### Highlights

- **During May,** 10,279 persons were vaccinated in Colombia, including more than 6,000 children.
- **UNICEF** concluded the revision of two modules of the teacher training materials proposed to the Ministry of Education in Peru and developed an implementation guide as part of the validation strategy training programme.
- **Breastfeeding** space in Rumichaca, Ecuador, provided by UNICEF, has benefitted 300 mothers, 324 girls and 619 boys.
- **At the nine shelters** in Brazil, where UNICEF and ADRA are monitoring water quality and WASH issues on a daily basis, 2,833 children (1,405 girls and 1,428 boys) have access to WASH services in the integrated child protection and learning spaces.
- In Panama, **UNICEF** and the Norwegian Refugee Council are implementing an Information, Counselling and Legal Service for migrant families, that benefitted 31 families in May (86 adults and 55 children).
- **UNICEF Trinidad and Tobago** continues to work with local NGOs to ensure that migrant children and their families have access to information on protective practices. During 2019, 10,397 migrants have been reached.
- **The seventh Child Advocacy Center** was opened in Guyana, by UNICEF and partners, providing access to social and GBV services covering 5,400 children (2,700 girls and 2,700 boys).

### Sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>UNICEF Target 2019</th>
<th>Total Results 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of boys and girls accessing to at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country standards</td>
<td>38,050</td>
<td>20,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition</td>
<td>26,600</td>
<td>9,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: # of people with daily access to WASH services at service delivery points</td>
<td>63,700</td>
<td>79,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # of girls and boys on the move, including adolescents accessing non-formal learning activities</td>
<td>57,600</td>
<td>11,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # of children provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs</td>
<td>59,800</td>
<td>34,087</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean**

**Situation Report No. 4**

### May 2019

#### Over 4 million

No. of Venezuelans living abroad, including:

**Approx. 3.2 million**

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

(Source: IOM/UNHCR, June 2019)

#### Over 1.1 million

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

**UNICEF Appeal 2019**

US$ 69,493,902

Funding gap

US$ 61.6M

Carry-forward amount 2018: US$ 8.25M

Funded 2019

US$ 1.9M

*Funds received to date’ includes Emergency funds
Situation Overview & Needs

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are hosting approximately 3.2 million of the 4 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees worldwide, and the remaining 800,000 are being hosted in other regions around the globe. UNICEF estimates that over 1 million children in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago will require assistance in 2019. Those in need include not only Venezuelan migrants and refugees but also host communities and non-Venezuelan returnees.

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

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

### Estimated Population in Need of Assistance (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. of Children in Need (Under 18)</th>
<th>Total Population in Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>427,200</td>
<td>1,442,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>268,950</td>
<td>1,793,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>186,900</td>
<td>623,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>87,000</td>
<td>290,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>22,525</td>
<td>90,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>13,800</td>
<td>69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>22,680</td>
<td>56,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>157,225</td>
<td>4,974,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,186,280</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,974,700</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Strategy

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

- **Rights of Migrant and Refugee Children: Advocate to ensure that the rights and protection** of migrant and refugee children and their families (including civil and political rights) are at the core of 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** (especially children) and host communities related to child protection services, inclusive education, holistic health and nutrition services, safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Response actions must be in fulfilment of humanitarian principles and the framework of international protection applicable to migrant children and their families.

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

Key areas/modalities of intervention and cross-sectorial priorities have been identified and shape UNICEF’s response on the border areas, transit points and destination settlements, particularly emphasising rights-up-front approaches, gender and equity.

Regional Response Actions

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

UNICEF is also working with governments in transit and host countries to uphold the rights of migrant children. This means ensuring adherence to international standards and principles in official migration processes, comprising: the prioritization

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3. Population in need figures estimated by the Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela.
4. Estimated by UNICEF based on 2018 trends in the distribution of migrant populations across the Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Others (Argentina, Aruba, Chile, Costa Rica, Curacao, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay).
of children’s protection over any other immigration policy; non-refoulement; the best interest of the child; non-separation and reunification to guarantee the right to family life; no detention of children and families based on their migration status; and the guarantee of all children’s rights, including the right to birth registration regardless their migration status, sex or gender identity.

UNICEF is developing interventions in seven countries, including at border points, several transit routes and urban destinations. A regional migration team established by the Regional Office is responsible for regional level strategic coordination as well as remote and in-country support to UNICEF teams in transit/receiving countries. Key developments in technical support during the reporting period include the areas of nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and social policy. Additionally, during the period covered by the report, the regional education section developed the first regional proposal for the Education Cannot Wait Executive Committee for US$ 7million to support the education response to Venezuelan refugees and migrants. UNICEF Brazil and Ecuador COs were selected as grantees for the implementation of the following projects: in Brazil, ensuring access to quality education and in Ecuador to increase access to quality education for Venezuelan refugees and migrants and host communities.

Additionally, the regional child protection section supported the launching of the CLACSO qualitative research project on the situation of Venezuelan migrant children in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and comments were provided on the human mobility proposals being prepared by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, approval of which is expected to take place in July-August 2019.

Within the Regional Platform’s working group on gender-based violence, the production and release of a GBV Fact Sheet was supported in order to raise awareness and funds for the response in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Also, within the framework of the Regional Coordination Platform for Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants (R4V), the workgroup on Communication with Communities and Communication for Development (CwC/C4D), co-led and coordinated by UNICEF and IFRC, was reactivated. A corresponding work plan has been drafted with nine activities aimed at: assessing needs and resources available, supporting the development of CwC/C4D tools and mechanisms of accountability to affected populations (AAP), and strengthening capacities in these areas. In order to ensure that the beneficiary communities are placed at the centre of the intervention from the beginning, a co-creation workshop will be held in July in Colombia and will include the participation of migrants and partners at the regional and national level.

The LACRO communications team supported the Regional Director in field visits to Colombia and Peru with social media activation, b-roll and photography packages production, as well as high level meetings in both countries. One photo essays in Cucuta (Colombian border with Venezuela), produced by LACRO in coordination with Colombia CO and DoC, was published in regional and global platforms, as well as by El País. A human-interest story developed by LACRO in coordination with the Panama CO referring to extracontinental children crossing the Darien gap, was published in El Espectador (Colombia) and gained front page coverage in the Sunday national edition. Finally, UNICEF is leading the communications team within the R4V, and coordinating and editing a joint story on the response in Cucuta in order to produce general content for all members and donors. The regional anti-xenophobia campaign is ongoing.

Colombia

Situation Overview & Needs

The bridges linking Tachira State, in Venezuela, with Norte de Santander, in Colombia, remain closed in May. A major increase in violence was noted in the two major cities on either side of the border, Cúcuta on the Colombian side and Ureña in Venezuela. Violence consisted of threats against the public security forces and recruitment of young people by armed groups, who maintain control over the informal crossing points, known as “trochas.” The problem of recruitment of migrant children is on the rise, and initial contact often occurs as early as when families and children cross into Colombia from Venezuela via non-formal trails or “trochas,” which are frequently controlled by non-State armed groups. Since 2018, UNICEF and partners have carried out activities to prevent recruitment of children in four key departments, Nariño, Putumayo, Arauca and Norte de Santander. In four municipalities of Putumayo near the southern border with Ecuador, and in five municipalities of the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander close to Venezuela, high levels of insecurity and the local context make the establishment of child-friendly spaces problematic, so UNICEF has developed a community-based programme that combines mine-risk education with prevention of recruitment activities, designed to protect children from two of the greatest threats in those regions.

