Highlights

• As of December 2018, around 3 million Venezuelans are living abroad, including 2.4 million in countries within Latin America and the Caribbean. UNICEF estimates that over 490,000 children are in need of assistance in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Panama.

• In Colombia, the government presented the CONPES, the first public policy guidelines document, which includes humanitarian and financial action to address the phenomenon of mixed migration from Venezuela.

• UNICEF Peru concluded the process of providing feedback to the Ministry of Education on two key regulations: school enrolment in educational institutions and basic education programmes and technical regulations that guide the process of evaluating lessons in educational institutions and basic education programmes.

• Cash-based interventions (CBI) activities continue in Tulcán and Lago Agrio (border crossings) and Quito for children and adolescents who are seeking family reunification. During December, 299 family reunifications (CBI) were delivered.

• UNICEF, along with partners, have established 14 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs) in Boa Vista and Pacaraima City, Brazil. 3,073 children were reached through participation in CFS activities including psychosocial support, socialization, play and recreation.

• UNICEF Panama initiated a programme to raise awareness against xenophobia and discrimination in the education system, reaching in a first phase a total of 1,652 children from schools with the highest rate of migrants in the country.

• In Trinidad and Tobago, UNICEF is working with partners to consolidate and scale up access to certified education programmes through an innovative e-learning programme that will be linked to the Trinidad and Tobago curriculum as well as the Caribbean Examination Board.

• With the Ministry of Social Protection and the Department of Citizenship of Guyana, UNICEF supported the deployment of mobile teams for service outreach, including child protection and social services. The mobile birth registration teams have covered 15 communities with 8,490 people ensuring access to documentation for children who were previously unregistered.

May - December 2018

3 million
No. of Venezuelans living abroad, including:

2.4 million
No. of Venezuelans in countries within Latin America and the Caribbean
(Source: IOM/UNHCR, Nov 2018)

490,000
Approx. No. of children in need of assistance as a consequence of the crisis in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Panama.
(Preliminary estimations at transit/receiving country level.)

UNICEF Appeal 2018
US$ 28,050,000

*Funds received to date’ includes Emergency funds received for the current revised appeal.
Situation Overview & Needs

As of October 2018, countries in Latin America and the Caribbean were hosting at least 2.4 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants, from a total of around 3 million Venezuelans migrating worldwide. UNICEF estimates that over 490,000 children are in need of assistance in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Panama. Those in need include Venezuelan migrants and refugees, host communities and non-Venezuelan returnees.

For 2019, it is estimated that there will be 5.3 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela, according to the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (RMRP). UNICEF estimates that 4.9 million people will be in need of assistance, including more than 1.1 million children.

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 migratory issues in host countries is putting children at higher risk of discrimination, violence, xenophobia, exploitation and abuse in transit/destination countries.

Governments in the region have joined efforts to handle the situation and find joint solutions to address the main needs, such as the new protocol adopted by Ecuador to protect uprooted children, and the signing of the Action Plan coming out of the Quito Meeting II.

- The “Regional Meeting on Human Mobility of Venezuelan Citizens in the Americas” was held in Quito in September 2018. Representatives of 13 Latin American countries met to exchange information and good practices, thereby fostering better regional coordination mechanisms. 11 countries signed the “Declaration of Quito” and agreed to receive expired travel documents as identity documents of Venezuelan citizens for immigration purposes and decided to establish a regional programme with the support of the United Nations System for the timely exchange of pertinent information of Venezuelan migrants, aimed at providing aid and achieving an orderly and secure migration.

- The Second International Meeting of Quito was held in November 2018, with the participation of 12 countries, as well as Mr. Eduardo Stein, appointed in September 2018 as IOM/UNHCR Joint Special Representative for Venezuelan migrants and refugees in the region to promote a coherent and harmonized regional approach, in coordination with national governments, international organizations and other relevant stakeholders. The meeting concluded with the signing of the Action Plan on Human Mobility of Venezuelan Citizens in the Region, which includes three areas: (i) deepening the mechanisms of Venezuelan migration in the region, (ii) international financial cooperation and (iii) articulation with organisms of the international system that have relation and competence with migration and refuge issues.

At the regional level, UNICEF is actively engaged in the IOM/UNHCR-led Regional Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, leading/co-leading four of the six key products of the Platform, specifically: i) Communicating with Communities (CwC), ii) Communications; iii) Safe Routes and Support Spaces; iv) Anti-xenophobia Campaign. UNICEF LACRO has also contributed significantly to the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Information Management working groups. 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 final version of the RMRP (Refugee and Migrant Response Plan) was officially launched in Geneva on 14 December 2018, with the participation of the UNICEF Representative in Colombia on behalf of the LAC region. The Plan will cost US$738 million, covering humanitarian actions for migrants and refugees from Venezuela. The plan has four lines of action: assistance to the emergency, protection, socioeconomic integration and institutional strengthening. Basic health services (medical consultations, vaccines, etc.), food security (food distribution, vouchers) and shelter, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure will be provided.

---

3 Includes 3.6 million people in need in 16 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Aruba, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curacao, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay) as per the Global Humanitarian Overview 2019. In addition, according to different sources, it is estimated that approximately 1.3 million people living in host communities in these countries also need some sort of assistance.
4 Estimated by UNICEF based on 2018 trends in the distribution of migrant populations across the 16 countries listed in endnote 3.
5 Republic of Argentina, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Ecuador, the United Mexican States, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Paraguay, the Republic of Peru and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.
6 Declaration of Quito on human mobility of Venezuelan citizens in the region; Quito, 4 September 2018; <http://bit.ly/2yaUH4o>
7 Representatives of the Governments of the Republic of Argentina, the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Ecuador, the Republic of Paraguay, the Republic of Peru and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay signed the Action Plan on Human Mobility of Venezuelans citizens in the region; Quito Action Plan, November 2018; <https://bit.ly/2RuBHY>
Estimated Population and Children in Need of Assistance (2018)
(Preliminary calculation based on estimations made for Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Panama)

- Ecuador: Estimated by UNCT, considering that around 20 per cent of migrants entering Ecuador (approx. 553,000 as of July 2018) are in situation of vulnerability. Number of children in need estimated by UNICEF.
- Peru: “Population in need” This figure was calculated by determining the number of Venezuelan migrants that have at least one basic unmet need, primarily a lack of access to basic health care. The figure represents 85 per cent of the total Venezuelan migrant population that has settled in Peru. “Children in need” This figure represents Venezuelan migrant children in Peru aged 6 to 17 years that have at least one unmet basic need, primarily a lack of access to basic health care. Children aged 0 to 5 years are excluded from this figure as they do not face restrictions in accessing health care.
- Brazil: Estimated by UNICEF Brazil, considering that the total population of Venezuelans remaining in Brazil – according to reports for Federal Police, as of December 2017 - had unfulfilled needs in at least one sector.
- Guyana: Estimates based on IOM/UNHCR Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), as of May 2018. Includes Venezuelans and Guyanese returning from Venezuela who have settled in Guyana and require assistance. Figures are currently being revised based on findings of recent field missions.
- Trinidad and Tobago: Based on UNHCR estimations considering all persons of concern, including 2,243 Venezuelans registered with UNHCR, May 2018. Including Venezuelans in irregular migratory situation.
- Panama: Estimated by UNICEF, considering the annual number of people crossing the Darién frontier plus others in need. UNICEF is working to improve this and other statistics.

8 People in need figures are adjusted to align with interagency estimations once available.

This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers.
Regional 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 the actions by national and regional stakeholders, including national authorities, civil society organizations and humanitarian actors.

- **Humanitarian Action: Ensure access to services for affected populations** (with special focus on 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 fulfillment of humanitarian principles and the framework of international protection applicable to migrant children and their families.

- **Development and social policy: Promote inclusion and integration** through ensuring access, quality and suitability of social services for this population, promoting means 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.

Key areas/modalities of intervention and cross-sectoral priorities have been identified shaping UNICEF’s response

---

Regional Response Actions

**Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal:** In May 2018, UNICEF adjusted its Regional HAC increasing its original appeal from US$ 9 million to US$ 28 million to scale up its field presence and programme activities for the year. In 2019, UNICEF is requesting US$ 69 million to respond to the increasing emerging needs of migrant children in receiving/transit countries by delivering effective, child-centred humanitarian action.

The Regional Office established a Regional Migration Team, responsible for strategic coordination at the regional level and to provide remote and in-country support to UNICEF teams in transit/receiving countries. The Regional Rapid Response Roster was activated to ensure timely remote and in-country support to transit/receiving countries. During the reporting period 45 surge deployments have been completed in the region in support of the Regional Office, Country Offices of ECA, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Venezuela, for a total of 1,631 days of deployments.

The Regional Office, through its technical sections, has also been working with the COs to integrate the response and to link the activities among the countries and their borders. Key developments in terms of technical support during the reporting period included:

**Health:** With the technical support of the RO, Country Offices identified health priorities and actions as well as relevant partners ensuring the monitoring of migrant children’s health status, access to basic health care including: maternal and child health care, immunization, emergency obstetric care, pre- and post-natal care and child care of the most prevalent diseases and healthy behaviour-change communication/C4D interventions for border, transit and final destinations.

**Nutrition:** Support partners in the region by providing key messages and counselling resources on infant and young child feeding (IYCF); information sharing and support across countries, including regular webinars with Country Offices nutrition focal points to share key guidance on the nutrition response (coordination, needs assessment, measures to prevent and treat undernutrition, etc.); facilitation of a webinar on the Colombia experience related to the management of acute malnutrition, with government officials, UN agencies, civil society and UNICEF country teams.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH):** Technical assistance to Country Offices, facilitating the exchange of experiences and promoting synergies at border areas; field missions carried out in Colombia (four border departments), Tumbes, Peru (border Peru-Ecuador) and Roraima, Brazil (border Brazil-Venezuela); support on the recruitment and induction of the new WASH specialist for Roraima (Brazil); UNICEF has worked on the development of a theory of change for the WASH response in the migration context, to provide guidance to UNICEF COs and partners on how to reinforce the response and planning for 2019.

