthening of the local cluster of education in emergency and on the identification of out of school children. Of the 668 migrant children and adolescents enrolled in Pasto, Ipiales and Tumaco in the south of the country, five girls and three boys have withdrawn due to transfer to other countries. UNICEF continues to provide academic reinforcement to enable the 660 girls and boys to level with their classmates.

Finally, UNICEF, as the leader of the education in emergency GIFMM, has developed a proposal for the Education Cannot Wait Fund, from which Colombia. The grantee of this resource will be Save the Children, and UNICEF will participate in the quality assurance of the process. The prioritized actions are aligned with the RMRP, particularly: 1) establishment of temporary classrooms; 2) distribution of teaching and learning materials for girls and boys; 3) implementation of flexible models of formal education, remedial classes and non-formal education to prevent school drop-out and 4) accompaniment of schools to implement protection strategies such as prevention and monitoring of GBV, prevention of recruitment, socio-emotional learning, socio-emotional support to teachers.

**Child Protection**

UNICEF continues to implement the response to prevent violence against children, both migrants and Colombians in host communities, via child-friendly spaces and through building protective environments. The CFSs in the departments of Arauca (Arauca, Arauquita, Fortul and Saravena); La Guajira (Riohacha, Maicao and Uribia); Nariño (Ipiales); Norte de Santander (Cúcuta and Villa del Rosario) and Atlántico (Barranquilla) provide methodologies, technical assistance, develop workshops and distribute supplies, such as recreational kits. The programme done in coordination with OIM and the Colombian Foreign Ministry.
In April, UNICEF involved 24,010 children (11,909 girls and 12,101 boys, 70 per cent from Venezuela) as well as 2,212 adults in training activities, providing key messages on the prevention of recruitment of children into armed groups, gender-based violence and accidents from landmines, unexploded ordinance and boobytraps. UNICEF also identified new community and institutional allies in Cartagena (Bolivar department) and Santa Marta (Magdalena department) to transfer methodologies and to strengthen capacities in order to run several CFSs.

UNICEF continues to support the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), and local authorities, in protecting unaccompanied children in Maicao, La Guajira, through a partnership with SOS Villages by supporting a centre for reception and care of these children. UNICEF also supported two protection centres in Riohacha, La Guajira, that attend to Venezuelan child victims of sexual violence and children at risk. These centres are carried out under the ICBF guidelines. UNICEF and ICBF continued to train inter-disciplinary teams comprised of officials from the Defenders of the Family Office on implementation of technical guidelines.

**Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability**

UNICEF continues implementing its strategy to deliver key lifesaving messages through communications channels, and to strengthen C4D both in the community/interpersonal communication channels by working with community and adolescent leaders in preparation for NGO partners’ cooperation agreements, and in the mass communication channels. UNICEF, partnering with Jesuit Refugees Service, developed a video that addresses three risky behaviours of migrants in transit to be displayed on two digital screens at the border of Colombia and Ecuador. The video is also expected to be displayed on additional screens in Norte de Santander department (border with Venezuela). The video delivers practical, timely and accurate messages to protect and stimulate children on the move, and to provide guidance for families to seek services at the nearest CFSs and extramural health-nutrition teams.

Additionally, UNICEF, together with Jesuit Refugees Service, is finalizing an evidence-based migration route map that aims at addressing risky behaviours and delivering key information about the routes (distance, estimated values of bus tickets, temperatures) and nutritional recommendations (availability of foods according to the territory). The map also indicates the points of attention and assistance available from UNICEF, Jesuit Refugees Service and the Colombian Red Cross and will have a QR code that directs to a specific page with contact numbers for entities such as UNHCR, the Norwegian Council for Refugees and migrant centres that will assist families on their decisions and reduce the risk of fraud.

UNICEF is also developing a radio spot from a song, written and produced by adolescent leaders supported by UNICEF in Norte de Santander, to promote community inclusion of migrant families. The radio spot will preserve the voices of Venezuelan and Colombian children who wrote and sing the song with its message based on solidarity and togetherness. In this process, UNICEF is working with the adolescent leaders that produced the song, the Jesuit Refugees Service and the local Foundation “5ta con 5ta Crew.”

**Media and External Communication**

UNICEF continues to support and disseminate its major anti-xenophobia campaign, Super Budies (Súper Panas). During the reporting period, the campaign achieved a reach of 11,870 impressions, across all the social media used by UNICEF. This activity seeks to increase general support for uprooted children as well as to reduce expressions of intolerance among migrant-impacted communities. UNICEF has started development of the TV series for children between 6 and 12 years old, “Friends without borders” that will have 13 chapters and will be aired on national TV at the end of the year thanks to an alliance with the national TV system in Colombia.

**Supply and Logistics**

UNICEF dispatched supplies from its warehouse and delivered to implementing partners the following items: two recreational kits, 1,000 hygiene kits for girls and boys, 250 hygiene kits for families, 65 hygiene kits for pregnant women, 100 water filters and 70 water tanks. A 24 square meter tent was also sent to Nariño for health activities. The supplies to Nariño were delivered mainly in response to the winter emergency, but a portion of the beneficiaries are migrant-impacted communities.
Furthermore, as a mitigation action to reduce delivery times, UNICEF has prepositioned WASH, education and child protection activities items in its warehouse outside of Bogotá.

Peru

Situation Overview & Needs

At the end of April 2019, the Peru Migration Office reported over 768,000 Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Peru. During the reporting period, around 1,500 Venezuelan migrants entered Peru on a daily basis according to the border control site (CEBAF) in Tumbes. The exact number of migrant children and adolescents is unknown but is estimated at approximately 116,000. While official data is not available, UNICEF has seen increased vulnerability in the migrant profile with more migrants arriving on foot, as well as unaccompanied and separated children and adolescents.

The number of migrants staying for up to three days at the CEBAF has increased. The lack of transportation to Tumbes, or elsewhere, caused by a national agricultural strike, along with migrants who work informally in nearby Aguas Verdes or Zarumilla districts and spend the night at the CEBAF, are the main causes and have generated an increase on the demand for food, sleeping mats, water and sanitary facilities at the CEBAF.

The national newspaper “El Comercio” and Ipsos Market Research and Consulting Firm conducted a survey in April, which indicates that 67 per cent of the surveyed citizens in Lima were opposed to Venezuelan migration. The result reinforces the need and importance of anti-xenophobia work and social integration efforts.

Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Peru is leading the CEBAF response through the Special Commission for Refugees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Commission manages asylum-seeker cases and the Migration Office processes migrants.

UNICEF is supporting the sectoral response strategies of the Ministries of Education, Women and Vulnerable Populations, Health, and Development and Social Inclusion. UNICEF coordinates daily with authorities, UN agencies and NGOs in Tumbes and Lima. UNICEF also participates in the Refugees and Migrants Working Group, a UNHCR and IOM-led national response coordination platform in which UNICEF takes a leadership role in education, child protection, nutrition and WASH. At the local coordination level, UNICEF participates in the GBV working group at the CEBAF, providing technical assistance to ensure adherence to international standards.