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The Colombian Government reported that the humanitarian aid stored in Cúcuta would be delivered to Venezuelan migrants and refugees living in Norte de Santander and would also benefit members of Colombian host communities.

In Arauca Department, UNHCR reported an increase in the migratory influx, increasing the risk of recruitment of girls and boys by armed non-State actors.

In May authorities from the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies predicted that an El Niño phenomenon was likely to occur during the second trimester of 2019, affecting the Caribbean and Andean regions. The most affected departments in Colombia would be La Guajira, Arauca, Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Magdalena, Meta, Norte Santander and Putumayo. Many of these areas receive sizable populations of commuter-migrants, in-transit migrants as well as those settling in Colombia.

**Leadership and Coordination**

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

**Response Strategy**

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

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Health & Nutrition**

During May, the six extra-mural health and nutrition teams (Arauca, Ipiales, Villa del Rosario, Uribia, Maicao and Cesar) attended 4,089 people, of whom 62 per cent were girls, boys and adolescents. The nutritional situation continued to deteriorate: 114 children under five years of age were diagnosed with risk of malnutrition, and 16 with moderate acute malnutrition (eight girls, eight boys), all of whom were treated according to protocol, including with RUTF for the 16 cases of acute malnutrition and follow-up. Five additional cases of severe acute malnutrition (three girls, two boys) were referred to hospital and treated with F75, as well as with follow-up visits and accompaniment by a nutritionist, nurse and psychosocial expert as part of the comprehensive care toward their recovery, which was achieved at 100 per cent ratio. 1,185 pregnant (13 of them are under 14) and lactating mothers were attended (29 per cent of the total) with prenatal care and basic lab tests, micronutrients and guidance on childcare, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and pregnancy and post-partum care. The principle cause for medical consultations were high-risk pregnancies tied to urinary infections for women (referred to hospital) and acute diarrheal disease, parasites and acute respiratory infections for the children. During May, 10,279 persons were vaccinated, 60 per cent of them children, with an equal proportion of Venezuelans and Colombians.

UNICEF continued to promote Early Childhood Development in child-friendly spaces (CFSs), reinforcing family resilience and caring for the careers with adults, and educational activities with girls and boys to reinforce the four spheres of development (socio-emotional, motor skills, language and cognitive skills). Girls and boys in the CFSs are always accompanied by care-givers. During May, 8,511 girls and boys (96.5 per cent Venezuelans) participated in ludic-recreational activities with their care-givers.

©UNICEF/Colombia/2019/Arcos. Migrant children being weighted to identify cases of malnutrition.
WASH

WASH activities continued during May, reaching a total of 3,382 beneficiaries in the departments of La Guajira, Norte de Santander, Arauca and Nariño. Of these, 761 persons gained access to safe water and the promotion of key hygiene practices, including 429 females and 332 males, of whom 349 were girls, boys and adolescents. At the same time, 2,621 persons participated in hygiene promotion activities, centred mainly on water management at point of consumption, adequate management of solid waste and menstrual hygiene management in schools and settlements. UNICEF continued to provide services at border crossings, shelters, settlements, schools and feeding centres, among others. After finalizing an evaluation of WASH conditions in four key departments (with the NGO IMMAP), UNICEF has identified the principle WASH needs in settlements, especially in La Guajira and Norte de Santander. As a result of the exercise, UNICEF now has a much clearer mapping of specific WASH requirements in these areas. New settlements were identified for WASH interventions, comprising 4,000 families in La Guajira department; UNICEF-Colombia is actively seeking additional funding to cover the costs of these interventions.

Education

The Ministry of Education reported 26,000 new enrolments of girls and boys in the education system during May. Through 31 May 2019 there were 161,135 Venezuelan students enrolled in the system (49.8 per cent girls and 50.2 per cent boys). UNICEF started to operate the formal and flexible education model “learning circles”, that seeks to integrate children into the educational system, especially in areas where migration has the largest impact on the educational system. The programme has 300 slots reserved for Bogotá, 200 for Barranquilla, 200 for Arauca, 300 for Norte de Santander and 150 for La Guajira, for a total of 1050 boys and girls. UNICEF and partners are currently identifying community spaces, socializing the project with community leaders, and agreeing on procedures for evaluation and certification.

At field level, in Norte de Santander, the “humanitarian corridor” that was opened to permit children living in Venezuela to access educational services across the border in Colombia continued to function despite the on-going border closure. The bus service established through the support of the Ministry of Education and the Secretariat of Education transported 1,600 girls and boys daily from two border bridges to schools in Cúcuta. In La Guajira, in the context of the migratory influx and the declaration of national calamity, 50 schools that provided primary and secondary education, reported a high demand for registration slots but a lack of infrastructure and teachers. Finally, in Nariño Department, of the 668 girls, boys and adolescent migrants in Pasto, Ipiales and Tumaco, only five girls and three boys have withdrawn due to departure for other countries. Nineteen children in Pasto and eight more in Ipiales have been identified as outside the educational system and were enrolled at schools. Finally, the strategy to provide remedial classes continued in the south of the country, particularly in Nariño Department. Six hundred sixty-one (661) children are participating in activities to strengthen their learning process and prevent school dropout.

Child Protection

During April and May, a total of 45,593 children (50 per cent girls and 50 per cent boys) participated in the child-friendly spaces implemented in the departments of Arauca, La Guajira and Nariño and in the project “I care for myself and others” run in Norte de Santander (in the Catatumbo region), Nariño and Putumayo. In both programmes, children and their families received key messages on how to prevent recruitment, gender-based violence and accidents from landmines, unexploded ordnance and booby-traps. Sixty-eight per cent of the participants were Venezuelans, and the rest belong to Colombian host communities.

In Medellín (Antioquia), Norte de Santander and Atlántico, UNICEF identified new institutions and NGOs to run CFSs and care for migrant children at risk. UNICEF will transfer methodologies, provide technical assistance and distribute recreational and play kits to benefit both Venezuelan and Colombian children.