**Child Protection:** Support to COs exchanging experiences of protection of migrant children in other countries. As a result of the permanent contact with COs and a regional workshop organized in Lima in November 2018 on child protection minimum standards in humanitarian action, RO finalized the summary of the action and shared the document with the COs, along with documents about
migratory concepts and experiences of child protection in the region. Staff members from the Child Protection Section participated in a mission in Ecuador organized by the Regional Platform to advance in the reinforcement of safe spaces for migrants and refugees. A regional training plan is being developed to reinforce the migratory approach in the UNICEF protection response. The section also participated in different events promoting the rights of the children on the move, for instance in Mexico City in December in an event organized by UNAM and the Interamerican Human Rights Court on the impact of the jurisprudence of the Court in human rights advances. During the event UNICEF presented on the impact of the jurisprudence of the Interamerican Court in the promotion of the rights of migrant children in different countries of the region.

Education: Support to education focal points from the seven (7) receiving countries to update education response plans, and to identify the main barriers to ensure the right to education for migrant children; regional consultancy on education and migration to support the development of an education strategy to promote the inclusion of migrant children in the education system, along with guidelines for ministries of education; technical assistance missions undertaken in Ecuador and Peru to support the Ministry of Education in identifying how to address the main barriers for the inclusion of migrant children to the National Education System. On this last point the RO facilitated a workshop in Peru with the participation of educational authorities from the national, regional and local levels. Support on the implementation and adaptation of the Andres Bello Agreement in each receiving country regarding accreditation, validation and certification, especially of undocumented children. Updates per receiving countries and matrix on Venezuelan children migration, periodic bilateral communication and support on good practices and expansion of access to education.

Social Policy: Identification of the main advocacy actions in the governments social protection systems. During the last week of November, a cooperation agreement with IPC-IG (UNDP) was signed, which includes the analysis of social protection programmes for migrant children and adolescents in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.

Communication for Development: Organization of the workshop “From Words to Action: Improving Communication, Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected People in Latin America and the Caribbean” attended by 75 representatives from different governments, UN agencies, NGOs and other organizations to identify joint actions to improve Accountability to Affected People (AAP) with refugee and migrant families in affected countries.

Communication and Media: LACRO worked in close coordination with HQ and COs with a flexible communication strategy aimed at increasing the visibility of the situation of migrant children and UNICEF’s response efforts across the region. In coordination with UNICEF Division of Communication (DOC), LACRO covered the signing of the protocol adopted by the Government of Ecuador and LACRO’s Regional Director. The coverage, which included a press release and the production of a series of multimedia materials for digital platforms, had extensive dissemination by national and international media.

UNICEF LACRO also supported the production and dissemination of high-end products prepared for the week of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Global Compact for Migration. Among the products produced were photographs and background stories of children and young migrants for UNICEF’s photo exhibition “Uprooted journeys: the role of an object”, which brought their migratory journey’s experience to life; social media assets with pictures and a human-interest story developed by the Ecuador CO, was published in global and regional websites, as well as amplified in social media channels.

In addition, several videos were edited and published about Venezuelan unaccompanied youth migrants in Ecuador, plus contributions to the global video on migration with testimonies of Venezuelan migrants in Peru and Ecuador, as well as human interest stories from Peru, Guyana, Ecuador, Panama and Brazil about children on the move have been edited and published on the LACRO webpage as well as www.unicef.org.

The LACRO Communication team also supported the regional dissemination of COs campaigns against xenophobia and pro-integration. As part of the interagency communications efforts of the R4V campaign, UNICEF co-leads the regional communications strategy and initiatives of the RMRP. UNICEF LACRO, in coordination with UNCHR and IOM, supported the development of the RMRP campaign called #Sonbienvenidos against xenophobia.

Gender: Contributions to the Regional Platform GBVIE working group through developing an instrument to map essential, life-saving and age appropriate services for GBV survivors as well as an inter-agency webinar on existing and available GBV case management tools for further recommendation and support to country responses. Minimum standards on integrating gender into country responses, with easy-to-access links have been made available to all countries in addition to an initial mapping of emerging gender scenarios amongst children and women on the move to inform a 2019 gender assessment. LACRO has also supported Trinidad and Tobago to ensure adequate gender competencies in the response team.

Colombia

Situation overview

In December 2018, the government of President Ivan Duque presented the CONPES, the first public policy guidelines document, which includes humanitarian and financial action to address the phenomenon of mixed migration from Venezuela. The government will allocate 422 million Colombians pesos (approx. USD 135,000) by 2021 and coordinate with around 15 state institutions, focusing
on critical aspects such as health, education, early childhood, childhood, adolescence and youth, water, shelters, labour inclusion, coexistence and prevention of xenophobia. One new element introduced the figure of large transit centres, to be created in key municipalities affected by mass influx of migrants in route to other destinations inside and out of the country. UNICEF worked closely with the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF - Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and sister agencies and NGOs within the Child and Migration Working Group, to raise concerns about the protection of children and their rights in this type of context.

UNHCR and IOM estimate that by the end of 2019 there will be more than 2.2 million migrants and refugees from Venezuela in Colombia. Among them, 1,775,000 will be Venezuelans with the intention of remaining in the country and the rest will be returning Colombians. 43 per cent of the Regional Response Plan (approx. USD 317 million) corresponds to Colombia.

Leadership and Coordination

The National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) has been leading the national response with unified command posts (PMUs by their Spanish acronym) established in each of the most-affected departments. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs holds a key role at the strategic level. Most of the key line ministries—health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare—have local representation in departmental capitals and several major municipalities and are responsible for developing sectoral response plans. In early December 2018, the government created a new body, the Inter-Institutional Unit for International Cooperation—composed of the Presidency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Agency for Cooperation—as the new interlocutor with humanitarian actors of the cooperation. This body will liaise directly with the GfM (Interagency Migration Group).

UNICEF leads the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Education in Emergencies clusters; and is a key member of the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster, Health, and Protection Clusters, collaborating closely with lead agencies. Mine Action and Gender-based Violence sub-clusters continue to function with UNICEF participation. UNICEF participates in various working groups and maintains an agenda of cooperation, coordination and information exchange with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Health and Education, with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) and the Office of the Ombudsman. Among other key fora, UNICEF has been one of the mainstay agencies within the Child and Migration Working Group, which is led by the ICBF, the Foreign Ministry, UNHCR and IOM.

Response strategy

In line with the HRP priorities, UNICEF has prioritized WASH, health, nutrition, education - including Early Childhood Development (ECD) - and child protection sectors. UNICEF is currently active in 25 municipalities in eight departments: La Guajira, Norte de Santander and Arauca along the Venezuelan border; Bolívar, Atlántico and Magdalena departments along the Caribbean coast; and the departments of Nariño and Putumayo along the southern border with Ecuador. Within the HAC 2019, UNICEF plans to expand to 34 municipalities in 11 departments.

UNICEF Colombia has identified the main strategies to deploy the humanitarian response in 2019: i) in health by providing care via extramural health teams at public hospitals; ii) in protection UNICEF by continuing to prioritize four different risks to the rights and welfare of children on the move (sexual violence, recruitment, landmines, and family separation); iii) in education by including life-saving interventions with children, support to the Ministry of Education’s strategic sectoral plan to integrate out-of-school migrant and host community children, among others strategies to promote integration, quality learning and protecting educational trajectories; iv) in WASH by supporting existing infrastructure and services of allies and partners, including the provision of key supplies; v) Communication for Development interventions have three objectives: a) promoting behavioural change for the health and welfare of children; b) increasing participation by beneficiaries in community level activities; and c) fostering a two-way communication as a means to ensure accountability to affected populations; vi) in social inclusion UNICEF will support national and local authorities in: strengthening information management systems for decision-making on services and care for children in migration contexts, accompanying the government in adjusting and disseminating protocols for services to children; and harmonizing policies and coordinating services for children affected by the migration phenomenon.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF continues to contribute to the government’s efforts to reduce mortality from and associated with malnutrition, and to improve the nutritional status of children under five by means of capacity building of families, communities and authorities; behavioural change promotion on hygiene and breastfeeding; and supporting outreach mobile health/nutrition brigades that can better access the affected population. Aimed at enhancing the local capacities to manage acute malnutrition, UNICEF provided hands-on training and institutional support to extramural teams and nutritional officials in eight departments, including Arauca, Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Cesar, Atlántico, Magdalena, Vichada and Guainía.

As agreed with the Ministry of Health, and to ensure access to basic maternal and child health information and services for the affected and host populations, UNICEF signed contracts with the main primary care public hospitals in Norte de Santander, Arauca, La Guajira and Nariño departments to support 4 extramural health teams, including pre- and post-natal care, curative and preventive services for children under five. The teams also support immunization, through regular health services as well as via outreach mobile
health/nutrition brigades. Through mid-December, the number of children 6-59 months and 6 months-15 years old vaccinated by the extramural health teams came to 2,587. The gender split of children attended was 50 per cent male and 50 per cent female among the 957 children whose sex was determined.

Support to mother and child nutrition is done through collaboration with public-private hospitals on primary care, particularly on prenatal check-ups (incl. provision of micronutrient tablets for pregnant women and antenatal counselling on breastfeeding) and growth monitoring for children under five. 3,651 caregivers (men and women) of children 0-23 months have access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding (incl. nutrition assessment and counselling on breastfeeding, provision of micronutrient supplements and deworming medications). In addition, UNICEF is supporting capacity development on management of malnutrition through training of paediatricians and through clinical observation in emergency care settings across affected departments. A total of 1,970 children 6-59 months in the affected areas received micronutrient supplements and deworming tablets during the month of December (56 per cent of those attended were girls, out of the 333 children whose sex was determined.)

At the two main border crossing sites with the highest concentration of people: Maicao (La Guajira) and Villa Rosario (Norte Santander), UNICEF is working with Action Against Hunger (ACF) to provide medical and nutrition assessment of children under five, pregnant and lactating women, through anthropometric measurements and haemoglobin tests. In case additional support is needed, cases are referred to health services. Services also include micronutrient supplementation for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, and home visits and awareness raising activities about healthy community practices.

**WASH**

With the aim of improving access to safe water for migrant families and host communities, UNICEF continued its strategy of procuring and delivering household water filters in urban communities in Riohacha (La Guajira department) as well as the rehabilitation of water points. Latrineization in migrant-impacted communities continued in six municipalities in Arauca and Norte de Santander. Altogether, 21,139 persons (men, women, boys and girls) with access to wash service at service delivery points, as per agreed standards, as a result of UNICEF activities through mid-December 2018. Some 2,500 children (1350 girls and 1150 boys) in learning spaces gained access to WASH services as per agreed standards.

In coordination with Norte de Santander authorities, UNICEF supported the activation of a local WASH coordination group, engaging partners with actions in this department. At the border crossing in Nariño department (Rumichaca, on the Ecuadorian border), UNICEF rehabilitated and maintained 14 toilets, maintained a storage capacity for up to 20,000 litres of drinking water, and conducted activities to promote hygiene practices, including training and key messages outreach.