Response Strategy

The UNICEF response targets vulnerable migrants and refugees, particularly children and adolescents. Being Peru a primarily destination country for migrants, UNICEF is conducting a humanitarian-focused response in Tumbes (the main entry point of Venezuelans into Peru) to strengthen government efforts to respond to immediate migrant needs and a development-focused response in northern Lima (where the majority of Venezuelans have settled) to strengthen the capacity of government services to cope with the influx. UNICEF is also working with host and organized migrant communities to promote social integration, help reduce the vulnerability of Venezuelans, and prevent discrimination.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF signed an agreement with the Ministry of Health to provide a training programme in Northern Lima for the staff that work with information systems, and service providers at the primary health care level in the prioritized health establishments. Training is expected to start in June, with a target of 60 health information system operators and approximately 250 primary health care workers in the two prioritized districts.

In Tumbes, UNICEF contributed to strengthening the health board with the Regional Health Directorate of Tumbes and other humanitarian actors, with a work agenda that considers including a contingency plan for epidemic outbreaks, with a special emphasis on children and adolescents.

Nutrition

UNICEF, through its implementing partner PRISMA, continued the active screening of children under 5 years with malnutrition at the CEBAF, as well as the provision of infant and young children feeding counselling to promote the consumption of protein, vitamin and mineral–rich foods to 706 caregivers. During the reporting period, UNICEF assessed the nutritional status of 1,489 children (748 girls, 741 boys) and provided infant and young child feeding counselling to
706 caregivers (683 female and 23 male) of children under 23 months. UNICEF referred 33 children to health services after diagnosing them with acute malnutrition. Flyers were also distributed on healthy eating, hand washing and mental health at the six (6) prioritized health establishments in Tumbes. Ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) was provided to 960 children (488 girls and 472 boys) between 6 and 59 months to prevent undernutrition. UNICEF also provided zinc tablets to 219 children under 5 years of age undergoing treatment for diarrhea and distributed cereal bars to 400 lactating women and their children under the age of two.

During April, UNICEF analyzed the data collected from the nutritional assessment of 620 Venezuelan children under 5 years of age who entered Peru through the CEBAF between 3-12 March. The assessment found that three (3) per cent of children were acutely malnourished, 17.9 per cent were stunted and 25 per cent had anaemia. Just over a third of mothers of children under 24 months (33.7 per cent) reported that they had increased the frequency of breastfeeding during their journey. However, only 18 per cent of children under 24 months were meeting the recommended minimum feeding frequency. These results are not markedly different from the nutritional assessment UNICEF carried out in August 2018 and indicate that while the situation may not have deteriorated, continued intervention is essential.

**WASH**

In coordination with the WASH working group, UNICEF supported CEBAF authorities in their technical assessment of water pipelines near the centre, and mobilized the Peruvian water and sanitation authority to repair them in a timely manner, ensuring an adequate water supply for people on the move. Moreover, with UNICEF’s technical support, the national customs authority (SUNAT) that manages the CEBAF installations agreed to cover the costs for reconnecting the CEBAF to the sewage system, which had been disconnected for a year due to the strong wastewater volume that caused the collapse of the system. In CEBAF, UNICEF continued providing support for the operation and maintenance of hygiene and sanitation facilities, especially showers for caregivers with babies and toddlers, pregnant, lactating and menstruating women, and migrants arriving on foot. Aiming at improving the hygiene conditions in the dining area, UNICEF facilitated hand-washing through the use of disinfectant gels, reaching approximately 3,900 persons, based on an average of 130 people each day during lunchtime.

UNICEF, with the Regional Government of Tumbes and implementing partner COOPI, is providing technical assistance to SUNAT on designing the methodology of a baseline of solid waste produced in three main sites at the CEBAF. This week-long baseline will consist of segregating and weighing the waste produced, and taking pictures at key times during the day in order to obtain qualitative and quantitative information that will contribute to the waste management campaign to be carried out by UNICEF and CEBAF authorities during May.

Finally, UNICEF continued the delivery of hygiene kits and information to Venezuelan families arriving at the CEBAF, with 736 kits delivered and benefitting 2,213 people (603 girls, 599 boys, 752 women and 259 men).

**Education**

UNICEF contributed to the development of a work plan for the regional UNICEF-led strategy “Education Cannot Wait”. Once approved, the document will serve as an important input to UNICEF and the Ministry of Education’s informal education strategy, addressing the needs of migrant children and adolescents who are not able to attend school.

At national level, UNICEF provided technical assistance in developing the online platform for the National Out-Of-School Children Registry, implemented by the Ministry of Education (MoE), that will serve to reduce the gap between the demand by Venezuelan children and the availability at schools. Additionally, UNICEF and the MoE finalized the design of a standardized placement test, which will be implemented in eight districts in Lima.

At sub-national level, UNICEF and the Regional Education Directorate of Metropolitan Lima (DRELM) assigned respective focal points for Northern Lima, and agreed to align UNICEF’s anti-xenophobia capacity-building strategy with the DRELM’s institutional targets of education access and quality for children and adolescents. UNICEF delivered to the MoE two training modules for teachers and principals, for revision and approval in order to ensure alignment with the National Curriculum for Regular Basic Education and teacher training activities.

To identify the needs and challenges of Venezuelan students attending schools in Northern Lima, UNICEF conducted a second focus group with nine Venezuelan mothers whose children were experiencing violence and xenophobia in school, from both peers and teachers. Participants expressed what their children face in schools, their difficulties and challenges, the parents’ concerns, but also mentioned positive aspects. Results from this second focus group have reinforced UNICEF’s work with the Ministry of Education, ratifying the need for community-based C4D social integration activities, the #RecíbelosConAmor communication campaign, and the principal and teacher training modules, to address xenophobia and expand their capacities to attend an increasing demand.
Child Protection

UNICEF signed an annual management plan with the Migration Office to provide technical assistance in generating knowledge based on the information they hold on migrants who have requested the Temporary Resident Permit (PTP). This agreement is significant, as it will also streamline the flow of much-needed information on migrant profiles and allow for a better coordination with social inclusion programmes for early childhood, cash transfer, protection, education and health, facilitating a match between information needs and availability. The plan includes a training programme for migration officers, aimed at strengthening the rights-based and humanitarian approach to attention for children and families during migration emergencies.

Thanks to UNICEF technical assistance in articulating and defining government and cooperation actors roles and responsibilities in the protection route for unaccompanied and separated children at the CEBAF, the protection working group approved a mechanism that defines the actions to be taken for each of the various possible cases. This mechanism will be key for guiding future actions, as they were previously based on each individual case. The lack of standards and guidelines left loopholes in the attention processed and delayed the children’s safety and protection.

During April, UNICEF and implementing partner Plan International received 2,724 children (1,370 girls and 1,354 boys) in the CFS set up at the CEBAF, and UNICEF-supported mental health services provided psychological screening and first aid to 13 children (3 girls and 10 boys).

Social Inclusion

UNICEF participated in the Forum for Latin American and the Caribbean: "Strengthening social protection to increase resilience in the face of disasters", organized by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the World Bank, and the World Food Programme on 25 April. UNICEF’s key messages were to prioritize children and adolescents, especially those in situations of poverty and vulnerability, in strategies for adaptive social protection in emergencies, and to consider migration in those strategies.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF carried out three workshops with health and nutrition personnel at the CEBAF and in prioritized health centres, on “Migration, Humanitarian Response and Human Rights”. The 24 participants (20 women and four men) from the government and NGO partners learned about the particularities of providing services in a migration context, especially with vulnerable populations such as pregnant women, children and adolescents. The work aimed at improving service delivery at the CEBAF and at the health establishments in Tumbes.