Through a partnership with SOS Villages, UNICEF assisted the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) in protecting unaccompanied children identified at the Integrated Care Centre of Maicao, in La Guajira Department, by developing a separate centre for reception and care of these children. Also, during May, in La Guajira UNICEF continued to offer specialized attention to children from Venezuela at risk of violence, especially sexual violence and abuse, through a partnership with Significarte and Renacer (local NGOs), including legal orientation actions, psychosocial accompaniment, identification of health risks and GBV and activation of the corresponding institutional routes) which provide protection to 543 boys and girls in Riohacha, during May.
UNICEF and the ICBF continue to train inter-disciplinary teams comprised of Family Defenders and other migratory authorities in the implementation of the protocol for attention to unaccompanied or separated children, created jointly by UNICEF and the ICBF. To date, 330 officials have been trained. The trainings in May were carried out in Arauca and Cucuta, with participation of administrative authorities, international cooperation and civil society organizations specialized in the area in migratory issues.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

During May, C4D actions led by community leaders and adolescent leaders reached 4,420 people in need with inter-personal communication activities. In close collaboration with the Jesuit Refugee Service, the C4D area finalized a map showing four safe routes for migrant families from Guajira, Norte de Santander and Arauca to the Colombian border with Ecuador. The map delivers key information about the routes (weather, distance and estimated cost of transportation) and serves as a tool for families to prevent possible scams and to protect them from risk behaviours. The map also includes recommendations about nutrition, WASH and child protection for children, and indicates the points of attention and assistance available from UNICEF, the Jesuit Refugee Service and the Colombian Red Cross.

Regarding Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), UNICEF implemented three capacity building sessions with three C4D implementing partners to ensure that families in need can provide feedback and suggestions about the quality of information received, treatment by humanitarian workers and new information or services they require. Following these exercises, UNICEF defined a document with the principles, do’s and don’ts, and recommendations to ensure AAP for all UNICEF’s implementing partners.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF continues to disseminate the anti-xenophobia campaign, Super Budes (Súper Panas), through digital channels. During May, UNICEF posted four chapters of the mini-series on Facebook and Instagram, reaching more than 2 million impressions and over 700,000 reproductions in total. The reach was largest in the cohort of users aged 18-24 years of age. During June, UNICEF will continue to support the “Super panas” campaign and will continue to focus on adolescents. Workshops with journalists to raise awareness among them about the importance of how to cover migration topics in media to avoid xenophobia are prepared and ready to reach 160 journalists. Thanks to an alliance with the national TV system in Colombia UNICEF is also developing TV series for children between 6 and 12 years old, “Friends without borders” comprising 13 chapters to be broadcasted on the National TV at the end of the year.

Supply and Logistics

During this reporting period, UNICEF procured 300 Filters, 70 Tanks and 2,600 hygiene kits for pre-positioning in 10 departments, as well as 1,342 FTLC sachets and 720 F-75 canned therapeutic milk (nutritional supplements) requested by the Ministry of Health to UNICEF.

Peru

Situation Overview & Needs

As of 31 May, IOM estimates that there are over 800,000 Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru. While the exact number of Venezuelan migrant children and adolescents is unknown, UNICEF estimates that there are approximately 128,000 (16 per cent).

Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Peru is leading the response of the CEBAF (integrated bi-national border crossing center) through the Special Commission for Refugees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Commission manages asylum-seekers cases and the Migration Office processes migrants.

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

Response Strategy

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In May, UNICEF participated in a meeting convened by the Ministry of Health in Lima with all UN agencies and implementing partners at the CEBAF in Tumbes. At the meeting, the Ministry proposed a triage system to identify the immediate risk factors and health and referral needs of Venezuelan migrants arriving to Peru. One of the main objectives is to ensure that the referral process allows access and care by the public health care system once they arrive at their final destinations. As a part of the initiative, UNICEF has offered to transfer the nutritional evaluation system it currently operates to the Ministry. The meeting was the first time the Ministry invited these partners by its own initiative and made concrete proposals, though actions are yet to be seen.

Additionally, the Ministry confirmed that the variable for nationality has been added to their Health Information System (HIS). Data regarding the access and use of health services by Venezuelan migrants is not yet available, thereby limiting the decisions by health authorities regarding health needs of the migrant population. This new variable at the HIS will allow the regional (e.g. Tumbes) and local (e.g. Northern Lima districts) health authorities to access data in order to plan and make informed decisions to allow the provision of better care for the target populations.

Nutrition

UNICEF, through implementing partner PRISMA, continued active screening of children under 5 years with malnutrition at the CEBAF, as well as provision of infant and young child feeding counselling to promote the consumption of protein, vitamin and mineral–rich foods). During the reporting period, UNICEF assessed the nutritional status of 1,394 children (732 girls and 662 boys) and provided infant and young child feeding counselling to 694 caregivers (680 female and 14 male) of children between 6 and 23 months. UNICEF’s distribution of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to prevent undernutrition reached 1,096 children (553 girls and 543 boys) between 6 and 59 months. UNICEF also distributed cereal bars to 184 lactating women with children under the age of 2 years and provided zinc tablets to 146 children under 5 years undergoing diarrheal treatment. Moreover, UNICEF referred 41 children (18 girls and 23 boys) to health services after diagnosing them with moderate acute malnutrition, which is the highest number since the intervention began in September 2018.

WASH

UNICEF continued to provide technical assistance to the national customs authority (SUNAT) that manages the CEBAF installation on improving the water supply system to achieve a constant water supply. While water flow at the CEBAF has been unstable due to municipal water system flaws, UNICEF’s advocacy and monitoring have led SUNAT to establish a monitoring system by reporting the water volume available at the CEBAF, every morning, and sharing it with UNICEF and implementing partner COOPI to maximize the use of the shower services. During May, due to the increase of water availability, the use of shower services at the CEBAF almost doubled compared to the previous month, for a total of 4,133 people on the move (1,004 girls and 1,036 boys).

In May, UNICEF and local authorities identified contamination risks in bio-hazardous waste produced by vaccination services, which did not have an adequate disposal point or protocol. UNICEF has provided an adequate bio-hazard waste disposal container that will be used starting in June. Thanks to UNICEF advocacy and support, the Regional Government in Tumbes carried out a workshop with CEBAF personnel on waste management and disposal, training 35 people (12 women and 23 men) as part of the waste management campaign, which will start in June.

UNICEF and COOPI continued hygiene promotion at the CEBAF by providing information to children and families through ludic strategies and distributing 775 hygiene kits, both of which benefitted 2,493 people (778 women, 294 men, 712 girls and 709 boys). The strategy continues to provide disinfectant gel to children and families at the CEBAF’s food court, reaching approximately 300 people daily.

Education

During May, UNICEF concluded the revision of two modules of the teacher training materials proposed to the Ministry of Education and developed an implementation guide as part of the validation strategy for the principal- and teacher-training programme that seeks to reinforce anti xenophobia and healthy coexistence in 50 prioritized schools in Northern Lima, one of the main host communities for Venezuelan migrants and refugees. The training material covers issues such as approaches to convert schools in to welcoming spaces, strategies for teachers to promote integration, students’ participation, prevention of violence and xenophobia, and the development of socio-emotional abilities, among others.
This UNICEF initiative will complement the Ministry of Education’s strategy that seeks to improve access to education for Venezuelan children and adolescents, focused on expanding access, increasing spaces in existing schools, hiring new teachers and promoting the best use of existing capacities. UNICEF and the Lima Regional Education Directorate identified the 86 schools that will be prioritized by the Ministry’s strategy, which include 13 of the 50 UNICEF-prioritized schools for its healthy coexistence programme.