**Education**

Through mid-December, 43,515 school-aged children including adolescents were reached by schools, thanks to the establishment of temporary classrooms in Cucuta (Norte de Santander), Arauca city (Arauca) and Maicao (La Guajira). This included 22,529 girls and 20,996 boys. These children also benefitted from school supplies, recreational and didactic kits distributed by UNICEF. Some 2,046 teachers were trained in the management of temporary classrooms. By the end of the year, recreational vacation activities were carried out and educational kits were distributed. 14,475 Children and adolescents with access to humanitarian education programmes that incorporate psychosocial support; 7,424 girls, 6,612 boys.

Educational and ECD kits were distributed to build teachers’ capacities to improve quality of education and provide psychosocial support. By mid-December in Norte de Santander and Arauca the number of children and adolescents with access to humanitarian education programmes that incorporate psychosocial support came to 12,353, including 6,549 girls and 5,804 boys. In coordination with the Ministry of Education and partners of the National Board of Education in Emergency, UNICEF continued supporting the application of the ministerial directive that allows undocumented children from all grades to access schools, through advocacy and capacity building with local authorities in five departments (Arauca, Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Atlántico and Bolivar).

As the year ended, UNICEF was poised to carry out capacity building in the new school year for the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, targeting caregivers and families with children under five, aimed at promoting healthy and protective child development practices.

**Child Protection**

Since June 2018, UNICEF has carried out activities aimed at ensuring that children from both migrant and host communities are protected from risks to their safety and security, namely landmines and other explosive devices, sexual exploitation and gender-based violence, recruitment and use by non-state actors and organized violence, and family separation. These activities are carried out in established child-friendly spaces and community workshops, and through advocacy with authorities to ensure that official
protocols are activated, and services are provided. By mid-December over 7,500 girls, boys, adolescents, adult family members and other community members had been trained by UNICEF in the protection of oneself and others through mine-risk education in Arauca, Norte de Santander, Nariño and Putumayo departments.

UNICEF currently runs 11 fixed child friendly spaces (5 in La Guajira, 4 in Arauca, 1 in Nariño and 1 in Norte de Santander) as well as two mobile CFS that function in tandem with other public activities (in Atlántico and Arauca departments). Through mid-December, UNICEF had reached an estimated 21,508 children in these CFS (10,324 girls and 11,184 girls). Over 1,300 children and their families received key messages on mine risk education in the CFS of Arauca and Norte de Santander, while 18,374 children and adolescents (8,799 girls and 9,575 boys) in seven departments were trained in the prevention of recruitment and use by non-state actors - via UNICEF’s “Somos Paz” methodology.

29,965 persons—comprising of 10,648 girls, 10,860 boys, 6,706 women and 1,751 men in six departments--benefitted from sensitization activities to reduce the risk of sexual exploitation or gender-based violence. Specific cases of high risk were identified by UNICEF and referred to local services. A total of 47 cases of children unaccompanied or at risk of separation have been identified and referred to government services. As part of UNICEF’s priorities and in order to build capacities for the provision of psychosocial support for children, hundreds of volunteers - including both adolescents and adults - across targeted communities, were trained in UNICEF’s “Return to Happiness” model for psychosocial support (PSS), including distribution of kits for trained volunteers. At least 8,422 children benefitted from activities led by trained volunteers.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

Continuing with the strategy based on 3 specific actions (Capacity building of implementing partners; dissemination of information about protective practices and access to services; Social and community mobilization) C4D strategy has reached 40,600 people, ending 2018 with a total of 141,623 people, reached through inter-personal communication; social and community mobilization, and dissemination of information at the border and child friendly spaces.

Additionally, UNICEF C4D strategy strengthened the capacities of 18 community organizations and young leaders who has become agents of change, promoting positive behaviours among host and migrant community. Three of those organizations are now working with UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM, leading inter-personal and community mobilization strategies to promote positive behaviours around child protection, migration and WASH. These organizations are working in host communities as well in migration centers and are Colombian nationals, returned Colombians and Venezuelans nationals.

Supply and Logistics

The bulk of supply and logistics activities involved the purchase of contracted services from public hospitals, whose mobile health teams are funded by UNICEF, as well as acquisition of basic supplies (tents, educational kits, filters and pedagogical materials) for the response in the areas of child protection, education, psychosocial support and WASH.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF and UNHCR continued to work together in the prevention of xenophobia, through the highly publicized programme, “Somos Panas.” A second initiative developed by UNICEF, “Super Panas,” emphasized the dangers of stereotyping and xenophobia, via creative videos targeting adolescents. These audio-visual tools, combined with electronic message boards, pamphlets, posters and other media, served to reach millions of viewers throughout the country with messages of tolerance and peaceful coexistence, which, in the long run, may constitute one of the most important contributions of UNICEF to the current crisis.

Peru

Situation overview

According to UNICEF estimates, based on information from Peru’s Migration Office and Ecuador’s Ministry of the Interior, there were approximately 754,000 Venezuelan migrants in Peru as of 31 December 2018. The exact number of migrant children and adolescents is unknown but is estimated to be approximately 109,000.

While Venezuelans entering Peru are required to present a valid passport, children, adolescents and their parents or guardians are exempt from the requirement. Only Venezuelans who entered Peru by 31 October 2018 were eligible to apply for a one-year temporary resident permit, which allows them to legally study, work and access various services. As of 31 December, more than

9 The “Somos Paz” methodology seeks to develop / strengthen children’s capacities through art, communication, music and sports activities.
495,000 Venezuelans had requested the permit. Currently, Venezuelan migrants can receive a tourist visa valid for a maximum of 180 days and then apply for residency. Alternatively, they can apply for asylum through Peru’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to the Ministry, 131,388 Venezuelans requested refugee status in Peru in 201810.

Venezuelan migrant children and adolescents in transit and settling in Peru are exposed to potential abuse, exploitation, violence, xenophobia and lack of access to health, education and other basic services. The services provided by the Government of Peru and UN implementing partners at the CEBAF (border control site) are not permanent, leaving gaps in the identification of particularly vulnerable cases in terms of protection, health and nutrition. With rainy season starting in December, heavy rains have caused flooding in some tents at the CEBAF including the UNICEF-supported child friendly space. UNICEF has installed pallets with synthetic grass in the tent in order to mitigate the impact.

In Lima, where most of the settled Venezuelan migrant population is concentrated, public services have faced higher demand and capacity needs to be strengthened in order to respond to the specific needs of migrants, particularly in the northern outskirts of Lima.

Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Peru is leading the response through the Special Commission for Refugees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This entity processes asylum cases while the National Migration Office processes migrant cases.

UNICEF participates in the Refugees and Migrants Working Group (GTRM in Spanish), led by UNHCR and IOM, that serves as a national response coordination platform. UNICEF leads the Child Protection sub-group of the platform’s protection group. At the national sectoral level, UNICEF has taken a leadership role in education, child protection, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

In Tumbes, UNICEF is adopting the same thematic leading role as at the national level in education, child protection and WASH.

Response strategy

UNICEF’s response strategy targets vulnerable migrants and refugees, particularly children and adolescents travelling with families, unaccompanied or separated from their parents, and pregnant and breastfeeding women. The response is geographically focused on 1) the northern border with Ecuador in Tumbes and 2) the northern outskirts of Lima.

For the humanitarian-focused response in Tumbes, UNICEF is strengthening and complementing government efforts to respond to immediate migrant needs. This includes assisting in the referral of separated and unaccompanied children and adolescents to advice, reunification mechanisms and family based alternative care when needed; providing child-friendly spaces, protective messages and psychological assistance; facilitating intersectoral coordination and referral mechanisms for child victims; supporting vaccination efforts; providing nutrition and health screening/referrals, counselling and supplementation; and delivering protective messages and hygiene kits for travellers. UNICEF also coordinates and monitors all WASH responses with authorities, NGOs and agencies to ensure equal access for all migrants passing through the CEBAF.

For the development-focused response in Lima, UNICEF is providing technical assistance to 1) strengthen government capacity to coordinate selected sectoral responses and to generate information on and monitor the migrant population (protection, education, health, nutrition sectors); 2) strengthen government capacity to provide services that respond to migrant needs by: i) addressing normative barriers to accessing services (protection, education and health) and supporting mechanisms to facilitate regularization and access to legal migration status for children; ii) increasing public resources to expand those services (social inclusion) iii) building capacity to provide inclusive services (protection, education and health including nutrition and WASH services), and iv) developing magnet strategies for migrant children and adolescents who are not accessing available services (education and health); 3) strengthening expanded services as entry points to refer migrants to other services (especially education and protection); and 4) promote social integration between migrant and host communities (protection).

UNICEF has also developed an integrated communication strategy, which considers communication for development (C4D), communication and social mobilization activities in Tumbes and Lima, and complements the sectoral responses. The strategy targets both migrant and host communities, including public servants and implementing partners, with the aim of helping to reduce the vulnerability and prevent discrimination of Venezuelan migrant children, adolescents and their families. Part of the strategy considers feedback mechanisms to ensure continuous intervention improvement.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

Between September and December 2018, a total of 3,854 children (1,972 girls and 1,882 boys) under 5 years of age have been screened as part of UNICEF-supported health and nutrition activities.

UNICEF - through implementing partner Prisma - provided nutrition counselling focused on promoting the consumption of foods rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals as well as hygiene, and also provided multi-micronutrient powders and deworming medication. UNICEF has developed three flyers on healthy eating, hand washing and protecting mental health to support and strengthen the counselling messages, which will be distributed starting in January 2019. UNICEF also continued implementation of the active identification of children under 5 years of age that arrive at the CEBAF (border control site). To complement screening and counselling, UNICEF started distributing locally procured cereal bars (box of 6) to breastfeeding women with children under 2 years of age, reaching 238 breastfeeding women in December.

UNICEF actions included training of field staff from implementing partner Prisma, as well as from the Red Cross, Ministry of Health and Regional Health Authority, on the delivery of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and Zinc tablets for children under 5 years of age.

In northern Lima, UNICEF visited health establishments to collect information on access and use of health services by Venezuelan migrants. Based on this assessment a capacity building module for health operators will be developed that includes health rights and migrant rights. Additionally, routes for access of migrants to health services will be used. Data shows an increase in births registered to a foreign mother from 0.7 per cent in 2017 to 4.4 per cent in 2018. The visits also showed that Venezuelan migrants tend to lack information or have incorrect information regarding their rights to healthcare, which is free through the Government-issued health insurance for children under 5 years of age and pregnant women. Furthermore, health service providers (nurses and midwives) also lack correct information on guidelines regarding health coverage for the Venezuelan population.