As a part of the baseline being implemented for the waste management campaign, UNICEF surveyed and conducted focus groups with 231 participants (120 women and 111 men) in order to identify the main behavioural bottlenecks preventing adequate waste disposal and recycling at the CEBAF. The waste management campaign will seek to promote good hygiene practices and waste disposal habits, contributing to reduce the impact on public health of the migrant population that passes through the CEBAF and of CEBAF personnel.

Continuing with C4D monitoring activities, UNICEF processed the results of a third survey and three focus groups involving 200 Venezuelan migrants on their opinions related to the messages, communication materials and services received at the CEBAF. Respondents highlighted the importance of protective messages, and valued face-to-face feedback mechanisms. They once again emphasized the relevance of UNICEF informative banners to disseminate protective messages, noting the content and didactic nature of the messages and the interactive technique used by UNICEF and its implementing partners, which captured the public’s attention and motivated their participation and reflection.

Media and External Communication

On 29 April, UNICEF LACRO Regional Director, together with the Peruvian Migration Superintendent and the Canadian Ambassador to Peru, launched the campaign #RecibelosConAmor (#WelcomeThemWithLove), which seeks to build empathy for migrants and promote social integration through user-generated welcome messages. For the campaign, UNICEF produced a video of a social experiment where UNICEF staff approached people on the streets with a tin can and
a camera, asking them to record a greeting and a message of hope for Venezuelan children. The video has been shared in UNICEF Peru’s social networks.

The launch of the campaign received broad media coverage, and was broadcast live by three national media outlets, covered by two national radio channels and eight national print media outlets, as well as one national and two international new agencies. Moreover, the UNICEF LACRO Regional Director’s field visit to Tumbes was covered by two national news agencies and two national TV channels.

During April, UNICEF social media posts related to the migration crisis reached 227,867 people, with 10,820 interactions and 18,141 video views.

Ecuador

Situation Overview & Needs

The declaration of emergency for Carchi, Pichincha and El Oro districts was extended until 31 May 2019, following the meeting of “Mesa de Movilidad Humana” held in Quito, with the participation of the Vice-Minister of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, among other governmental institutions, UN System, local and national and NGOs.

During April, around 69,000 people entered Ecuador, almost double those registered in March. The number of children and adolescents increased from 20 per cent, in the same period of 2018, to almost 35 per cent in 2019.

Response Strategy

UNICEF continues the implementation of its migration response strategy at the northern points of Rumichaca, San Miguel and at the southern point of Huaquillas, and continues to provide humanitarian assistance for people in transit and will continue current efforts to scale up its response.

UNICEF has been working with schools and communities on the integration of migrant children and prevention of xenophobia, and also on strengthening local protection systems through capacity building sessions on the implementation of the “Procedure for Children and Adolescents on the Move”. UNICEF provides CBI intervention for both people in transit and those who intent to settle in Ecuador, and alternative care methodologies for unaccompanied adolescents to guarantee a safe environment while they are on the move.

UNICEF, through its partner, continuously monitors the status of children and adolescents on issues such as malnutrition, anemia, access to WASH services, education and protection to inform interventions and assess new needs. Additionally, UNICEF extended the Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the implementing partner ADRA to cover the response until December 2019, including new activities in health and nutrition, protection and WASH.

Leadership and Coordination

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues leading the response at the national level. UNICEF continues to take part in the Regional Platform (GTRM), is an active member of the working group on protection and a member of the education, health and nutrition, social inclusion and information management groups. In addition, UNICEF coordinates the WASH working group. With the support of UNESCO, UNICEF is leading the working group on social inclusion in the education sector, and has been designated to receive and manage the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) grant. The grant aims at developing a strategy for and providing technical expertise to the Ministry of Education to ensure the inclusion of Venezuelan children in schools.

UNICEF is regularly holding bi-national meetings with UNICEF Peru and other organizations, as a joint effort to improve the protection mechanisms and routes for separated and unaccompanied children and adolescents on the move.

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Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health
UNICEF continues close coordination with the MoH by providing medical supplies to respond to prevalent childhood illnesses among children on the move, including treatment for respiratory infections, parasitosis and diarrheal diseases. During the reporting period, 2,069 baby kits, containing diapers, wipes, diaper rash cream, a blanket, a comb and soap to support children’s hygiene and care were delivered for children under three years old, benefitting 2,070 children (1,113 girls and 957 boys).

Nutrition
UNICEF works in coordination with the MoH to provide an adequate response to the emerging nutritional needs of children on the move. In close collaboration with the MoH and through implementing partner ADRA, UNICEF conducted nutritional assessment of 1,090 children under 5 years of age (535 girls and 555 boys) in the northern border crossings of Rumichaca and San Miguel. Four (4) girls and seven (7) boys were identified with acute moderate malnutrition and referred to specialized services to receive treatment.

UNICEF delivered 1,139 PlumpyDoz to 556 girls and 583 boys to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status. Hemoglobin evaluations were conducted among 1,016 children (502 girls and 514 boys); 80 girls and 107 boys were found to be anaemic and were referred to specialized services.

UNICEF’s breastfeeding space in Rumichaca has benefitted 410 mothers, 210 girls and 204 boys in April. This space is equipped with three nursing chairs, a space for children to play, a diaper changing table and drinking and handwashing facilities.

WASH
UNICEF, together with ADRA, monitors, maintains and regularly replaces water filters at all border points to ensure continued access to safe drinking water. In April, a total of 4,415 people attended hygiene promotion sessions, which included information on the importance of hand washing and other tips for the journey. These sessions benefitted 1,606 women, 1,541 men, 627 girls and 641 boys. 441 hygiene kits were delivered at border points, reaching 597 people. Additionally, 1,228 jerry cans with aquatabs were distributed to families on the move to improve water access during their journey, benefitting 2,867 people.

In April UNICEF continued working to establish a wastewater treatment system in Rumichaca. The plant arrived at Ecuador and all pipeline connections were finalized in Rumichaca, in May the plant will become functional.

UNICEF continues advocacy at national level, as well as with the new and recently elected municipal authorities to ensure the continuation of free services for the migrant population, such as access to toilets, cleaning services and hygiene supplies at migrations centers (CENAF/CEBAF).

Education
UNICEF is leading strong advocacy efforts at national level to ensure access to education for Venezuelan and Ecuadorian children. In the month of April, implementing partners Nación de Paz and Arteducarte carried out workshops in prioritized schools on life skills and prevention of xenophobia, benefiting 6,743 girls and 5,543 boys. During these activities, 3,654 professors – 2,299 women and 1,355 men - benefitted from psycho-emotional support and learned methodologies to strengthen inclusive education. Furthermore, non-formal education activities were conducted in host communities, benefitting 105 girls, 45 boys, 1,121 women and 747 men.
Child Protection

UNICEF identified bottlenecks through a consultancy on the ‘Procedures for Children on the Move’ and conducted an evaluation on procedures used in Rumichaca and San Miguel. The analysis and recommendations from this consultancy were shared with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES). UNICEF identified the need to train the officials who are conducting the specialized interviews, and will support local protection system to strengthen the process thus a consultancy to address this will commence in June 2019.