The regional Education Cannot Wait project concluded its design process, and UNICEF, together with UNESCO, will be responsible for designing a model of informal education in southern Lima to serve out-of-school children and adolescents, estimated to benefit 10,000 children (7,000 migrant and refugee children and 3,000 from host communities) helping them develop skills that will allow them to enter the formal school system. UNICEF will also advocate for the Ministry of Education to adopt and scale up the model.

Child Protection

UNICEF reached an agreement with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) to improve services provided to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) at the CEBAF, strengthening the Special Protection Unit presence at the CEBAF and consolidating its responsibility for child and adolescent protection. The agreement includes the recruitment of six professionals to work with MIMP’s Special Protection Unit at the CEBAF in Tumbes until February 2020; a vehicle and driver that will facilitate the staff mobilization as well as the children and adolescents under its care; office space at the CEBAF, to be assigned by SUNAT and furnished by UNICEF; and UNICEF to provide technical assistance in the cross-sectional protocol for children and adolescent care being designed by the Ministry’s General Childhood Directorate, as well as on their informative workshops. UNICEF also proposed to furnish a new Residential Care Centre that the Ministry’s National Family Welfare Institute (INABIF) seeks to implement in Tumbes.

Finally, UNICEF and implementing partner Plan International provided access to a child-friendly space to 3,760 children (1,794 girls and 1,966 boys) at the CEBAF, and distributed information on violence prevention, including gender-based violence, and protection services to 5,441 family members, including 1,593 girls and 1,786 boys.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF analysed the information from the surveys and focus groups carried out between December 2018 and March 2019 to monitor and receive feedback on UNICEF’s interventions and C4D strategy at the CEBAF. The common trends included that participants confirmed the clarity and relevance of the messages they received on health, nutrition, WASH and child protection, and highlighted the good treatment they received from the people who provided the services. The messages they recalled the most were related to hand-washing, hygiene practices, healthy feeding and responsive child care, and many stated they would carry out the recommendations received, especially those regarding child health and protection. UNICEF shared the results of these studies with implementing partners through reports and three workshops carried out in May, reaching 18 women and 9 men.

During May, 105 people used the feedback box located at the UNICEF-supported Child-Friendly Space at the CEBAF, leaving mostly positive comments on the services received as well as suggestions to improve ventilation. UNICEF’s partner Plan International responded to the suggestions by installing fans and replacing the tent by one that reduces internal temperatures.

Humanitarian Quality Assurance Initiative (HQAI) consultants visited Peru to carry out research on accountability mechanisms for affected populations, for which UNICEF coordinated 18 interviews with UNICEF staff, implementing partners, the Tumbes Regional Government, and SUNAT at the CEBAF. The findings will be presented in June.

Media and External Communication

As a part of the #RecibélosConAmor campaign (#WelcomeThemWithLove), UNICEF carried out nine activations in four malls in northern Lima, with the participation of actor and national UNICEF ambassador Marco Zunino, radio host Gachi Rivero and the teen actress Francisca Aronsson. They engaged with the public and talked about migration through interactive maze and word search games. The campaign has generated highly positive results and the public gained a better understanding of the issue, as seen when promoters answered questions, addressed doubts, and responded to requests to take pictures and send video greetings. The public’s engagement
can also be seen in the 31,185 welcome messages for Venezuelan migrant children and adolescents that have been shared on social media.\(^7\)

The five UNICEF videos with stories of migrant children and adolescents that were previously posted in social media have reached a total of 1,475,000 people, with 119,990 interactions and 229,008 video views.

**Ecuador**

**Situation Overview & Needs**

According to official data from the Ministry of Interior,\(^8\) 87,828 Venezuelan nationals entered Ecuador in May 2019. Of them 84,433 entered by land, of which 32.5 per cent where children.

The President of Ecuador announced the modification of the Human Mobility Law, with the intent to establish a Humanitarian Visa for Venezuelan citizen entering Ecuador. While it is estimated the measure will take a few months to be implemented, it is an increasing concern, especially with the declaration from Peru requiring the Humanitarian Visa for Peru as from 15 June 2019.

**Leadership and Coordination**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to lead the response at the national level. UNICEF continues to take part in the Regional Platform (GTRM), is an active member of the working group on protection and a member of the education, health and nutrition, social inclusion and information management groups. In addition, UNICEF coordinates the WASH working group. With the support of UNESCO, UNICEF is leading the working group on social inclusion in the education sector, and since May has also initiated the child protection coordination mechanisms inside the GTRM Working Group on protection, led by UNHCR.

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

**Response Strategy**

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

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

UNICEF, through its partners, continuously monitors the status of children and adolescents on issues such as malnutrition, anaemia, access to WASH services, education and protection to inform interventions and assess new needs. Additionally, in May, UNICEF renovated the Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the Norwegian Refuge Council (NRC), to provide migrants with legal assistance at border points, and to support local institutions to implement the Special Procedure for Children on the Move.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Health**

UNICEF continues close coordination with the Ministry of Health by providing medical supplies to respond to prevalent childhood illnesses among children on the move, including treatment for respiratory infections, parasitosis and diarrheal diseases. During the reporting period, 2,157 baby kits, containing diapers, wipes, diaper rash cream, a blanket, a comb and soap to support children’s hygiene and care, were delivered for children under three years old, benefitting 1,090 girls and 1,067 boys.

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8 Data from the Ministry of Interior is published through a Ministry of Tourism online data viz.
Additionally, UNICEF has also supported the Ministry of Health by printing and delivering over 40,000 integrated health cards to northern border health posts. These health cards contain comprehensive information on the health and development of children and pregnant women, including information on vaccines. These health cards are delivered at vaccination stations. This month, 3,150 women, 5,300 girls and 5,300 boys received health cards at the two northern border posts of Rumichaca and Lago Agrio.

**Nutrition**

UNICEF works in coordination with the MoH to provide an adequate response to the emerging nutritional needs of children on the move. In close collaboration with the MoH and through implementing partner ADRA, UNICEF conducted nutritional assessment of 1,046 children under 5 years of age (529 girls and 517 boys) in the northern border crossings of Rumichaca and San Miguel. Eight (8) girls and four (4) boys were identified with acute moderate malnutrition and referred to specialized services to receive specialized treatment.

UNICEF delivered 1,056 PlumpyDoz benefitting 535 girls and 521 boys to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status. Haemoglobin evaluations were conducted among 999 children (503 girls and 496 boys); 92 girls and 91 boys were found to be anaemic and were referred to specialized services. Anemia remains high among children, about a 34 per cent of cases.

In May UNICEF’s breastfeeding space in Rumichaca has benefitted 300 mothers, 324 girls and 619 boys. This space is equipped with three nursing chairs, a space for children to play, a diaper changing table and drinking and handwashing facilities. In order to attend to the increasing needs, UNICEF has provided diapers in this facility, so the mothers can change their babies.