At the national level, UNICEF initiated the revision of the Manual of Food Assistance and Nutrition in Emergencies for Peru and will be working with the Ministry of Health and other partners to update it.

WASH

Between September and December 2018, UNICEF distributed – through implementing partners Plan International and COOPI – 4,684 hygiene kits, reaching 10,184 people.

In December, UNICEF provided WASH technical support and leadership at the CEBAF facility. A WASH specialist from the Regional Office visited Tumbes to meet with authorities and WASH sector organizations, as well as to assess gaps and opportunities. Following the visit, UNICEF deployed a field WASH Coordinator to Tumbes. The WASH Coordinator is providing sectoral leadership by monitoring the status of WASH facilities and coordinating with water authorities to address identified gaps, which will also benefit local communities served by the same network. UNICEF repaired non-operational showers at the CEBAF and adapted the facilities for infants. UNICEF is piloting a methodology for managing the use of the showers, starting with infants (the most vulnerable group). The plan is to progressively expand access to other age groups.

Education

In December, UNICEF concluded the process of providing feedback on two key Ministry of Education regulations: a) the regulation for school enrolment in educational institutions and basic education programmes, published on 21 December, that guides the enrolment process of all children and adolescents of different nationalities and eliminates barriers to the right to education; and b) the technical regulation that guides the process of evaluating lessons in educational institutions and basic education programmes in their regular, alternative and special modalities, and sets the standards for placement tests and certification, independent validation, and revalidation of foreign student’s studies. The latter is still being finalized. UNICEF continued to mobilize a working group to coordinate actions with different ministry directorates to organize a timely sectoral response to the migrant and refugee crisis.

UNICEF also continued work with the Lima Regional Education Directorate and local education management units to respond to growing enrolment demand for the next year, including identifying: i) the number of enrolment vacancies per grade for 2019; ii) which schools can adopt a double shift or expand the number of classrooms; and iii) the budget required for additional teachers and education facilities. This process included completing field data collection, with implementing partner Prisma, on existing capacity and presence of migrant students in 435 schools in Metropolitan Lima.

Child Protection

Between August and December 2018, 11,502 children and adolescents (5,720 girls and 5,782 boys) received psychosocial support – as well as information on service pathways should they experience situations of violence, exploitation and abuse – at the child friendly space provided by UNICEF and implementing partner Plan International at the CEBAF. Additionally, 2,504 children and adolescents (1,419 girls and 1,085 boys) received psychological first aid from UNICEF-supported Ministry of Health psychologists.

Between 21 September and 14 December, the UNICEF-supported Special Protection Unit served 78 unaccompanied and 596 separated children and adolescents. To respond to the increased flow of migrant children in December, UNICEF helped facilitate the deployment of two teams from the Special Protection Unit of South Lima to Tumbes.

In December, an analysis, follow-up and case coordination desk was set up at the CEBAF with the participation of the Special Protection Unit, Ministry of Health’s mental health team, La Inmaculada Emergency Residential Care Centre and UNICEF. This space will continuously update service pathways, coordination, and seek to guarantee agile and effective protection measures for unaccompanied adolescents who enter the residential care centre. As of December 31, 7 unaccompanied adolescents (3 girls and 4 boys) remained in residential care.

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

In December, UNICEF reached 5,621 people with WASH-related messages as a complement to the hygiene kits and 1,587 caregivers with nutrition-related messages along with the nutritional counselling. Additionally, 196 affected people participated in accountability mechanisms. From 10 to 14 December UNICEF conducted 160 surveys to develop a rapid assessment of the Venezuelan population’s information needs in the CEBAF. Over the same period, UNICEF complemented the survey with three focus groups for parents and caregivers of children under the age of 5, as well as a focus group on hygiene practices. In total, 36 adults participated in the focus groups.

Under the integrated communication strategy, UNICEF provided technical assistance to implementing partners (COOPI, Plan International and Prisma) to define, complete and start implementing their C4D plans. A WASH-focused banner, which was validated with the affected population, was set up in the CEBAF. Additional materials on nutrition, hand-washing, mental health, and child and adolescent protection are in the process of being printed.

As a part of the strategy in northern Lima, UNICEF carried out various activities to identify potential local implementing partners for C4D activities. UNICEF also attended holiday activities for Venezuelan families organized by Venezuelan-led NGOs in Metropolitan Lima, such as Making the Future and the Venezuelan Force in Action, to establish contact with the groups. In addition, UNICEF identified communicators of Venezuelan nationality living in Metropolitan Lima who manage social networks, such as the Association of Venezuelan Communicators in Peru.

**Supply and Logistics**

UNICEF coordinated the procurement of 20,100 RUSF sachets to provide nutritional support to 4,000 children under the age of 5 at risk of acute malnutrition with the government. In addition, UNICEF coordinated the procurement of two tents to support triage and vaccination activities at the CEBAF in Tumbes, and 15,000 (20 mg) Zinc tablets that will benefit 1,500 children.

**Media and External Communication**

In December, UNICEF produced three press releases and human-interest stories that were published in three (3) national and nine (9) local media outlets in Tumbes, La Libertad and Piura. In the same period, UNICEF disseminated 26 posts related to the Venezuelan migration crisis, which had a combined reach of 77,388 people and engagement of 1,705 people on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

UNICEF has been developing a guide for migrants, which contains information on the service pathways within CEBAF, as well as information on issues related to health, education and protection of Venezuelan children and adolescents who arrive to Peru. UNICEF expects to print the guide in January.

**Ecuador**

**Situation overview**

From January to December 2018 954,217[12] Venezuelans entered Ecuador, approximately 20 per cent (188,406) are children and adolescents. As the State of Emergency declared by the Government of Ecuador has been extended until 31 January 2019, the conditions in which the Venezuelan migrants arrive continue to worsen. According to DTM round 2 results[13], 54 per cent of the interviewed population arrived at the northern border using “informal public transportation” (hitchhiking) and 9 per cent of the

---

[12] Ministry of Interior
interviewed population arrived on foot. When asked at northern border crossings, 40% of the interviewed population stated that they did not have enough access to food during their journey.

As the number of Venezuelan people who intend to stay continues to rise, the social and economic inclusion efforts made by the Special Operations Groups (GoE) are falling short. Some 88 per cent of interviewed Venezuelans reported earning less than minimum wage and 26 per cent reported that they did not receive the amount previously agreed with the employer. Moreover, according to protection monitoring carried out by UNHCR during late November 25 per cent of people interviewed in Rumichaca have specific protection needs.

Leadership and Coordination
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is leading the response efforts at national level. However, there is no confirmation whether the response plan presented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in late November will be carried out as proposed, due to the undergoing merge between the National Secretariat for Risk Management (institution responsible for humanitarian assistance) and the Ministry of Defence.

UNICEF is actively participating in Information Management, Protection, and the Humanitarian Assistance working groups that include WASH, health and nutrition. The purpose and scope of these working groups, led by the Regional Platform for Migrants and Refugees (IOM and UNHCR), will be defined during the following weeks. At local level, UNICEF has been co-leading the WASH and Child Protection coordination groups in Rumichaca.

Response strategy
UNICEF currently has child protection, WASH, health and nutrition staff at Túlcán and San Miguel to support coordination efforts and to monitor vulnerability situations that may arise at the northern border. As an increase of the number of migrants was expected during late December, UNICEF and its partners were on call at both northern border crossings in case additional assistance was required.

UNICEF has designed a coordinated response plan for 2019 that focuses on the most pressing needs of children and families on the move, whether they are in transit to other countries, seeking family reunification, or if they intend to stay in Ecuador.

As for humanitarian assistance for people in transit, UNICEF will continue with its current activities such as providing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services at transit points, delivery of nutritional supplements to prevent malnutrition related pathologies, delivery of NFIs such as blankets and age and gender-sensitive hygiene kits, child friendly spaces, CBI for families seeking family reunification, delivery of key protection messages and advocacy efforts for access to health services at border crossings and the formal registration for children who have problems with their documents.

UNICEF will continue current efforts to scale up its response while at the same time integrating new, resilience-oriented activities such as WASH in schools interventions; family support hubs (along with other UN Agencies) to provide specific services for families on the move; CBI for families who intend to settle in Ecuador; alternative care methodologies for unaccompanied adolescents to guarantee a safe environment while they are on the move; advocacy for educational inclusion with special focus on fighting xenophobia in schools; and monitoring the status of children and adolescents on issues such as malnutrition, anaemia, access to WASH services, education and protection. The integration of Venezuelan children and families will become a priority for UNICEF regular programming.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response
Health and Nutrition
UNICEF has actively supported the actions coordinated by the Ministry of Health by providing kits for the care of children under 4, and by mobilizing nutritional supplements to prevent acute malnutrition. To respond to respiratory diseases and parasitosis, UNICEF also supplied medicines that were distributed across health posts in the emergency zone.

A National UNV for health and nutrition was recruited to support coordination at local level in Túlcán, specifically supporting the distribution of supplies in the health posts in the northern border.

UNICEF interventions at border points in health and nutrition continue to ensure equitable access to health services for migrant children. The following progress is reported:

- Medical supplies and PlumpyNut have been donated to the Ministry of Health to treat prevalent childhood illnesses and acute malnutrition. The supplies are being distributed in health facilities at border crossings.
- 3,116 children have received PlumpyDoz to prevent undernutrition in December.
- Over 1,000 children have undergone nutritional evaluations; between 10 October and 31 December 2018 cases of anaemia and acute malnutrition were referred to health facilities.

---

14 DTM Assessment round 2 indicates that 30 per cent of Venezuelan population arriving at Rumichaca intend to stay in Ecuador.
• Over 600 health care workers have been trained in the use of the IMCI manual.
• 1,912 baby kits have been delivered to migrant children at border crossings.

**WASH**

A WASH specialist has been supporting the coordination of the WASH response on the border with Colombia (Rumichaca/Tulcán, Carchi province and San Miguel, Sucumbíos province). Water quality monitoring continues in Rumichaca, San Miguel y Huaquillas.

In December, two (2) additional hand washing stations were installed at Rumichaca. Also, 947 family hygiene kits and 312 family 10l water containers were distributed and 3,707 persons participated in hygiene promotion sessions. The total capacity of WASH services at main border migration points is currently 9,000 people per day.