UNICEF signed a new partnership agreement with The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to cover legal assistance needs and to support the local protection institutions in the implementation of the “Procedure for Children on the Move” at the three border points of Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas. The partnership is ongoing until August 2019 with anticipation to be renewed based on needs identified.

Workshops on SOPs for the implementation of the Procedure was held in Huaquillas and Lago Agrio, in each place benefitting around 20 migration officials, officials of the local protection system, MIES (Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion), UN system and NGOs.

In Rumichaca and San Miguel, UNICEF continues humanitarian assistance to the migrant population. In April, 6,056 people benefitted from the temporary resting spaces, including 2,385 women, 702 men, 1,474 girls and 1,495 boys. Moreover, 4,509 blankets were delivered to keep families with children warm. A total of 1,664 children (794 girls and 870 boys) received psycho-emotional support in the CFSs thanks to implementing partner HIAS.

UNICEF, in collaboration with Danielle’s Children Fund, provided safe space to 11 adolescents on the move (six girls – two of them pregnant and five boys) who are waiting for local protection measures in order to continue their journey safely and get to their destination for a family reunification. The temporary safe space includes attention from specialized educators, psycho-emotional support and recreational activities.

Social Inclusion

Cash-based interventions (CBI) continue in Túcán, Lago Agrio (northern border crossings) and Quito for vulnerable children, adolescents and their families. Transit CBIs seeks to protect children and adolescents at risk of migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks along the journey and to promote the principles of no separation and family reunification. Settlement CBIs target vulnerable families with children and adolescents who intend to stay in Guayaquil, Cuenca, and Quito by delivering an amount to cover set-up costs of their new lives in host communities. Settlement CBIs complement food assistance interventions provided by WFP through a signed agreement.

During April, 242 transit CBIs were delivered, benefitting 211 women, 126 men, 186 girls and 202 boys. 162 CBIs for settlement purposes were delivered, benefitting 171 women, 114 men, 131 girls and 135 boys.

The Social Inclusion Programme and Monitoring and Evaluation Sector continue collaborating with the World Bank and five UN Agencies (WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM and UNDP) to design a national household survey on living conditions of Venezuelan migrant families and host community families with children to inform Government of Ecuador policy and programming. In April the national level identification and listing of the 4,000 households in which the survey will be conducted began.

Communications and Advocacy

UNICEF continues disseminating human interest stories, information on the rights of children on the move and Ecuador CO response actions through social media and other traditional media sources. Information can be accessed at UNICEF Ecuador Flickr, Facebook and Twitter accounts.

In April, UNICEF reached 685,427 people through social media aimed to increase support for uprooted children and to share messages about lifesaving skills and protective practices and behavior.

UNICEF takes part in the UN campaign “Abrazos que unen” to prevent xenophobia and discrimination against Venezuelan people and to increase awareness on the importance of integration, inclusion and unity. As in the previous months, the national campaign “Antetodossonniños” continues.
Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF continues working closely with the MoE on promoting solidarity and respect towards migrant children and adolescent rights.

UNICEF is providing key messages on child protection through brochures at border crossings. In April, UNICEF conducted capacity building sessions to implementing partners HIAS and ADRA on the delivery of life-saving messages at border points. An estimated 9,027 people received life-saving skill messages in Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas. UNICEF also provided methodologies with key messages to 15,940 teachers and students to prevent and reduce xenophobia and encourage inter-cultural dialogue and inclusion in prioritized schools. 2,018 people in host communities participated in community activities on prevention of xenophobia, promotion of inter-cultural dialogue or inclusion in crisis affected areas.

During the reporting period, 79 interviews were conducted with affected population in targeted areas, assessing UNICEF’s intervention through accountability mechanisms.

Supply and Logistics

UNICEF has signed an agreement with implementing partner ADRA to facilitate and speed up the acquisition of hygiene kits. ADRA is acquiring the supplies for the kits locally at distribution points, resulting in a more efficient process.

In April, UNICEF bought 10,000 baby kits as a contingency stock. So far, of these, 1,468 were sent to Tulcán, 532 to San Miguel and 228 to Huaquillas. Additionally, 2,000 blankets were sent to Tulcán.

Brazil

Situation Overview & Needs

Despite the border closure from the Venezuelan side on 21 February 2019, migrants are still crossing into Brazil through Pacaraima. In April, the federal police registered 17,123 migrants entering Brazil, an average entry of 570 people per day. During this same period 7,577 people were registered exiting the country, which resulted in 9,546 new refugees or migrants in Brazil, almost double those registered in March (4,553).

Most migrants are concentrated in Pacaraima and Boa Vista, where 13 official shelters are established hosting about 6,695 people, of which 2,467 are children and adolescents (almost 40 per cent). The shelters hosting capacity has been exceeded, resulting in 2,510 Venezuelan sleeping in the streets of Boa Vista, including 689 children, in April as opposed to 1,581 in March. The slow pace of the interiorization process means that new vacancies in the shelters are scarce.

Since April 2018, the Brazilian government has transferred 5,126 Venezuelans from Boa Vista to other cities in Brazil, offering better opportunities for integration as part of the authorities’ relocation plan (interiorization). Additionally, 2,923 migrants were transferred with the support of civil society and NGOs such as ADRA, Cáritas, Serviços Jesuitas, Fraternidade sem Fronteiras, Pastoral Universitária, Jocum and the Mormon Church.

The 1,000 indigenous Pemon-Taurepang from Venezuela that joined three indigenous communities in Brazil (836 in Tarau Paru, 131 in Sakamutá and 65 in Bananal) received food and non-food items donations from UN Agencies, the Army and the civil society.

Leadership and Coordination

The Brazilian Government has adopted a four-pronged approach to respond to the upsurge of Venezuelan migrants: 1) provision of accommodation and basic humanitarian assistance in shelters in Roraima; 2) relocation of migrants to other states (interiorization); 3) integration of migrants into the Brazilian society and labour market; and 4) support to migrants willing to return to Venezuela. The National Army is leading the response, establishing official shelters in Pacaraima and Boa Vista. Their presence in Roraima is officially confirmed until at least March 2020.

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14 IOM estimate on the number of homeless Venezuelans migrants and refugees in Boa Vista (RR) 8-10 May 2019.
Authorities at federal, state and municipal levels are working hand-in-hand with UNICEF and other UN agencies as well as non-governmental organisations and universities to provide necessary assistance. The coordination group is made up of 25 organisations, including NGOs, the judiciary, public ministry, Public Defender’s Office, UN Agencies, the Rights Council and Guardianship Council, and governmental organizations for social assistance, health and education. UNHCR is currently leading the coordination of the UN response.

The child protection sub-coordination group, co-led by UNICEF and the State Secretary for Labour and Social Well Being - SETRABES (gathering over 25 members from local government services, NGOs and UN agencies) is fully operational, as well as the WASH Working Group, co-led by UNICEF and the National Health Foundation – FUNASA (with the active participation of 18 organisations at federal, state and municipal levels). UNICEF also co-leads the two education working groups, in Boa Vista with Fraternity and in Pacaraima with UNHCR.