**WASH**

UNICEF, together with ADRA, monitors, maintains and regularly replaces water filters at all border points to ensure continued access to safe drinking water. In May, a total of 2,837 people attended hygiene promotion sessions, which included information on the importance of hand washing and other tips for their journey. These sessions benefitted 1,141 women, 1,012 men, 325 girls and 359 boys. Aimed at complementing the interventions of other partners, UNICEF delivered hygiene kits at border points reaching 103 people. Additionally, 525 jerry cans with aquatabs were distributed to families on the move to improve water access during their journey, benefitting 1,536 people.

In May, UNICEF and its implementing partner ADRA, started the rehabilitation of two sets of bathrooms inside the Rumichaca CEBAF. This intervention will provide a better service for migrant population, and will benefit the migration point, as it will enhance existing pipe and water systems. During the interruption of services, municipal sanitation facilities are accessible without cost and maintenance is assured by UNICEF partner ADRA. In May, the use of these facilities increased by approximately 70 per cent, benefitting a total of 17,307 people (8.1 per cent children and adolescents, 55.8 per cent women and 0.39 per cent people with disabilities).

In Huaquillas, UNICEF and ADRA installed four frames with four water cans each to provide people with safe drinking water. Moreover, the ADRA project manager and the UNICEF WASH specialist conducted a mission to Huaquillas to start the construction of a borehole (foreseen for July 2019), which will benefit an approximately of 500 people transiting daily through the CEBAF and surrounding communities with water.

UNICEF has been designated focal point agency for WASH within the working group on WASH, shelter and NFI led by OIM. The technical WASH committee has updated a partner mapping, and a work plan for WASH has been launched at national level. The work plan considers the WASH response at border transit points, along the migratory route and in host communities, and should assure compliance with the minimum requirements for the humanitarian WASH response (GWC).

**Education**

UNICEF is leading strong advocacy efforts at national level to ensure access to education for Venezuelan and Ecuadorian children. UNICEF and its co-lead UNESCO for the GTRM Working Group on Social and Economic inclusion have played an important role in the coordination and articulation of all education-related activities and inclusion on Venezuelan children in schools at national level.
In May, implementing partners Nación de Paz and Arteeducarte carried out workshops in prioritized schools on life skills and prevention of xenophobia, benefiting a total of 5,087 students, including 2,709 girls and 2,378 boys. During these activities, 1,318 teachers (822 women and 496 men) also benefited from psycho-emotional support and learned methodologies to strengthen inclusive education. Furthermore, activities with a focus on inclusion were conducted in host communities in the province of Imbabura, where 168 women and 112 men participated.

UNICEF Ecuador was chosen as grantee to implement the ECW fund project *Increasing access to quality Education for Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants and Host Communities*. The project will focus on strengthening the capacities of public officials to ensure access to public education and implementation of inclusive education for the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population, including distribution of essential supplies and support in eliminating the existing economic barriers to education for migrants and refugees from Venezuela.

**Child Protection**

UNICEF continues to strengthen the Special Procedure for Unaccompanied or Separated Children and Adolescents by establishing close contact and advocating with officials from the local protection systems.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) began working at the three border points of Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas during the last week of May, in order to cover legal assistance needs and to support the local protection institutions in the implementation of the “Procedure for Children on the Move”.

UNICEF continues humanitarian assistance to the migrant population in Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas. In May, 4,715 people benefitted from the temporary resting spaces, including 1,733 women, 299 men, 1,397 girls and 1,286 boys. Moreover, 4,533 blankets were delivered to keep families with children warm. A total of 1,447 children (754 girls and 693 boys) received psycho-emotional support in the CFSs with implementing partner HIAS.

UNICEF, in collaboration with Danielle’s Children Fund (DCF), provided safe space to eight adolescents on the move (two girls and six boys) who are waiting for local protection measures to be issued in order for them to continue their journey safely and be reunited with their families. The temporary safe space includes attention from specialized educators, psycho-emotional support and recreational activities.

**Social Inclusion**

Cash-based interventions (CBI) continue in Tulcán, Lago Agrio (northern border crossings) and Quito for vulnerable children, adolescents and their families. Transit CBIs seek to protect children and adolescents at risk of migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks along the journey and to promote the principles of no separation and family reunification. Moreover, transit CBIs are also delivered to women heads of households to protect them from sexual trafficking and exploitation. Settlement CBIs target vulnerable families with children and adolescents who intend to stay in Guayaquil, Cuenca, and Quito by delivering an amount to cover set-up costs of their new lives in the host communities. Settlement CBIs complement the food assistance intervention provided by WFP through a signed agreement. At the same time, the intervention addresses social protection system activities to promote access to social services (education, health and protection) for vulnerable migrant children and their families.

During May, 213 transit CBIs were delivered, benefiting 134 women, 64 men, 200 girls and 194 boys. Sixty-four CBIs for settlement purposes were delivered, benefitting 59 women, 46 men, 67 girls and 46 boys.

A CBI working group has been established as part of the GTRM. UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR and different NGOs participate in order to plan and to coordinate actions related to CBI initiatives. Additionally, under the coordination of OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and UNHCR established an interagency group to implement a pilot experience for humanitarian interventions based on cash transfers, and the current CBI interventions will be the case study.

The identification and listing of the households that will take part of the national survey on living conditions of Venezuelan migrant families and host community families with children has been concluded. The field work will start in June and is expected to last until the end of July 2019.

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

UNICEF continues working closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) on promoting solidarity and respect towards migrant children and adolescent rights.
UNICEF is providing key messages on child protection through brochures at border crossings. In May, UNICEF conducted capacity building sessions to implementing partners HIAS and ADRA on the delivery of life-saving messages at border points. In May, 33,355 people received life-saving messages in Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas on how to better protect themselves and their children during the journey. This increase in comparison to April (9,027) is thanks to the new intervention that uses of mega-screens in Rumichaca and Tulcán to display protection messages every 15 minutes.

UNICEF also provided methodologies and delivered key messages to prevent and reduce xenophobia and encourage inter-cultural dialogue and inclusion in schools to 1,318 teachers (822 women and 496 men) and 5,087 students (2,709 girls and 2,378 boys) with inclusion messages and activities to build life-saving skills. Around 280 people in host communities participated in community activities on prevention of xenophobia, promotion of inter-cultural dialogue or inclusion in crisis affected areas.

During the reporting period, 77 people participated in the interviews for accountability mechanisms, assessing UNICEF’s intervention and giving feedback on the activities. Thirty-three per cent of the people on the move who took the surveys stated they watched the life-saving skills videos displayed in the big screens located in the northern border of Ecuador. The videos started being displayed in May 2019. One hundred per cent of the people who took the survey and participated in the focus group indicated the talk about life-saving skills was very useful.

**Media and External Communication**

UNICEF Ecuador uses traditional media and external communication as a strategy to raise awareness with the local population about the crisis and the need of solidarity and respect. This is done by producing human interest stories, information on the rights of children on the move and Ecuador CO response actions through social media and other traditional media sources. Information can be accessed at UNICEF Ecuador Flickr, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter accounts. UNICEF also produced a special video with Venezuelan mothers for Mother’s Day to generate empathy with local community. In May, UNICEF reached 459,118 people through social media aimed to increase support for uprooted children and share messages about lifesaving skills and protective practices and behavior. In May, the main focus was to publish content related to services at the border points.