UNICEF, through its implementing partner, monitors, maintains and regularly replaces water filters at all border points to ensure continued access to safe drinking water. Water services in Huaquillas are currently suffering from interruptions that are being compensated by water trucking in coordination with the local fire brigade to minimize impact on the functioning of sanitation services. Depending on potential new funding sources, UNICEF will install a complementary water system at Huaquillas to satisfy the current demand.

**Education**

UNICEF is leading strong advocacy efforts at the national level to ensure access to education for Venezuelan and Ecuadorian children. UNICEF has continued providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to identify the gaps and barriers to inclusion of Venezuelan children and adolescents in formal education, to estimate the new demand for educational services (some 37,000 children from ECD to secondary) and to calculate the current capacity of the system to absorb them. A monitoring plan for specific territories was designed. The monitoring includes active search for excluded children using snow-ball method but currently funds are not available for the implementation of this component. Technical assistance is also being provided for strengthening national regulations to guarantee a rights-based approach to education for all vulnerable children, with special emphasis on children in humanitarian and mobility situations.

UNICEF began the implementation of a school-based programmes with Nación de Paz and Arteducarte. The programme implemented by Nación de Paz currently reaches students, school counsellors and teachers of 100 schools with an approach based on peace education that has been adapted to prevent xenofobia ("Pazita se va de Ruta"). So far 445 teachers have received the hands-on training, additional 136 teachers who did not participate in the training are also reporting implementation of the activities. Arteducarte started the implementation of art-based education (“Anidar”) for prevention of violence and xenophobia, and psychological first aid mechanisms. The implementation of the programmes is progressive and involve teachers, parents and students. The programmes intend to reach 50,000 children in schools and through edu-communication 500,000 children and adolescents, throughout 2019, with key messages to prevent and fight xenophobia. The baseline for the “Anidar” programme to measure knowledge and attitudes among students and teachers was conducted and the results of the programme will be measured after 6 months. The results of the baseline will be available in March 2019. The baseline for “Pazita se va de Ruta” is in design and will be conducted in March 2019.

*Nación de Paz* started the implementation of the first two informal education spaces, one in Quito and one in Imbabura. The total number of children attending is fifty-five (55).

**Child Protection**

UNICEF continues advocating at local and national levels for the fulfilment of rights of Venezuelan children and adolescents entering the country. UNICEF’s intervention reached 3,389 children attended in Child Friendly Spaces at the border, and legal assistance of 589 children and their families in November and December.

Along with partner NGO Alas de Colibrí, UNICEF is strengthening local protection systems in Tulcán and San Miguel, while supporting and overseeing the application of the Protocol for Children on the Move. Alas de Colibrí is also working in collaboration with other organizations, such as Caritas and UNFPA, to activate the local protection systems against exploitation and trafficking in Sucumbíos.
Likewise, legal assistance services in partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) have reached 589 people during November-December. These families received guidance, legal assistance to enter, transit or settle in the country. NRC will also monitor the cases of children, adolescents and their families who need to go through the Protocol for Children on the Move and is closely working with Alas de Colibrí and the Local Protection Board to refer cases that need special measures.

Infrastructure rehabilitation works were carried out in the house that will serve as the alternative care centre for unaccompanied adolescents on the move in Tulcán. The capacity of the sanitary infrastructure is now larger and NFIs such as hygiene kits and blankets are stored in the house so it can be ready to receive adolescents. Meanwhile, further negotiations with the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion continue in order to establish a clear procedure for the intervention.

**Shelter and non-food items (NFIs)**

UNICEF has provided eight (8) tents to the GoE, of which six (6) are still set up at Rumichaca and San Miguel serving as temporary shelter for families with children who need to spend the night at the border, either because they do not meet the documentation requirements, need time to gather enough money to continue their journey or must wait long hours to complete the immigration process. Since July, these tents have provided shelter for more than 15,000 children and their families. In December alone, shelter was provided for 3,109 people, including 1,358 children and adolescents and 174 pregnant women.

Additionally, in December 1,432 blankets were distributed by UNICEF’s implementing partner ADRA as they continue to ensure safety conditions, monitoring and proper administration of the tents with support from UNICEF.

**Social Protection**

Cash-based interventions (CBI) activities continue in Tulcán and Lago Agrio (border crossings) and Quito for children and adolescents who are seeking family reunification. This first intervention seeks to protect children and adolescents at risk of migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks along the journey. It covers bus tickets and accommodation to safely continue the journey to their destination. The second intervention targets families with children and adolescents who intend to stay in Guayaquil, Cuenca and Quito by providing cash to cover installation costs and to complement the food assistance intervention provided by WFP (signed agreement in place). In both cases the economic assistance is given to extremely vulnerable families.

During December, 203 family reunification CBIs were delivered benefitting 356 children and adolescents and their families. Likewise, 96 CBI for installation purposes were delivered benefitting 144 children and adolescents and their families. During 2018, over 700 families received reunification CBI benefiting more than 600 children and adolescents. As for the CBI for installation, in line with the AAP Operational Framework, UNICEF Ecuador follows up on the beneficiary families on the assistance received.

Social inclusion and monitoring and evaluation teams have been working closely with the World Bank team to design a survey to determine the socioeconomic conditions and characteristics of the Venezuelan population in Ecuador. The study seeks to understand the impacts that this important migratory flow is having on the Ecuadorian host community and, in turn, to identify strategies to support the Venezuelan migrant population and the host communities, both from the humanitarian assistance and from the development perspectives. The survey is expected to be implemented during the first quarter of 2019.

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

UNICEF continues working closely with the Ministry of Education on issues such as the promotion of solidarity and respect towards migrant children and adolescents’ rights. UNICEF Ecuador along with Artducarte and Nación de Paz is adapting the methodology “Humanity Passport” applied in Europe to protect the rights of migrants and refugees. The methodology includes art and games as the main tools used to communicate messages.

UNICEF Ecuador is also providing key messages on child protection through brochures at border crossings. In December, an estimated 2,970 people received the materials; with a cumulative total of 4,970 people since the start of the intervention. In addition, in December UNICEF conducted 305 Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) interviews to assess the impact of the information being delivered. Of the total number of interviewed people, 74 per cent mentioned they did not have access to this information before, 98 per cent considered the information useful and 38 per cent expressed their interest in receiving additional information on access to health services.

With the results of the first accountability to Affected Population (AAP) interviews we have adapted keys messages about child protection in short subtitled videos. These videos will be displayed in the screens located at the border crossing and in the buses of the humanitarian corridor. We are also providing key messages about child health: vaccination, breastfeeding and alarm body signals.
Besides the face to face messages, a social media package has been activated that includes protection messages for children and adolescents on the move, human stories, and numbers pertaining to the UNICEF Ecuador response during the migration emergency.

**Supply and Logistics**

Supplies have been regularly delivered as needed to San Miguel, Rumichaca and Huaquillas as needed. UNICEF has delivered the following items: 11,140 blankets, 8,000 water collapsible 10L, 4,100 baby kits, 400 hygiene kits, 39,000 water purification tabs, 30 water purification filter, 8 ECD kits, 16 tents 72m², 3 water tank, collapsible/5000l and 24 tarpaulin plastic roll/4x50m and supplies for response in the areas of child protection and nutrition.

The delivery of lifesaving supplies has been carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Social Inclusion and local partners.

**Media and External Communication**

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

**Brazil**

**Situation overview**

Between 2015 and December 2018, over 215,690 Venezuelans have entered Brazil through the Federal State of Roraima. At the same time, 48 per cent have already left the country, also mostly through the border in the north. To date, the country has registered a total of 91,489 Venezuelans migrants and asylum seekers (64,172 have formally applied for asylum and 27,317 have received a two-year residence permit). Most migrants are concentrated in Pacaraima and Boa Vista where 13 official shelters and triage centres were established, hosting about 6,158 people of which 1,880 (approximately 30 per cent) are children and adolescents. Most migrants are living either in private accommodations, spontaneous shelters or on the streets. According to an assessment conducted by REACH-UNHCR across Boa Vista there are around 1,300 Venezuelans currently living in public spaces, tents, the open, makeshift shelters, unfinished buildings or heavily damaged structures, of which at least 150 are below the age of 18 (approximately 12 per cent of total). On 29 December, the armed forces, UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM counted 547 migrants sleeping in the streets of Boa Vista, among them 35 children and 70 women. According to official records, the flow of Venezuelans crossing into Brazil in December, slightly increased from 500 to 600 people per day.

Since April 2018, the Brazilian government has transferred some 3,900 Venezuelans, around 40 per cent children and adolescents, from border areas in the north to other cities offering better opportunities for integration, as part of the authorities’ relocation plan (interiorization). On 1 January 2019, Jair Messias Bolsonaro assumed the presidency of Brazil. During his election campaign, he had vowed to pursue a strictly conservative agenda particularly with regards to social issues, including migration and the current open border policy. The new governor of Roraima State, Antonio Denarium, who belongs to the same party as Bolsonaro, confirmed that he will discuss restrictions for migrants from Venezuela entering the country, including a check of possible criminal records. The national government currently accounts for 90 per cent of the humanitarian response to the Venezuelan migration crisis in Brazil.

**Leadership and Coordination**

The national army has been designated to lead the response, establishing official shelters in Pacaraima and Boa Vista. Authorities at federal, state and municipal levels, are working together with UN agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide basic assistance, including with UNICEF. UNHCR and IOM are currently leading the coordination of the UN response.

In Boa Vista, UNHCR and UNICEF agreed on rationalizing the coordination architecture along IASC principles. The former Working Group on Children became a specific Child Protection Sub-Coordination Group, to coordinate the sectoral response in support of the local authorities. It is led by UNICEF, with a revised TOR and new coordination tools. UNICEF is also leading the Education Working Group and the Coordination Committee of Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (CGCAHSA-RR) set up in Roraima, comprised of Armed Forces (main service provider for Roraima shelters), UNHCR, ADRA, National Health Foundation (FUNASA), Fraternidade Internacional, Environmental Boa Vista Municipal Secretariat and the Infrastructure Roraima State Secretariat. UNHCR is coordinating a Communication Technical Group, which includes UNICEF.

---

Response Strategy

UNICEF’s response is focused on ensuring access to essential services and programmes. UNICEF aims at building the capacity of actors responsible for providing protection, education, health/nutrition, water and sanitation services (including government, non-governmental and community organizations), so that they are fully equipped to assist migrant children and families. UNICEF advocates for the rights and voices of children and women as an integral component of the response. UNICEF has a technical team and a field office in Roraima.