Response Strategy

Building on its development programme to support the most vulnerable population, UNICEF’s response to the needs of children and families in the context of the migration crisis focuses on ensuring access to essential services and programmes. UNICEF aims at strengthening the capacity of actors responsible for providing quality protection, education, health/nutrition, water and sanitation services (including government, non-governmental and community organisations), so that they are fully equipped to assist migrant children and families.

UNICEF humanitarian action targets 54,000 of the most vulnerable people, including an estimated 23,000 children in Roraima (Pacaraima and Boa Vista), Belem and Manaus.

UNICEF has a technical team and a field office in Roraima, and cooperation agreements have been established with strategic partners, such as ADRA and Caritas, to implement activities and to strengthen coordination with authorities responsible for guaranteeing the rights of migrant children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In April, 2,345 children and pregnant women were reached by UNICEF, through partner ADRA, on health and nutrition activities. Of the 652 children under five years of age (310 girls and 342 boys) that accessed health care services, 12 presented cases of diarrhoea and nine upper respiratory infection. Within the 512 children (224 girls, 288 boys) between 5 and 18 years age that accessed health care services, one case of diarrhoea and 14 upper respiratory infections were detected. Lice infection remains the main reason for consultation (59 cases and 95 cases respectively).

UNICEF provided vaccinations in the shelters to 103 children under 5 years of age (43 girls and 60 boys) on Hepatitis B, Varicella, Pemcoccal 23, yellow fever, triple viral, bacterial double, BCG, influenza, VIP-Poliomyelitis Inactivated, meningococcal C, pentavalent or rotavirus, according to the Brazilian vaccination schedule.

344 children under 5 years of age (166 girls and 178 boys) and 94 children between 5 and 18 years old age (37 girls, 57 boys), were referred to the basic health unit to update their immunization status.

95 women were immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, influenza and hepatitis (11 pregnant women vaccinated for DTPA, H1N1 and HB). Additionally, 227 women received general clinical consultations; 98 received gynecological consultations (16 pregnant women); 41 received dental consultations (one pregnant woman); three received nursing consultations; 110 benefitted from health monitor attendance; 11 women were tested for HIV, syphilis, hepatitis b, hepatitis c (all results were non-reactive); and three received procedures of nebulization. Seventeen women were referred to basic health units, two to the general hospital and four to the maternal and child hospital.

UNICEF in partnership with ADRA are supporting a state and municipal government specific vaccination campaign for refugees and migrants children, to be held from 2-10 May. The campaign targets approximately 1,795 children and adolescents in the shelters and aims at updating their vaccination schedule according to the Brazilian protocol.
Nutrition
A nutritional assessment of 285 children under 5 years of age (111 girls and 106 boys) and 68 children between 5 and 15 years of age (28 girls and 40 boys), carried out by ADRA, revealed no cases of severe acute malnutrition. Additionally, 10 pregnant women had consultations with a nutritionist for counseling on healthy eating during pregnancy. The health authorities are out of stock of NutriSUS and only 65 children from 6 to 59 months benefited from provision of micronutrients to prevent undernutrition. On the other hand, 311 caregivers received IYCF counselling.

WASH
The army continues leading the improvement of WASH infrastructures in the shelters with the separation of sewers in Rondon 1 and 2 and the installation of a well in front of the Janokoida shelter.

During the reporting period, through UNICEF advocacy with the Water and Sewage Company of Roraima (CAERR) and implementing partner ADRA, a total of 6,756 people (1,947 women, 1,773 men, 1,491 girls and 1,545 boys) accessed safe water in the shelter as per agreed standards. Outside the shelter, 680 families (2,720 migrants or refugees) received a water filter provided by Caritas and UNICEF.

At the nine shelters, where UNICEF and ADRA are monitoring water quality and WASH issues on a daily basis, 2,800 children (1,512 girls and 1,288 boys) have access to WASH services in learning spaces, while WASH monitors conduct hygiene promotion activities providing key information.

UNICEF provided training to 13 volunteers from Pastoral da Criança and Caritas, including nine migrants and refugees from outside the shelter communities, on counselling beneficiaries on ways to resolve problems of water supply, sewage, waste management, solid waste management, vector control problems at household level as well as hygiene promotion. Over two thousand seven hundred persons are expected to be reached by those trained volunteers.

Education
In April, approximately 2,800 children attended the Education in Emergency curriculum in the ten temporary learning spaces in Boa Vista and Pacaraima shelters, including 210 new children (113 girls and 97 boys). 114 new children (53 girls and 61 boys) were integrated into the early childhood development activities, for a total of 766 children since the beginning of the year. In the meantime, UNICEF conducted a large consultation of the education stakeholders in Boa Vista, Manaus and Belem to develop the Brazilian component of the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) project proposal. The project, under the umbrella of the regional platform, aims at reaching 3,500 refugee and migrant children and adolescents in the states of Roraima, Amazonas and Para.

Child Protection
2,311 children (1,189 girls and 1,122 boys) attended the Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs) run in partnership with Fraternidade Internacional and World Vision in Boa Vista and Pacaraima outside shelters. Inside shelters, 2,323 children were attended. The child protection teams in shelters detected, managed and referred 60 protection cases (25 girls and 35 boys) to the local protection network.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability
In partnership with ADRA and CARITAS, and through their monitors and volunteers, C4D messages on key WASH messages reached 3,597 people living in and out of the shelters, with public announcements, home visits and focus group discussions.

Media and External Communication
In coordination with UN agencies and partners, UNICEF has been successfully engaging with the media to ensure visibility of the situation of migrant children and the organization’s work with the affected population. During the reporting period, UNICEF was mentioned in at least five news stories.
In addition, UNICEF has been strengthening its content production to feed the institutional digital assets. In April, a human-interest story was featured in UNICEF’s Global page, both in English and Spanish. UNICEF reached at least 3,643 interactions through 11 posts in its social media platforms.

**Panama**

**Situation Overview & Needs**

Migrant flows entering through the Panama-Colombia border remain high and include a dramatic increase in the number of children. According to the National Migration Service (SNM), 2,504 migrants (393 children) arrived through this border in April. During the first four months of the year, the total number of children (1,141) has doubled the total amount of children in 2018 (522). The main nationalities were Haitians, Cubans, Congolese and Cameroonian. According to the interviews conducted by UNICEF local monitoring, 27 were Venezuelan children, whose parents are Haitians leaving Venezuela. The number of Venezuelan children crossing Darien could be higher, considering the nationality of their parents and not their nationality at birth.

The conditions in Darien are deteriorating due to the beginning of the rainy season which spreads mosquitos and increases the volume flow of rivers. On 23 April, the National Frontiers Service reported six migrants (four of which were children) had drowned in a river. According to UNICEF monitoring, migrants declared that the number casualties is higher, but exact numbers are unknown.