UNICEF takes part in the UN campaign “Abrazos que unen” to prevent xenophobia and discrimination against Venezuelan people and increase awareness on the importance of integration, inclusion and empathy. UNICEF reached 120,980 people in social media with “Abrazos que unen” messages. As in previous months, the national campaign #Antetodosonniños continues. On Menstrual Hygiene Day, a video was posted of a human story.

**Supply and Logistics**

During the second half of May, 600 blankets and 321 baby kits were delivered to field offices in Lago Agrio and 2,000 blankets and 1,547 baby kits to Tulcán.

**Brazil**

**Situation Overview & Needs**

With the border opening on 10 May 2019, the number of Venezuelans entering in Brazil has increased in 25 per cent in comparison to the previous month. In May, 17,163 migrants were registered, with an average entry of 572 people per day. The Federal Police registered a total of 5,221 Venezuelan migrants and asylum seekers (2,505 formally applied for asylum; 2,716 for a two-year residence permit).

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Most migrants are concentrated in Pacaraima and Boa Vista where 13 official shelters have been established, hosting about 6,586 people of which 2,598 (almost 40 per cent) are children and adolescents. Two of those shelters host about 1,200 indigenous migrants from the Warau and Enepa communities. The shelters hosting capacity has been exceeded, resulting in 2,510 Venezuelan sleeping in the streets of Boa Vista, including 689 children. Also in Boa Vista, a community of 433 persons, representing 107 families and 218 children, established themselves in a spontaneous shelter known as Ka‘Ubanoku (where one sleeps).

Since April 2018, the Brazilian government has transferred 6,258 Venezuelans from Boa Vista to other cities in Brazil, offering better opportunities for integration, as part of the authorities' relocation plan (interiorization). Additionally, 3,474 migrants were transferred with the support of civil society and NGOs such as ADRA, Cáritas, Serviços Jesuítas, Fraternidade sem Fronteiras, Pastoral Universitária, Jocum and the Mormon church. In an effort to accelerate the pace of interiorization, the Brazilian government has launched a social reunification modality for interiorization and has requested UNICEF support to foster municipal engagement in the interiorization process. Linked to the SEAL programme, UNICEF’s support will consist of trainings in municipalities within the different services (education, health, child protection, among others) to integrate the refugees and migrants.

The Brazilian Army is also establishing a hub of Operacao Acolhida in Manaus to facilitate the transport of refugees and migrants by transporting them by road from Roraima to Manaus, and from there to other cities within the country by commercial flight. This will reduce logistical costs and accelerate the interiorization process.

There is a trend of indigenous migrants moving East, from Roraima to Fortaleza, seeking more assistance. It is estimated that 500 people are currently in Belem and 300 in Santarem, in the State of Para. A community of 70 Warau indigenous persons that entered in Brasil in 2017 moved themselves from Roraima to Fortaleza mid-May, settling in two spontaneous shelters after spending several months in Manaus and then Belem.

Leadership and Coordination

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

Authorities at federal, state and municipal levels are working hand-in-hand with UNICEF and other UN agencies as well as non-governmental organisations and universities to provide necessary assistance. The coordination group is made up of 25 organisations, including NGOs, the judiciary, public ministry, Public Defender’s Office, UN Agencies, the Rights Council and Guardianship Council, governmental organizations for social assistance, health and education. In line with the Refugee and Migrant Platform and Response Plan (RMRP), UNHCR and IOM are responsible for leading overall interagency coordination of the UN/NGO response.

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

Response Strategy

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

Within this scope, UNICEF is merging the Temporary Learning Spaces and Child-Friendly Spaces into integrated spaces called EPAPS (spaces of education, protection against violence and psychosocial support for migrant and refugee children and adolescents) that connect the education and protection components to better care for the different age groups.

UNICEF humanitarian action targets 54,000 of the most vulnerable people, including an estimated 23,000 children (11,000 girls and 12,000 boys) in Pacaraima and Boa Vista (Roraima), Belem (Para) and Manaus (Amazonas).
UNICEF has a technical team and a field office in Roraima, and cooperation agreements have been established with strategic partners, such as ADRA and Caritas, to implement activities and to strengthen coordination with authorities responsible for guaranteeing the rights of migrant children.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Health**

In May, UNICEF and partner ADRA supported the vaccination or reference for immunisation of 373 girls and 405 boys from 0 to 17 years of age, and 118 men and 224 women over 18 years old, including Hepatitis B, Viral Triple, Influenza, Yellow Fever, Adult double, DTaP, pentavalent and polio.

Four hundred and sixty-six children under 5 years accessed primary health care (PHC) services in the facilities supported by UNICEF, as well as 614 women and 185 men. ADRA’s health team treated patients directly on site or referred them to the municipal health unit. Services accessed were pediatrics, gynaecology, obstetrics and dentistry, to treat different symptoms of asthma, diarrhoea, and respiratory infections. Eleven women and eight men over 18 years old and four girls aged 0 to 17 years tested for malaria.

At least 1,667 persons, (828 women, 390 men, 268 girls and 181 boys) received vital information on health care, H1N1, the importance of vaccination, malaria, hepatitis through direct access to municipal health structures, through home visiting, public address or focus group discussions.

**Nutrition**

In total, between Boa Vista and Pacaraima, there are 1,271 children under five (649 girls, 622 boys), including 193 indigenous children that are more at risk of stunting, in shelters.

The continuous nutritional assessment, carried out by ADRA, reached 239 girls and 251 boys up to 12 years of age, 28 girls and eight boys between 13 and 17 years as well as eight pregnant women. One case of severe acute malnutrition of an 11-month child was referred to CERNUTRI (Child Recovery Center). One case of chronic malnutrition for a one-year old child and four cases of moderate malnutrition (weight for height) for three one-year-old children and one six-year-old were also detected. Of these, two cases have an associated pathology (pleural effusion, immunodeficiency).

UNICEF, with the State Secretariat of Health, is conducting a campaign aimed at providing micronutrients (NutriSUS) to all children under five years of age in the shelters. The program has two cycles of supplementation of 60 days per cycle, with a minimum interval of three months between stages. In May, 138 children aged 6 to 59 months in five shelters received the first cycle of supplementation. With the contribution of the State Secretariat of Health, the second cycle will start in June.

Two hundred twenty-three (223) women, 33 men, 38 girls and 38 boys from 0 to 12 years old and 12 girls from 13 to 17 years old benefitted from information and guidance activities on either adequate feeding of children by age group and/or exclusive breastfeeding for lactating women.

**WASH**

During the reporting period, UNICEF coordinated with implementing partner ADRA for water quality monitoring in shelters, and with the Water and Sewage Company of Roraima (CAERR) for chlorination, to provide a total of 6,586 people (1,550 women, 2,133 men, 1,034 girls and 1,231 boys) access to safe water as per agreed standards, including 1,679 new comers in the Ptirg and Rodoviaria shelters.