In 2019, UNICEF will reinforce existing programmes and expand to out of shelter activities in Roraima, but also in Manaus and Belem, specifically in terms of new CFSs (including mobile ones) and formal or temporary learning spaces. This reinforcement also includes enhancing access to information through internet connectivity in shelters, with a range of protection and education digital products. The strategy also focuses on engaging adolescent in activities to promote life skills and healthy behaviour, as Roraima has a weak environment to protect children at risk of being victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation and/or recruitment of adolescents by gangs/organized crime. Sports, art and internet will serve as vehicles to reach the goal in those activities.

Technology will play a strong role in delivering results, such as the decentralized and portable self-sovereign digital identity prototype to be developed or the Caretas project which uses artificial intelligence to engage adolescents around issues related to discrimination and xenophobia.

As part of this plan, the exit strategy will provide for the reinforcement of the local structures such as the child protection network, the immunization services, and also for the progressive integration with the SEAL programme.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

Between 12 November and 07 December 2018, UNICEF and ADRA undertook a nutritional assessment, reaching 857 children, including 559 under 5, in 10 shelters (Rondon 1, Rondon 2, Rondon 3, Jardim Floresta, São Vicente, Hélio Campos, Latife Salomão, Nova Canãa, Pintolândia and Janokoida). No cases of severe acute malnutrition were detected, and the results of the assessment are under verification. Children who were identified as having nutritional deficits were referred to specialized nutritional rehabilitation health services.

Within the framework of the Ministry of Health’s integrated child health care policy that promotes child development, prevention and control of nutritional deficiencies, UNICEF supports the NutriSUS distribution in shelters. ADRA started the implementation of NutriSUS in Janokoida Shelter, Pacaraima, for 57 children from 6 to 59 months. In January, the implementation of the NutriSUS Strategy will expand to eight (8) shelters with children, in Boa Vista.

UNICEF and ADRA monitored and updated the immunization schedule for children, teenagers and pregnant women according to the Brazilian vaccination schedule, in Janokoida shelter, Pacaraima. More than 80 per cent of children had delayed immunisation and 100 per cent of the children are now fully vaccinated in this shelter.

WASH

ADRA’s WASH community workers are now active in four (4) shelters (Jardim Floresta, Sao Vicente, Pintolandia & Nova Canãa). They are organising the community for the regular cleaning of the shelters, to animate the local WASH committees and to conduct necessary repairs to the water infrastructure, benefiting a total population of 1,961 persons. They are also engaged in WASH C4D activities. Further details are provided in the C4D section below.

With the support of the RO, UNICEF with FUNASA, lead the WASH working group, coordinating body for all WASH activities in shelters. UNICEF also provides technical assistance to the army and WASH actors, supports Government entities such as CAERR in engaging in the working group and ensure a common approach for needs assessments in shelters.

Education

By the end of December, at least 2,268 children had been reached by activities in 10 UNICEF-supported learning spaces, with the recent establishment of three (3) additional learning spaces. A total of 97 teachers have been trained to operate in those temporary learning spaces, including 74 Venezuelans (21 from the indigenous community) and 23 Brazilians. Capacity building in INEE standards is on-going, to ensure an alignment to temporary learning spaces.

Also in December UNICEF began a school enrolment initiative aimed at registering 60 per cent of the migrant children living in shelters into formal schools, with a view to the Back-to-School Initiative of February 2019. Carried out in coordination with Jesuit Missionary Service and Caritas Brazil this initiative works towards the inclusion of 6 to 10 years-old in municipal schools and 11 to 17 years in state schools.
Initially the provincial educational authorities admitted Venezuelan children without requesting documentation in a sort of spontaneous act of good will. Currently migrant children need to pass a qualification test. UNICEF is supporting an agreement with the local municipality to validate the education provided in the 10 TLS.

The public ministry has designated two (2) representatives from state and federal universities to study the possibilities of recognition and integration of the temporary learning spaces into the formal education. UNICEF is actively working with those representatives.

Child Protection

In 2018, UNICEF reached 3,259 children with various Child Protection interventions, and 5,004 adults (men and women) through the social protection network, to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation, including GBV. In partnership with World Vision International and Fraternidade Internacional, UNICEF has established 14 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs) in Boa Vista 20 and Pacaraima City 21. In December, 2,508 children were reached through participation in CFS activities including psychosocial support, socialization, play and recreation. 58 children (against 165 children in November) victims of violence were identified and referred to the appropriate structure within the local protection networks for proper case management.

The shift from the generic Working Group on Children to a specific Child Protection Sector Working Group led by UNICEF and co-ordinated by the government is now formalized, and includes clear TORs developed for that purpose (members include government services and institutions, UN agencies, NGOs, civil society organizations). The CPWG scope is on violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children and adolescents both in and out of shelters in Roraima state. Sector reporting tools, referral pathways, case management guidelines as well as inter-agency training programmes are being developed. A CPWG annual work plan and sector strategy will be endorsed in January 2019.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

In total, 6,234 people against a target of 5,000 persons, were reached with messages on life saving skills and protective practice, including hygiene promotion. In December, UNICEF C4D interventions continued to spread messages and engage Venezuelan immigrants on the importance of using safe water and hygiene behaviours. The activities reached and involved:

- 2,520 persons in five shelters (including indigenous people) with a hand washing campaign, including 552 boys and 381 girls by ADRA;
- 113 adolescents through communication workshops and production of messages about WASH, using video, radio and photos to illustrate problems and present solutions regarding water, waste and health care in shelters;
- 199 people (including 138 adolescents) through six focus group discussions on WASH, education, protection, sexual and reproductive rights to disseminate information about UNICEF programmes and to understand the impacts of UNICEF activities on shelters.

The C4D programme also supported the education sector on producing communication material to foster the enrollment of Venezuelan children in the public schools. As for the nutrition intervention, UNICEF supported the production of an illustrated printed material to support indigenous parents and caretakers living in Janokoida shelter to administer the NutriSUS – nutritional supplement for malnourished under-5 children.

Supplies and logistics

Supplies procured by UNICEF and delivered via partners included school furniture, kits for teachers, kits for learning spaces, school materials and anthropometric kits for shelters.

Media and External Communication

In coordination with UN agencies and partners, UNICEF has been successfully engaging with the media aiming at giving visibility to the situation of the migrant children and the organization’s work to the affected population. In 2018, UNICEF Humanitarian action was mentioned in 56 media, covering 498,000 persons. In December, UNICEF was mentioned in at least 24 news stories, potentially reaching 350,000 people.

In addition, UNICEF has been strengthening its content production capacity to feed the institutional digital assets. In December, UNICEF reached 14,500 people with content related to the migration influx through its proprietary social media platforms.

---

20 9 in shelters; 1 at the Reference Centre; 1 at the Screening Centre; 1 in a church.
21 1 at the Screening Centre; 1 in shelter.
Panama

Situation overview

According to the National Migration Service, the number of Venezuelans in Panama is approximately 95,000, representing the second foreign nationality after Colombians. The number of Venezuelans entering Panama almost doubled from 2010 to 2016. When the Executive Decree No 473 entered into force in October 2017, requiring a visa for Venezuelans to enter the country, the numbers of entries slightly decreased while there was an escalation of the expulsions, deportations and returns increased.

A situation analysis of Venezuelans in the country carried out in August and September 2018 in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM (non-representative DTM plus quality study) suggests that:

- 10 per cent of those surveyed were children (263 children; 2,744 in total).
- 31 per cent of Venezuelan children in school age are out of school.
- 37 per cent of responders (normally the father in the house) reported experiencing discrimination in Panama.
- 15 per cent reported having difficulties in the last month because there was not enough food or money to buy it.
- 24 per cent of respondents have a child left behind in Venezuela and 82 per cent are considering family reunification.
- 85 per cent of responders were self-employed or were employees without a legal work contract.
- 90 per cent of the respondents do not have a health insurance.
- There is a low knowledge regarding protection services for children and a mixture of fear and distrust toward them.

On 21 October 2018, the Panamanian government approved Decree 612, which created a Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs for Venezuelan Residents to facilitate family reunification, a significant need also detected by the situation analysis.

Regarding the Colombia-Panama border in Darien Province, in 2018 there were 9,222 people irregularly entering the country. Crossing through the Darien jungle can take several days by boat and walking and presents high risks in terms of health, such as dehydration, a multitude of mosquito bites, and violence by criminal organizations. Compared to 2017, there was a 36 per cent increase, soaring from 6,780 people to 9,222. The clear majority of them are migrants in transit to the US and coming from Asia (63 per cent) and Africa (27 per cent). The main nationalities were: Indians (2,962), Bangladeshi (1,525) and Cameroonian (883).

Regarding asylum-seekers, in 2018 there were 7,145 new claims, with a growing number of Nicaraguans, representing 38.5 per cent of the new claims.

Leadership and Coordination

In 2018, the Panamanian government signed the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration as well as the Global Compact on Refugees. However, it did not sign the Quito Action Plan. The signing of the two Compacts generated harsh criticism from the oppositions and the government’s defense was based on their non-binding character.

As part of the Lima Group, the Panamanian government rejected the legitimacy of the Venezuelan government and did not send any representative to the possession of Maduro’s second term.

The results of the DTM study were presented to the government on 19 December in two different sessions (with the Ministry of Government and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). A more widespread diffusion might not be possible due to the incoming electoral campaign.

UNICEF Panama is constantly working with SENA FRONT (National Frontier Service), with the Migrations Service and SENNIAF (National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents) in order to improve the conditions of the Peñita’s shelter located at the Panama-Colombia border. UNICEF Panama is coordinating its interventions with IOM and UNHCR as well as implementing partners RET, HIAS and NRC, all part of the platform that drafted the Response Plan for Migrants and Refugees.

Response Strategy

Part of the Panama CO’s current response is focused on the Eastern Border (Darien’s shelter of Peñita), strengthening capacities of key local actors at the border, advocating to improve the conditions of the shelter in Darien, distributing hygiene kits, making sure adequate protocols are implemented to protect migrant children and adolescents and monitoring migrants’ flows. These interventions are part of the humanitarian and child rights and protection pillar and are considered “frontier and transit”.

On the other hand, the development interventions are focused on education and social inclusion and are addressed to the “destination” population. The interventions will be implemented in Panama City and San Miguelito, where most of migrants and Venezuelans are concentrated.