On 29 April, 1,254 people (170 children) were hosted at Peñita’s Temporary Humanitarian Shelter, which has surpassed its capacity and is currently without adequate living conditions. The situation was also stretched beyond the capacity in the host communities of Canaan Membrillo, Bajo Chiquito and Lajas Blancas, where migrants are received before arriving at the Peñita shelter.

**Leadership and Coordination**

UNICEF Panama is continuously working with SENAFRONT (National Frontier Service), the Migrations Service and SENNIAF (National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and Families). UNICEF Panama is also coordinating its interventions with IOM and UNHCR as well as implementing partners RET, HIAS and NRC.

Panama is currently under presidential transition until the 1 July, when the new president will take office. This will likely lead to a period of changes regarding national and local authorities.

**Response Strategy**

UNICEF humanitarian interventions in WASH and child protection are being implemented in Darien for in transit migrant populations of different nationalities, including Venezuelans. Facilities at the Darien shelter have poor sanitation and hygiene and no appropriate spaces for receiving unaccompanied children.

UNICEF Panama is strengthening its collaboration with the National Ombudsman, who recently visited Darien while on a monitoring mission to jointly advocate in favor of migrant’s rights.

Development interventions are centred on education and social inclusion and focused on the ‘destination’ population. Interventions are being implemented in Panama’s metropolitan area, where most of Venezuelans are living.

Communication and advocacy activities are cross-sectoral and are being implemented at the national level. Finally, situation monitoring has prioritized the Colombia-Panama border, the Costa Rica-Panama border and the metropolitan area of Panama.
Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

The WASH intervention is focusing on providing access to hand-washing and showers rather than hygiene kits. The installation of WASH facilities has been postponed due to the current remodeling of the ETAH conducted by SENAFRONT. UNICEF and IOM have participated assessing the remodellations.

Education

According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) study conducted in 2018 by UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM, migrants in Panamanian schools are facing episodes of discrimination and bullying that have been confirmed by field assessments from NGOs (NRC, HIAS and RET) during their daily work with migrants.

In 2018, UNICEF initiated a programme to raise awareness against xenophobia and discrimination in prioritized schools in the Panama metropolitan area. In April, 349 students were reached by the second phase of the programme implemented by HIAS with UNICEF support. A technical capacity building with the Ministry of Education is planned to take place in the following months in order to increase the scope of the programme.

Child Protection

UNICEF is providing technical support to the National Frontiers Service (SENAFRONT) and to the National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents (SENNIAF) for the establishment of a child-friendly space at the Peñitas Temporary Humanitarian Shelter. In addition, a new psychosocial intervention with implementing partner HIAS will be implemented in the Gualaca shelter close to the Costa Rica-Panama border.

UNICEF and implementing partner RET are constantly working with the National Office for the Assistance of Refugees (ONPAR), SENNIAF and other national authorities to strengthen their capacities to implement the protocol to identify, assist and refer children in need of international protection. A working session on the protocol was organized in Panama City on 17 April with 22 participants (17 women and five men) from ONPAR, SNM, SENA, Ministry of Health, Ombudsman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, HIAS, Red Cross, Norwegian Refugee Council, RET and the NGO CEALP.

Social Inclusion

During April, 242 migrants from 66 families benefitted from the information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA) service provided by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) with UNICEF support. Beneficiaries recognized that ICLA service was key to access the education and health system, as well as to guide them in the asylum procedure.

In addition, multipurpose cash transfers benefitted 73 migrants from 18 families living in the Panama metropolitan area. The target for the first stage is 200 families. The benefit was mainly used to buy school utilities and food.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

Eleven beneficiaries of the multipurpose cash transfers participated in feedback mechanisms affirming that the cash transfer positively impacted their lives as it was used to improve children’s nutritional status and pay for school supplies to allow school enrollment.

All the students who participated in the programme to raise awareness against xenophobia and discrimination gave the initiative positive feedback.

Trinidad and Tobago

Situation Overview & Needs

The restrictions to migrant entry and registration have increased the number of people taking irregular routes, raising the risk of human trafficking and/or smuggling, especially for vulnerable women and children. Recent data from the
Immigration Department shows a 24 per cent reduction in the number of Venezuelan legal entries for the month of April, as compared to entries in March and earlier months. While data is not available for those entering illegally to understand if this has changed, there have been increased reports of boats with Venezuelans capsizing and causing drowning on the way to Trinidad.

The increase in migrant detention and deportation has kept the migrant population from openly seeking basic social services, including protection services. Cases of family separation have increased, with children being placed in institutions. National child protection frameworks have limited capacity to identify and respond to protection needs of children and adolescents on the move, including trafficked, unaccompanied and separated children. These children and adolescents have no access to psychosocial support or safe spaces for socialization, play and learning. In the case of GBV, referral pathways to ensure access to health services, including PEP kits when needed, require strengthening.

Leadership and Coordination

The National Security Council, a multi-sectoral entity comprised of government ministries and departments, has established a multi-sectoral team to assess the impact of increased migration flows. However, tangible changes, including the passing of the refugee bill, are still pending.

IOM and UNHCR are leading the UNCT response, working closely with the Ministry of National Security and the Immigration Division and providing technical assistance to bolster national capacities. The UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT), chaired by UNHCR, has developed an inter-agency contingency plan.

UNICEF continues to work with UNHCR and the government to address the gaps for children on the move. UNICEF also continues to engage and work closely with other UN agencies, and national and non-governmental partners. As part of the scale up strategy, UNICEF is engaged in dialogue with potential NGOs, including the National NGOs coalition, to identify partners to assist in the response.

Response Strategy

A key priority is advocacy for policy and legislative reform to ensure an enabling environment. UNICEF, together with other UN agencies, will continue to advocate for the necessary reforms in Trinidad and Tobago refugee law. UNICEF’s response plan focuses on key interventions in nutrition, education, child protection and communication for development (C4D). The response focuses on strengthening networks and capacity-building of key national actors to better respond to and address the needs of affected children. At the same time, UNICEF is providing technical support and advocating for more comprehensive and protective legislation in the country.

As part of the scale up strategy, UNICEF ECA held an NGO partner consultation in January aimed at identifying potential new partners. In the same month, a joint partnership review meeting took place with Living Water Community (LWC), the main partner involved in the response. Based on the review, some programmatic adjustments will be made, including decentralisation of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) to reach more migrant children as well as vulnerable children from host communities. A total of five CFSs will be operational, thereby increasing access. In the area of education, the planned use of an e-Learning platform will help to scale up access to certified education.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

So far in 2019, UNICEF has reached approximately 104 parents of children 0-23 months and other caregivers through nutritional counselling to support adequate nutrition of the children. During the reporting period, families of approximately 11 children, including two pregnant women, received counselling on breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding. Parents indicated that their main concern relates to the quality of the food options they have access to, including the poor quality and limited quantity of fruits and vegetables. The ECD officer continues to advocate on the importance of good nutritional support to ensure that children meet their nutritional requirements. Advocacy also entails seeking alternatives whereby parents and caregivers can meet the nutritional needs of the children. The support provided includes information and referral services for further care and support.