At the nine shelters, where UNICEF and ADRA are monitoring water quality and WASH issues on a daily basis, 2,833 children (1,405 girls and 1,428 boys) have access to WASH services in the integrated child protection and learning spaces, while WASH monitors conduct hygiene promotion activities providing key information.
Education & Child Protection

UNICEF finalized partnership agreements with World Vision and Instituto Pirilampos to implement the newly designed integrated humanitarian programme approach on child protection and education. These partnerships will be able to reach 4,820 children (2,217 girls, 2,603 boys) in and out of shelters [v.s 2,882 end Abril], in Roraima and Manaus through 21 integrated centres (including two mobile units offering specific non-formal education and PSS activities as well as protection monitoring across municipalities in Roraima State). Additionally, child protection focal points will now have permanent presence in key locations at border posts and in the city (triage and reference centres). This integration aims at providing a better-quality intervention that offers more appropriate activities for the different age groups, strengthens referrals and maximizes efficiency of the available resources (including in terms of service coverage, knowledge and capacities).

During the transition period, activities in the integrated child protection and education spaces were mainly recreational, reaching a total of 2,833 children (1,405 girls and 1,248 boys), including 342 new children. In this regard, 53 educators and assistants received a three-day induction training to operate the integrated spaces that includes sessions on core principles, standards of child protection and psychosocial support, GBV prevention and response. Additional trainings are scheduled for the new coming staff.

Additionally, as part of its inter-agency efforts, UNICEF has ensured the inclusion and high visibility of protection risks and specific considerations for children, adolescents and single mothers into the “Vulnerability assessment/criteria matrix” used to screen individuals and families for the official interiorization program.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

At the request of the Municipal Secretary of Health, UNICEF will support an anti-xenophobia C4D campaign aimed at informing the Brazilian public on the fact that health care for Venezuelans is being prioritized by objective health priority criteria. There is a sensitivity among the Brazilian users of health service that they are being neglected when compared to Venezuelans.

As part of the UN inter-agency roll-out training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, UNICEF facilitated sessions on child protection considerations for 396 members of the Brazilian Army and security personnel newly assigned to the shelters. Every three months a new battalion is assigned to the shelters.

Finally, behavior change messages for better hygiene and disease prevention, disseminated by ADRA, reached a total of 3,587 persons in nine shelters, under four modalities: i) guided activities on proper hygiene, vector control, oral hygiene, disease prevention during the rainy season and importance of vaccines (reaching 186 girls and 111 boys aged 0-12 years; 58 girls, and 42 boys aged 13-17 years; 503 women and 219 men over 18 years); ii) public address and workshops about proper handwashing, proper care and repair of common bathrooms, emergency and fire awareness (reaching 32 girls and 193 boys aged 0-12 years; 120 girls and 85 boys aged 13-17 years; 1,109 women and 489 men over 18 years of age); iii) home visiting on the topics of solid waste management and recycling, tent cleaning and care, proper personal hygiene and disease prevention (reaching 56 girls and 44 boys aged 0-12 years; 11 girls and 18 boy aged 13-17 years; 94 women and 116 men over 18 years old); iv) recreational activities on the topics of handwashing and personal hygiene (reaching 29 girls and 32 boys below 12 years old, three adolescents (two girls, one boy) and 20 women and 17 men over 18 years old).

Media and External Communication

In coordination with UN agencies and partners, UNICEF has been successfully engaging with the media to ensure give visibility to the situation of the migrant children and the organization’s work to the affected population. During the reporting period, UNICEF was mentioned at least in 12 news stories.

In addition, UNICEF has been strengthening its content production to feed the institutional digital assets. In May, the Roraima Emergency page at UNICEF’s website had 947 visitors. UNICEF reached at least 47,137 impressions through 14 posts in its proprietary social media platforms.

Supply and Logistics

By end May, UNICEF delivered 2,000 school kits and 15 sets of equipment for the integrated child-protection and education spaces (EPAPS) to implementing partners World Vision and Instituto Pirilampos for a total value of US$ 149,826.51. The school kits are being assembled and distributed to pupils in shelters in Pacaraima (700 units) and Boa Vista (1,300 unites). The child protection sets have been dispatched to equip the various EPAPS, benefiting approximately 4,820 children.
Panama
Situation Overview & Needs
Migrants flows entering through the Darien jungle at the Panama-Colombia border dramatically rose despite the beginning of the wet season. According to the National Migration Service, 2,817 people irregularly entered the country from Colombia in May. In particular, the number of children rose, reaching 498 (against 393 from the previous month), including at least 37 Venezuelan children (21 girls and 16 boys, according to UNICEF’s local monitor), whose parents are Haitians leaving Venezuela. In the first five months of the year, the migrant flow totaled 10,551 people, including 1,659 children, surpassing the total of 9,222 people for all of 2018.

On 27 May, the Temporary Humanitarian Assistance Shelter (ETAH) of Peñita, near the border with Colombia, reached an alarming peak of 1,847 migrants, including 327 children and adolescents. The main nationalities were Haitians with 910 people, followed by 188 from Cuba, 182 from India, 143 from Bangladesh and 140 from Cameroon.

The National Frontier Service (SENAFRONT) has begun all the necessary arrangements to equip a new camp at the community of Lajas Blancas, also in the Darien province, in order to decongest Peñita’s community. Additionally, the shelter in Los Planes de Gualaca, which is the last stop before migrants can cross in to Costa Rica, continues operating, and hosting an increasing number of migrants.

On 21 May, President Varela stated that Panama is facing a migration crisis and declared that all migrants will be protected and provided with medical care. The newly elected President Laurentino “Nito” Cortizo, who will take possession on 1 July, mentions the necessity of an Integrated Migratory Reform in accordance with national interests in his action plan, in order to enhance entry controls and to review international treaties and conventions related to migration signed by Panama.

Leadership and Coordination
UNICEF Panama is coordinating its interventions with SENAME, the Migrations Service, SENNIAF (National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and Families), IOM, UNHCR as well as implementing partners RET, HIAS and NRC.

In May, UNICEF Panama strengthened its collaboration with the National Ombudsman and advocated with other agencies of the UN system for increasing their presence in Darien.

Response Strategy
UNICEF humanitarian interventions in WASH and child protection are being implemented in Darien for in transit migrant populations of different nationalities, including Venezuelans. Facilities at the Darien shelters have poor sanitation and hygiene services.

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

The situation monitoring prioritized the Colombia-Panama border, through a local UNICEF-RET monitor and a field visit conducted on 29-30 May.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response
Health & Nutrition
Migrants arrive at the ETAH after crossing the Darien jungle for several days, suffering dehydration, mosquito bites and increasing acts of violence from criminal organizations. In the ETAH, there were dozens of cases of diarrhoea, vomiting, fever, cough and headache; with babies and pregnant women being the most affected. Migrants were attended by a paramedic from SENAME and medicines were insufficient. All migrants were vaccinated against yellow fever by the Ministry of Health.