Lastly, our communication and advocacy activities are cross-sectoral and are being implemented at the national level, while our situation monitoring is prioritizing the Colombia-Panama border and the Costa Rica-Panama border.
The Panama CO signed three PCAs with three different NGOs in order to implement its interventions. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is implementing the social protection intervention, HIAS is implementing the education intervention as well as monitoring the Costa Rica-Panama border, while RET (Refugee Education Trust) is monitoring the Colombia-Panama border and implementing the child protection and WASH interventions in Darien province.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

Darien’s migrant shelter is overcrowded, and migrants lacked access to hygiene and sanitation services and to adequate safe water storages. This represents a risk to their physical and mental health. There is a continued need to provide emergency hygiene and family supplies, including menstrual supplies, and to substantially improve the shelter’s WASH services, as well as working with the host community.

Between the 21 November and 31 December 2018, the implementation of the WASH intervention benefitted 987 people (migrants and host community), including 150 children. 793 hygiene kits were delivered to migrants and the host community. On 19-20 December UNICEF Panama conducted a field visited to the Darien shelter with a LACRO WASH specialist who provided technical assistance and determined that the day quality of the water in the shelter was acceptable. The specialist also trained Red Cross monitor to support water quality monitoring and identified alternatives to set up showers and chemical toilets.

Depending on the availability of funds, the intervention will continue during 2019, seeking to reach 7,500 migrants and 200 members from the host community. In addition to the delivery of hygiene kits, a WASH and C4D strategy will be implemented with the host community (including the school) and the migrants in the shelter (focused on accountability and hygiene promotion).

Education

UNICEF initiated a program implemented by HIAS to raise awareness against xenophobia and discrimination in the education system, in the first phase reaching a total of 1,652 children from schools with the highest rate of migrants in the country, predominantly in the metropolitan area of Panama, where the largest number of migrants from Venezuela are located.

A second phase of technical capacity building with the Ministry of Education is planned for 2019 in order to increase the scope of the program, seeking to reach at least 5,300 children (5,000 nationals, 300 migrants). In addition, identification and visibility of the number of migrant children out of school will continue, as will advocacy with high level staff at the Ministry of Education to ensure that all migrant children are placed in schools.

Child Protection

UNICEF Panama contributed to the development of a protocol for the identification, reference and attention to children in need of international protection, which was approved by the Government of Panama in 2018 and is currently under implementation. Another protocol (the inter-institutional protocol for the comprehensive protection of migrant children) has been developed and pending government approval.

Border monitoring has been implemented at the Darien border with Colombia.

On 19-20 December UNICEF Panama conducted a field visit to the Darien shelter with a LACRO Child Protection specialist who provided technical support to improve the intervention.

If funding for the HAC 2019 is obtained, activities to prevent GBV at the Darien border will be implemented and advocacy for protocols to ensure the wellbeing of migrant children will continue.

Social Protection

According to the DTM study and to field assessments by UNICEF Panama’s implementing partners, several migrant families report having economic difficulties to cover their basic needs, especially those in irregular situations. UNICEF Panama signed a partnership agreement with the Norwegian Refugee Council to implement a small-scale multipurpose cash transfer to cover the immediate needs of this population. A legal advice service will also be implemented.
Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF Panama and RET conducted two focal groups in Peñita, one with migrants (3 women and 5 men) and the other with the host community (41 people), which provided feedback on the hygiene kits and key information on the conditions of the community and of the shelter, especially in terms of WASH and health. For instance, the focus group with the community demonstrated that people were directly consuming water from the river without passing through any purification process. There is a water filter at school, but children no longer use it after they started having stomach issues when they drank the water. That said, migrants have two different water sources; a water tank for consumption and the river serves for hygiene purposes. Migrants noted they lack basic medication. They also expressed there is a lack of organization within the shelter and that cleaning committees should be implemented.

All 1,652 students who benefitted from the anti-xenophobia and anti-discrimination programs in schools participated in a qualitative feedback mechanism. The vast majority of the students appreciated the activity and in many cases there was a significant shift regarding their views on migrants.

Trinidad and Tobago

Situation overview

Trinidad and Tobago is now considered a destination (rather than transit) country by many Venezuelans fleeing poverty, food shortages and political upheaval, and who are seeking a better life, with increased economic security and opportunities, for themselves and their families. It is estimated that 40,000 to 60,000 migrants, including 105 children, are in Trinidad and Tobago. To date approximately 11,500 asylum seekers have been registered by UNHCR, 75 per cent of these being people from Venezuela. Of major concern are unaccompanied and separated children mainly between the ages of 15-17 years. The lack of a legal framework for supporting refugees remains the main bottleneck impacting the migrant response. Consequently, refugees have no legal status and proper protection in line with international law.

The migrants, according to a recent study by IOM involving 555 participants, range from secondary school graduates to skilled and technical individuals who are gravitating towards construction and commerce. 90 per cent said they were working in the informal sector. Basic needs appear to be met, with 93 per cent reporting having access to potable water, electricity and health services. Nevertheless, food security is an issue and around one-fifth do not have three meals a day. Many migrants have travelled with their children and are facing challenges accessing education, accommodation and certain health services. For example, the IOM report states that more than three-quarters of migrant children between the ages of 5 and 18 who have been in Trinidad for more than a year, still do not have access to formal education. In terms of health, one-third of children under 5 have reportedly been unable to access vaccinations or keep up with vaccination schedules. A heightened sense of fear among Venezuelan migrants was highlighted in an assessment of women and girls carried out by the UN Women Caribbean multi-country office (supported by UNHCR and IOM). A considerable number of the 55 participants voiced concerns that they would be detained by immigration or police officers.

Leadership and Coordination

The National Security Council has established a multi-sectorial team to assess the impact of the 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 UNETT (UN Emergency Technical Team), chaired by UNHCR, has developed an inter-agency contingency plan.

UNICEF continues to work with UNHCR and the government in addressing the gaps for children on the move. In this regard, UNICEF 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 also 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 will continue to advocate together with other UN agencies for necessary reforms on Trinidad and Tobago’s 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 building the capacity 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 a NGO partner consultation in January aimed at identifying potential new partners. In addition, a joint partnership review meeting with the Living Water Community, the main partner involved in the response, was held in January. Based on the review, some programmatic adjustments will be made including decentralisation of Child Friendly Spaces in order to reach more migrant children as well as vulnerable children from host communities. A total of five (5) Child Friendly Spaces 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

Health and Nutrition

Children under 5 years old were visited, to ensure adequate nutrition and stimulation. This is part of on-going screening conducted by Living Water Community, a UNICEF partner. UNICEF and partners developed a house-visiting strategy, to ensure that all children under 5 years old are being protected and stimulated, including pregnant women. To date, no major nutrition issues have been noted. However, screening will be sustained in 2019 to ensure that there is regular monitoring.

UNICEF and partners screened more than 130 children between 6 and 59 months at risk of nutrition-related deficiencies. Of those, no cases of severe or moderate malnutrition were identified. More than 60 caregivers of children 0-23 months have access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding.

Education

During 2018, UNICEF and partners advocated at highest level in the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to guarantee the access to children and adolescents to the public education system, including the Early Childhood Development Centre. At the same time, UNICEF, in partnership with UNHCR and Living Water Community (LWC), run a temporary learning space that provided education opportunities for more than 200 children and adolescents between June and December 2018. UNICEF and partners also worked to strengthen the current teachers and education capacity on psychosocial support as well as child-centred education.

For 2019, UNICEF will be working with UNHCR and LWC, to consolidate and scale up access to a certified education programme. An innovative e-Learning programme will be set up, linked to the Trinidad and Tobago curriculum as well as the Caribbean Examination Board. The e-Learning platform will help address access to a recognised education programme and harness the power of technology by ensuring access to education for uprooted children and adolescents. The interventions will reach more children and adolescents through their different approaches and strategies.

Child Protection

The second of five child friendly spaces (CFS) was opened in December 2018 in Arima, east Trinidad, to support children's access to socialisation, learning and play. This brought the number of children who have accessed the spaces to 57. Registration for the third CFS to be established in Rio Claro, south Trinidad, has begun. An internal child protection policy for our local implementing partner, Living Water Community, to also cover the temporary learning and child friendly spaces has been developed. The policy is currently being reviewed with national stakeholders to ensure symmetries between local standard operating procedures and internal procedures in order to strengthen referral mechanisms and ensure PSEA.

To date, 32 unaccompanied and separated children have been supported with alternative care arrangements and case management continues to be done with the Children’s Authority and Living Water Community, supported by UNICEF.

The RTH programme was adapted and integrated into the activities of the child friendly spaces and in the curriculum of the temporary learning spaces. Roll-out of the adapted RTH programme has commenced providing psychosocial support to a total of 188 children.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF continued to collaborate with the Living Water Community to disseminate lifesaving information about child protection in emergencies to migrant families, as well as information about protection and how to cope with xenophobia. To date UNICEF has reached 5,697 persons with lifesaving information. In terms of feedback mechanisms, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Living Water Community to develop a feedback form to ascertain from migrants what were their concerns in terms of education, protection, as well as information needs, were. This form was used during an outreach to migrants organized by IOM in December where approximately 300 persons were reached. The information gathered will be used to ensure further programming for migrant is relevant and appropriate. Furthermore, the information will be shared with other agencies as part of coordination efforts.

Outreach to children attending the temporary learning space has begun. With UNICEF’s technical and financial support, a booklet for children ages 5-8 entitled Manteniendo Mi Cuerpo Seguro (Keeping my body safe) has been developed. It focuses on sexual abuse, physical abuse and bullying. To date 46 children in this age range who attended the temporary learning space have been sensitized on what constitutes child abuse and what actions they need to take to protect themselves from abuse and violence. To raise awareness about the situation of migrant children, UNICEF in partnership with Living Water Community engaged international
media to highlight experiences of migrant families. In addition, Living Water Community used its television station to continuously highlight issues affecting migrant and other vulnerable groups.

**Guyana**

**Situation overview**

The Department of Citizenship has reported 3,868 official entries from April thought December 2018 (including 15 per cent children) with an open-door policy giving a 90-day entry visa and access to services.

Guyana is best categorised as a destination country. With limited transport connectivity and prohibitive costs incurred travelling through difficult terrain, migrants have little incentive to view Guyana as a transit route. Language barriers and limited job opportunities also impact the migration rates with no reported congestion at points of entry or border crossings.