Education

UNICEF continues to support the existing temporary learning spaces, managed by Living Water Community, that are currently offering learning opportunities to 242 children (110 girls and 132 boys) at primary and secondary levels at the School of Hope, at Valsayn area near Port of Spain. Through the same partners, UNICEF is providing ECD services to 118 children under 5 years of age. During the reporting period, approximately six children and their families were exposed to
early learning activities through the home visitation modality. One male child was referred to the child guidance officer for assessment due to a concern regarding delayed speech development in relation to the age group cohort. UNICEF will follow up on this case. The planned launch of an e-Learning platform using a blended approach will expand access to education services for both migrant and children and host communities.

On 12 April, the government started the first registration process for the migrant population. This is the first time that the government is offering a mass registration exercise. Previously, UNHCR, together with partners, has been providing registration services. The government led registration will pave way for Venezuelans to get work permits valid for one year. However, the government has indicated limited resources as a barrier to offering education services to migrant children, and stated that access to education services is not guaranteed because there are Trinidadians who are not able to access education services due to resource constraints.

Working closely with UNHCR and Living Water Community, UNICEF is working on a long-term strategy to ensure access to education and community-based protection interventions through a blended learning option which allows for certification. The programme design will be flexible enough to allow both individual access to the e-platform and face-to-face interaction with facilitators for both primary and secondary education. The e-learning strategy is supported by the NotesMaster platform, which is a custom built learning environment with open access to collaborative resources from the Caribbean area. On 13 April, the first training was delivered to teachers that will develop the content for primary and secondary education.

UNICEF continues liaising and advocating at the highest levels of national government (MoH and Prime Minister’s Office) to support the implementaton of an alternative education system and advocate for the inclusion of migrant children and adolescents in the formal school system.

**Child Protection**

UNICEF continues to support children’s access to safe spaces for learning, socialisation and play. A total of 238 children have continuous access to CFSSs located in cities with a high migrant children population throughout 2019. At the CFS, children have access to psychosocial support, and are given time and space to restore their normal development flow, process and reduce harmful levels of stress, learn and share positive coping strategies in a supportive environment with peers, and learn valuable information about personal safety.

In April, UNICEF chaired the third meeting of the Inter-Agency Protection Coordination Working Group which resulted in the development of an action plan. Key action areas identified include the consolidation of a national services mapping report and the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for child protection, gender based violence (GBV) and people with specific needs, to be developed collaboratively with UNFPA and UNHCR.

**Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability**

UNICEF continued to work closely with NGOs in Trinidad and Tobago to reach both migrants and host communities. An agreement is presently being finalised with the Family Planning Association which will expand current communication initiatives for migrants and host communities. Through the partnership, information on sexual and reproductive health, hygiene and nutrition will be disseminated as well as hosting of focus group discussions to receive feedback from affected migrant populations and host communities. Living Water Community continues to sensitise migrants on health, hygiene and safe and protective practices. Approximately 9,551 persons have been reached throughout 2019. UNICEF also worked with the NGO Create Future Good on developing a strategy to engage host communities in activities to reduce xenophobia and discrimination against Venezuelans, and is expected to start implementation in select communities.

**Media and External Communication**

UNICEF used its social media channels – Facebook and Twitter – to advocate for the rights of children on the move using short digital products featuring migrants and their families. Using the hashtag #AChildIsAChild, the communication tools reached over 11,000 people in host communities, aiming at preventing xenophobia and discrimination against Venezuelans and increasing awareness on the importance of integration and inclusion.
Guyana

Situation Overview & Needs

The Department of Citizenship has reported 7,158 official migrant entries from April 2018-April 2019 (40 per cent children). With an open-door policy, migrants receive a 90-day entry visa when presenting themselves to immigration authorities or are reached by the immigration department mobile registration teams. Once registered, the Venezuelan migrants are referred to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) for medical screening and vaccinations free of cost. The official position is that migrants have access to services such as health care and education.

Guyana is best categorized as a destination country. Because of limited transportation connectivity, expensive travel and difficult terrains, migrants have little incentive to view Guyana as a transit route. Language barriers and limited job opportunities also impact migration rates, with no reported congestion at points of entry or border crossings. According to IOM DTM surveys, the composition of the migrants is mainly families in the border areas and at the urban centres, adults travelling without family.

In December, the passing of a no-confidence motion launched Article 106 (7) of the Constitution into action, stipulating that a national election was to be held within 3 month (by March 2019). With focus being placed on the political campaign, the response to the migrant crisis has been receiving less attention, although the government intends to establish a remote relocation site to appease overburdened host communities at border areas. The implications involving this concept has been raised as a concern by the UN System in Guyana.

Leadership and Coordination

The main coordination forum is the Multi-agency Coordinating Committee to Address Venezuelan Migrant Influx in Guyana. The committee is headed by the Minister of Citizenship and the secretariat function is carried out by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) agency and the Civil Defence Commission (CDC). It includes representation from key ministries (Health, Department of Immigration, Guyana Police Force, Education, Social Protection, Communities, Indigenous People’s Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Department for Public Information), UN agencies (UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, PAHO, UNFPA), and the Guyana Red Cross Society. The committee meets every two weeks.

UN inter-agency coordination is conducted through the UNETT, chaired by the UNICEF representative and co-chaired by the IOM Head of Mission in Guyana. The UNETT reports to the UN Country Team through the Resident Coordinator Office.

Response Strategy

To foster integration, social cohesion, and address the risks of xenophobia, UNICEF is responding to needs with interventions envisaged for equal numbers of migrant children and their host communities (1:1 approach). Targeted locations are in the four border sub-national regions receiving the migration influx, mostly indigenous people, as well as communities in other regions (coastal) experiencing increased demands on existing basic services due to returnee-Guyanese. The UNICEF response focuses on providing technical, financial, and logistical support to key partners addressing absorption capacity of basic services (i.e schools) and resilience building in the marginalized host communities, while ensuring gender/ethnic equality, child/adolescent rights, and education and protection service delivery mechanisms are strengthened. Focusing on the most vulnerable, UNICEF is targeting 12,000 people, including 4,800 children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health & Nutrition

In April, partnering with the Catholic Community’s network, 194 persons (74 adults and 120 children) were engaged to ascertain needs with a focus on ECD and education for children in Regions 1, 2 and 7. In May, activities will include a 3-day ECD training and self-awareness sessions with young persons from two host communities (Region 1) including providing identified NFIs (i.e. wash basins, buckets and hammocks) and a 1-day Early Childhood Monitoring/Support Session to strengthen the ability of ECD trainers to deliver services in Bartica (Region 7). Capacity training for the next batch of Community Health Workers (CHWs) in Region 1 will cover identification, prevention and management of malnutrition (specifically under-nutrition) and sensitization on the basics of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) outreach, in cooperation with with WASH and Health sector partners.

WASH

During April, UNICEF, in partnership with Guyana Water Inc. (GWI), has continued interventions initiated in March that include community outreach hygiene promotion interventions for host communities and migrants with CDC and MoPH
These interventions also cover operation and maintenance of the constructed WASH facilities by the recipient families. GWI also completed scoping works for immediate water supply and sanitation needs for two other host communities (Region 1) with a total population of 1,613 and an additional 400 migrants (190 children). Hardware works will start in late May to construct rainwater harvesting units, family VIP latrines and to provide household water storage containers along with hygiene promotion interventions.

Education

According to the MoE, 660 migrant children (301 boys and 359 girls) have access to public schools for all grades in nine of 10 sub-national regions. Estimates based on the findings of the multi-agency field assessment in Region 1 conducted in February and DTM surveys, indicate that the children reached do not include 75 per cent of migrant children (approximately 1,980) who are unable to gain access. Based on the feedback from the regional education officers, key challenges are related to language barriers and lack of classroom space to absorb the additional children.

UNICEF and the University of Guyana Faculty of Technology undertook field assessments for civil engineers and architectural work in five schools in Region 1 that are absorbing migrant children (total school population 1,721, including 97 migrants). They scoped environmentally appropriate designs to increase learning spaces to ensure that all children enjoy a comfortable workspace that meets the Ministry of Education’s safe schools initiative parameters and allows for the schools to cater to more of the migrant children who are unable to gain admittance. Field work was completed on 28 April and the final design will be submitted by the end of May.

In Region 9, UNICEF ECD partners (education, public health and social protection) have completed the training for 27 locally-based professionals focusing on supporting access to essential ECD services/activities in home, communities and health clinics and utilising the ECD kits to provide these services for communities hosting migrants. Coverage data will be available in May, although for April the trained staff have reported on ECD interactions with 17 children.

Child Protection

UNICEF continues advocating with the British and US governments to support Guyana in developing an implementation framework for operationalization of the HCCH Conventions (i.e. child protection, adoption, abduction and child support), and aims at complementing the efforts to ensure that children receive adequate parental care, including service delivery for migrants. UNICEF has committed to support the government with interventions for the amendment of local laws - for instance on adoption - so that Guyana can begin to be compliant with the international framework.

Sustaining UNICEF surge capacity (initiated in 2018) to increase social work forces on the ground, the government has formally employed two social workers and four para-professional social workers in Region 1. Salaries and operational costs have been absorbed by the Ministry of Social Protection’s budget. During 2019, UNICEF will ensure additional staff are included on the social work roster.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

Initiated in March and ongoing into April, UNICEF has oriented five communities in Region 1 (Mabaruma) through the Sports-Culture for Development (SC4D) programme. The program focuses on engaging adolescents and young people in positive development and making healthy lifestyle choices through participation in sports or culture activities (i.e. music, dance and drama). Children and youth create positive messages on healthy lifestyles and coping skills for their communities. In collaboration with local stakeholders, UNICEF conducted orientation and practical demonstration sessions with 35 persons consisting of community leaders and members, teachers and health providers. C4D activities are expanding into neighbouring communities and are planned to be scaled throughout other regions.

@UNICEF/Guyana/2019/Eversley. UNICEF supported Sports & Culture for Development (SC4D) intervention for migrant and host community children.
## Funding

There is a growing and constant need for support to children on the move and their families in receiving and transit countries. UNICEF launched its regional HAC appeal this year for US$ 69 million and it is currently only 11 percent (US$ 10.05 million) funded thanks to emergency contributions.

Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds, which are the most flexible type of resource for humanitarian interventions outside core resources, have been allocated to country offices. Other non-emergency resources were allocated thanks to donor support to help in the scale up response efforts. Additionally, UNICEF issued US$ 4 million through the internal loan mechanism, Emergency Programme Fund, for activities in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Brazil.

Even though fundraising efforts continue, Health, WASH and Education remain the most critically underfunded sectors. Adequate and flexible funds are critical for UNICEF to adapt the response strategies to the ever-changing contexts and needs. An imminent funding shortfall could severely impact: the provision of WASH services in shelters and schools, the establishment and maintenance of new Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), and the provision of vaccines, nutritional supplements, and educational kits.

### Funding Requirements as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of January 2019 for a period of 12 months*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal sector</th>
<th>Colombia</th>
<th>Peru</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>Ecuador</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>Panama</th>
<th>T&amp;T</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>Guyana</th>
<th>RO</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>6.95</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>7.18</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Inclusion</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy/Communications</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication for development</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral support</td>
<td>- 0.55</td>
<td>- 0.55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- 0.55</td>
<td>- 0.55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Support</td>
<td>- 0.55</td>
<td>- 0.55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- 0.55</td>
<td>- 0.55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>12.24</td>
<td>13.64</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>11.71</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>11.20</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funded amounts include emergency resources received against the current HAC as of 30 April 2019, excluding the EPF loan amount (US$ 4,528,921), Regional Thematic Fund amount (US$ 505,000), and non-emergency funds. Country Offices and Regional Office -after approval- have allocated 2018 carry over available funds for the current response (amounts may differ from previous report due to revision on Countries allocations).
### Annex A

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>UNICEF Target 2019</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of boys and girls with access to at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country standards</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>31,250</td>
<td>10,833</td>
<td>6,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of people reached by UNICEF campaigns</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNICATIONS/ADVOCACY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>5,226</td>
<td>1,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1,614</td>
<td>652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Girls and boys under 5 years old with access to primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of children 6 to 36 months that receive baby kits containing basic supplies for the care and hygiene of vulnerable children under the age of 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>5,605</td>
<td>2,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of people subject to immigration/asylum procedures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of girls and boys provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs with intersectoral programming interventions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>14,200</td>
<td>9,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of people (men, women, boys and girls) with daily access to WASH services at service delivery points (health centers, shelters, migration points and transit points) as per agreed standards (according to context)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>48,697</td>
<td>39,386</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>8,304</td>
<td>1,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of boys and girls in schools and learning spaces with access to WASH services as per agreed standards (according to context)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>3,260</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>119,800</td>
<td>5,162</td>
<td>1,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>3,111</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits or key hygiene items or access to handwashing points with soap or similar items</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>46,200</td>
<td>4,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of people with access to handwashing points with soap or similar items</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>4,619</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of people with daily access to WASH service in settlements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>4,619</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of people with access to WASH treatment in UNICEF supported facilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of people with access to WASH service in settlements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>6,900</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>4,619</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of targeted caregivers (men and women) of boys and girls 0-23 months with access to UNICEF counseling for appropriate feeding.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>40,772</td>
<td>12,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>3,744</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of girls and boys provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs with intersectoral programming interventions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of girls and boys (under 5) benefiting from early childhood development activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of girls and boys provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs with intersectoral programming interventions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
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<td>7,700</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNICATIONS/ADVOCACY</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of people reached by UNICEF statements in traditional media, social media and campaigns aimed at increasing support for uprooted children</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
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<td><strong>UNICEF Target 2019</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Change since last report</strong></td>
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13 Results as of 30 April unless otherwise indicated. Includes a summary of key indicators, targets and results from CO response plans.
14 Results from 1-30 April unless otherwise indicated.
15 In the case of Ecuador, indicator refers to installed capacity (not daily access).
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<tr>
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<th>BRAZIL</th>
<th>PANAMA</th>
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<th>BRAZIL</th>
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<td># of affected population in targeted areas actively participating in accountability mechanisms supported by UNICEF</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td>600</td>
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<td># of people reached in affected areas with messages on life saving skills and protective practice and behaviours, as well as information on access and use of services.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 20 June 2019

UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office: www.unicef.org/lac
UNICEF LAC Facebook: www.facebook.com/uniceflac

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