On 21 December, the passing of a no-confidence motion kicked into action Article 106 (7) of the Constitution which stipulates that a national election is to be held within three (3) months. With the focus being placed on the political campaign, the response to the migrant crisis might receive less attention during the first quarter of 2019.

**Leadership and Coordination**

As part of the country risk management system, the Civil Defence Commission (CDC), with the Department of Citizenship, is the national platform to coordinate and manage the emergency response. The UN system has an active Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) that supports the Resident Coordinator. Chaired by UNICEF, UNETT has an operational Inter-Agency response plan for the emergency.

**Response strategy**

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 four border sub-national regions receiving the migration influx of mostly indigenous peoples as well as communities in other regions (coastal) with returnee-Guyanese that are experiencing increased demands on existing basic services.

Scaling up relief interventions, the 2019 response will target new migrants in the hinterland Regions (R1, 7, & 9) and extend to peri-urban areas (R2, 3 & 4) as well as ensure basic services can cope with the demand. Therefore, UNICEF’s response focuses on providing technical, financial and logistical support to key partners to address absorption capacity and resilience building in the marginalised host communities while ensuring gender/ethnic equality, child/adolescent rights, education and protection service delivery mechanisms are strengthened.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Health and Nutrition**

Focus is on building resilience, enhancing capacities of health services and providing immediate support to address emerging issues identified through field missions or the surveillance system. Partnering with the Ministry of Public Health, regional authorities and community members, UNICEF has engaged a total of 123 migrants and host community members in activities targeting at least three developmental domains of the child (physical, social and cognitive). Immediate assistance has also been provided for nutrition and ECD outreach interventions in coordination with local and national partners for parents and care givers. UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Public Health with refresher training for health workers based in the border Regions, with specific focus on MHM, and MHM products being included in NFI distributions.

**WASH and Non-Food items (NFI)**

Partnering with CDC, UNICEF has provided essential WASH and shelter items to cover immediate needs for one (1) month for 180 migrant and host families (900 persons), with 110 persons receiving items via the national response mechanism. Partnering with the Red Cross, 1,527 border community households have had their drinking water tested with the presence/absence indicator kit for faecal contamination and had the results explained to them. They were provided with storage containers and purification tablets to encourage hygiene-related practices. Results are guiding 2019 WASH and health C4D interventions for implementation in all regions.
**Education**

UNICEF has supported the sub-national education departments to map schools receiving migrant pupils and in quantifying needs to ensure that children can be absorbed to enjoy a safe learning environment. As of December 2018, support was provided to upgrade sanitation, ventilation and school furniture to 311 primary and secondary students enrolled in one school in R1. Scoping works for other priority schools have been initiated in partnership with the student-engineers of University of Guyana and the CDC-Volunteer Corp. Partnering with the Catholic Church, surge capacity has been deployed to reach out to communities and parents-teachers associations to ensure a Spanish-English learning environment that facilitates enrolling migrant children. As of December 2018, the Ministry of Education has reported that 151 migrant and returnee children have been enrolled in the various grades in public schools and is committed to support further enrolments.

**Child Protection**

With the Ministry of Social Protection and the Department of Citizenship, UNICEF supported the deployment of mobile teams for service outreach, including child protection and social services. The mobile birth registration teams have covered 15 communities with 8,490 people (R9) ensuring access to documentation for 25 children who were previously unregistered. This intervention is being extended to R1. UNICEF has facilitated the deployment of extra locally-recruited social workers and child protection officers to boost service capacity at bordering regions covering the needs of 8,700 migrants and host community persons, of which 3,480 are children. Children have access to protection and social services, including safety nets. The Ministry is also enabled to document and respond to cases in communities that are difficult to reach.

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

At the request of the government, UNICEF provided information management surge capacity to the national response mechanism through MapAction-UK and has ensured a child-focus lens in response, reporting and 2019 planning processes. A consolidated bi-weekly inter-sectoral reporting mechanism is now functional and reliable data has been provided to inform decisions by the coordination body. Messaging for behavioural change has been requested by the government focusing on health and nutrition. 2019 interventions will be for C4D initiatives relating to life saving skills and protective practices/behaviours, focusing on needs and rights of migrant children/families and engagement with host communities.
Funding

In response to the increased migration flows, UNICEF LACRO revised its HAC appeal with an additional US$ 28,050,000 to address the most pressing needs of children and their families in receiving countries and on the move within the region. At the end of 2018, the revised appeal was 58 per cent covered by emergency resources (US$ 16.3 million). Additional non-emergency resources had been allocated to help scale up response efforts, including regional thematic funds (US$ 350,000) and other resources made available at country level.

UNICEF’s Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds have been allocated to country offices and generous funding support has been received from the US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM), the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Sweden, New Zealand, UNICEF USA and UNICEF Ireland. In addition, to ensure timely scale up of programmes, UNICEF issued loans of US$ 4.1 million from the UNICEF internal Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) mechanism. Allocations have been made to Colombia, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, Peru and Panama.

Fundraising efforts continue at country, regional and HQ level. In 2019, UNICEF is requesting US$69.5 million in order to meet the needs and respond to the situation of children on the move. Adequate and flexible funding are fundamental for UNICEF COs to adapt their response strategies to the changing contexts and needs, particularly considering that the current situation is likely to have long-term impacts. The required resources will also help UNICEF play a key role in facilitating coherent and harmonized approaches across the region, focusing on the seven countries where specific action plans are being implemented, and ensuring active monitoring of the situation in other countries in the region that might gradually require rapid reaction support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal sector</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>284,418</td>
<td>1,215,581</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>126,844</td>
<td>213,156</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>521,363</td>
<td>1,578,637</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>14,320</td>
<td>755,680</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>184,482</td>
<td>65,518</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>209,582</td>
<td>940,418</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>1,302,732</td>
<td>8,697,268</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>930,000</td>
<td>2,197</td>
<td>497,833</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>430,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>319,000</td>
<td>319,000</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>10,800,000</td>
<td>1,315,029</td>
<td>9,485,071</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>1,913,029</td>
<td>586,971</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>820,000</td>
<td>174,317</td>
<td>645,683</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>1,845,000</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>1,303,034</td>
<td>2,196,966</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>930,000</td>
<td>194,686</td>
<td>735,314</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>18,174</td>
<td>81,826</td>
<td>81,826</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral support Regional + 9 countries</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>730,631</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>340,856</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>185,000</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>1,160,485</td>
<td>1,060,485</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Unallocated&quot;/ to be allocated to sectors</td>
<td>2,188,192</td>
<td>1,930,830</td>
<td>247,362</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>471,226</td>
<td>471,226</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>78,684</td>
<td>78,684</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>78,684</td>
<td>78,684</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4,823,140</td>
<td>4,823,140</td>
<td>4,823,140</td>
<td>4,823,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>16,869,506</td>
<td>4,823,140</td>
<td>12,046,366</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>2,626,770</td>
<td>2,196,966</td>
<td>459,804</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1,430,226</td>
<td>1,430,226</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1,430,226</td>
<td>1,430,226</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16,315,366</td>
<td>16,315,366</td>
<td>16,315,366</td>
<td>16,315,366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funded amounts include emergency resources received against the current HAC as at 31 Dec 2018, excluding the EPF loan amount (US$ 4.1 million). Colombia CO -after approval- has allocated 2017 carry over available funds for the current response. Country Response Plans have evolved and adapted based on the fluid situation since the launch of the revised LACRO HAC in May and therefore COs may adjust sectorial budgets in order to better match the proposed targets.

** Emergency funds have been received by Ecuador (US$ 1.9 million), Peru (US$ 2 million) and Panama (US$ 200,000) Country Offices.
**Results from revised and may differ from this report.**

Response Plans have evolved and adapted based on the fluid situation since the launch of the revised LACRO HAC in May 2018, s

---

### ANNEX A

#### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>UNICEF Target 2018</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
<th>Change since last report**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls accessing to at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country standards.</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,587&lt;sup&gt;31&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>3,714</td>
<td>5,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children under 5 years accessing to primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities including nutrition treatment.</td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>4,956</td>
<td>3,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of targeted caregivers (men and women) of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF Counseling for appropriate feeding.</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>3,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>1,955</td>
<td>3,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition</td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>3,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 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).</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>21,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls in learning spaces with access to WASH services as per agreed standards (according to context)</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people provided with sanitation or hygiene kits or key hygiene items or access to hand washing points with soap or similar items.</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>5,893&lt;sup&gt;31&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>10,184&lt;sup&gt;31&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>23,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys on the move, including adolescents accessing formal education</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>11,150</td>
<td>43,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3,625&lt;sup&gt;25&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys on the move, including adolescents accessing alternative learning activities</td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>2,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys provided with mental health and psychosocial support including access to CFSs with intersectoral programming interventions.</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>21,508&lt;sup&gt;48&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>7,860</td>
<td>11,502&lt;sup&gt;27&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>3,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people in communities where social support networks to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation (including GBV), are being mobilized and strengthened.</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>29,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>4,550</td>
<td>5,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>17,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL INCLUSION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families with children included in social protection initiatives supported by UNICEF</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>871&lt;sup&gt;48&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C&amp;d</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people reached with messages on life saving skills and protective practices or information on uptake of services.</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>144,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Results as of 31 December, unless otherwise indicated. Includes a summary of key indicators, targets and results from COs’ Response Plans. As Country Response Plans have evolved and adapted based on the fluid situation since the launch of the revised LACRO HAC in May 2018, some targets are being revised and may differ from this report.*

**Results from 1-31 December, unless otherwise indicated.*

---

<sup>31</sup> Includes vaccination of yellow fever, which is mainly applied on the border with Ecuador. The vaccination figure for children is 1,897, excluding yellow fever.

<sup>25</sup> Activities were accelerated significantly in December therefore the increased results.

<sup>27</sup> Reflects revised data from implementing partners Plan (August-October) and COOPI (November-December).

<sup>24</sup> Admission of new students is currently closed.

<sup>23</sup> Beneficiaries in December are the same group of beneficiaries reached in November (migrants and host communities).

<sup>31</sup> Reflects revised data from implementing partners Plan International.

<sup>48</sup> Of these 871 families, UNICEF supported around 2,613 people, 46 per cent (1,201) of them are children.
Next SitRep: Approximately 15 March 2019

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

Who to contact for further information:

**REGIONAL OFFICE**

Marita Perceval
Regional Director
mperceval@unicef.org

**REGIONAL OFFICE**

Douglas Reimer
Regional Advisor Emergencies
dreimer@unicef.org