In May, UNICEF delivered 25 packs of medicines in Peñita and successfully advocated with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) to visit the shelter for a needs assessment, estimated to be carried out in June.
WASH

UNICEF and IOM conducted a field visit in Peñita and in the new camp of Lajas Blancas (29-30 May). According to the field assessment of the new and changing situation, Peñita’s shelter needs adequate water filters for the installed purification water system and Non-Food Items such as diapers, sanitary pads, items to cure injuries and basic medication for diarrhea and dehydration. Lajas Blancas’ camp urgently needed the installation of gender-separated showers, sanitary solutions and potable water.

In terms of response, UNICEF agreed with SENAFRONT that the priority was to decongest Peñita and to equip the new camp. UNICEF delivered 300 mattresses, 1,000 jerrycans and 300 tarpaulins for the new camp on 31 May.

Education

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

UNICEF and HIAS implemented the first phase of a programme to raise awareness against xenophobia and discrimination in the education system between 2018 and the beginning of 2019. In May 2019, UNICEF and HIAS elaborated a pedagogic manual for teachers, which will enhance the second phase of the programme implementation.

Child Protection

The main identified needs for the new camp in Lajas Blancas are: the creation of specific areas for families with children, shower separation by gender and for families, and the creation of a Child-Friendly Space. There is also a need to strengthen the capacities of national authorities for the identification of protection cases and of referral mechanisms (unaccompanied and separated children, people in need of international protection, gender-based violence and violence against children).

UNICEF is currently carrying out an assessment and relevant coordinations to establish a Child Friendly Space in Lajas Blancas’ and in Gualaca’s shelters, where psyco-social activities will be implemented.

Social Inclusion

According to a 2018 situation analysis of Venezuelans in the country (DTM plus quality study, UNICEF-UNHCR-IOM), families in an irregular situation have limited access to services and economic difficulties to cover their basic needs. Migrants also have no legal access to the social protection programmes managed by MIDES (Ministry of Social Development) while the Beca Universale, a cash transfer provided to students, requests 10 years of residence to foreigners, a condition that excludes almost all migrant children.

UNICEF and the Norwegian Refugee Council are implementing an Information, Counselling and Legal Service for migrant families, that benefitted 31 families in May (86 adults and 55 children). In addition, 19 families (40 adults and 35 children) were benefitted by multipurpose cash transfers to cover their immediate needs.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF’s press note on increasing numbers of children crossing the Darien jungle was published in several national and foreign medias, including La Estrella de Panamá, La Prensa, Periódico Cubano and La Vanguardia.

Supply and Logistics

In May, UNICEF bought 300 packs of sanitary towels, 500 packs of baby towels, 80 packs of pampers and 100 units of diaper rash cream for Peñita’s shelter. SENAFRONT will be in charge of distribution.

On May 31, UNICEF delivered 300 mattresses, 1,000 jerrycans and 300 tarpaulins for the new camp in Lajas Blancas.

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Trinidad and Tobago

Situation Overview & Needs

The government of Trinidad and Tobago embarked on a 15-day registration process to regularize Venezuelan asylum-seekers, which will allow asylum seekers to work in country for up to one year. The registration process began on 31 May 2019 and will conclude on 14 June 2019, and will collect vital demographic data of PoC especially children and priority areas for service delivery.

Data indicates that most migrants are concentrated in five areas of Trinidad and Tobago: Tunapuna 19 per cent, Chaguanas 14 per cent, Couva/Tabaquite/Talpora 11 per cent, San Juan/Laventille 9 per cent and Port of Spain 8 per cent. UNICEF is expanding the scope of its intervention through partnerships with new NGO’s and the signing of new agreements.

Leadership and Coordination

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

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

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

Response Strategy

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

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health & Nutrition

In May, utilizing existing partnerships with Living Water Community and the Family Planning Association, UNICEF promoted Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Ten women caregivers of children from 0 to 23 months were provided with access to IYCF counseling for appropriate feeding. From October 2018 to May 2019, 114 migrant women have been reached by skilled IYCF counsellor and/or IYCF support groups on appropriate feeding of children under 2 years.

Education

Two hundred eight-six children and adolescents (166 boys and 120 girls) continue participating in the existing temporary learning space managed by Living Waters Community with the support of UNHCR and UNICEF, and 18 teachers (10 female and eight male) were trained and are developing and uploading education materials to the online platform to facilitate the implementation of the blended programme. In preparation of the new academic year, a total of 400 education materials have been developed and uploaded so far. Education materials include lesson plans for primary and secondary education to be utilized by children on the online platform. A communication strategy is being developed to involve parents and communities in the implementation of the education strategy.
Child Protection

UNICEF continues to support the establishment of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in highly migrant populated towns throughout Trinidad and Tobago. A total of three CFSs provide 90 children with a safe space for psychosocial support and access to learning, socialisation, and play for children on the move. In May, UNICEF supported a 3-day art therapy and arts and social action workshop, entitled “In-Between: Stories of a refugee”, which engaged 17 children and adolescents aged 12-18 years old from various CFSs. The event was facilitated by the Art Therapy Association of Trinidad and Tobago working in collaboration with Living Water Community, Long Island University and other local artists and practitioners. The aim of the workshop was to provide a targeted therapeutic intervention to asylum-seeker and refugee children while also raising awareness on their plight via an exhibit of their work and a moderated panel dialogue which will be held in July.

In efforts to improve response, UNICEF spearheaded a Child Protection Case Management Working Session for Children on the Move bringing together UN agencies (UNHCR, UNFPA), civil society and the national Child Protection Agency to learn and streamline case management processes in and between each other. The meeting resulted in a draft Inter-Agency Child Protection Referral Pathway highlighting key organisations roles and services and identifying focal points within each organisation for effective case management referrals and follow-up. UNICEF continues to lead discussions to establish a national protocol for unaccompanied and separated children, along with the BID team and through collaboration with UNHCR.

UNICEF collaborated with UNHCR in developing a draft letter of understanding, which was shared with the national Child Protection Agency highlighting areas of collaboration and support in capacity development, alternative care options for unaccompanied and separated children and information sharing.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF continues to work with local NGOs to ensure that migrant children and their families have access to information on protective practices. During 2019, 10,397 migrants have been reached through the partnership with the Living Water Community. Recognising the constraints around the inclusion of migrants, C4D will address the issue of xenophobia through school engagement, especially in communities where child-friendly spaces for migrants exist. Agreement with the local NGO Create Future Good is being formalised to engage children and families from the host community on issues of tolerance, using protection for all children as an entry. Sessions are expected to commence in June.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF continued disseminating human interest stories and digital material aimed primarily at promoting the rights of children on the move and preventing xenophobia and discrimination against Venezuelan people. All channels - social media and other traditional media - were employed for this campaign. A total of 19,852 people from the host community were reached through the UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Facebook and Twitter accounts, which employed the #AChildIsAChild hashtag.

Guyana

Situation Overview & Needs

The Department of Citizenship has reported 7,588 official migrant entries (4,932 female and 2,656 male) from April 2018-May 2019, of them 40 per cent children. With an open-door policy, migrants receive a 90-day entry visa when presenting themselves to immigration authorities or are reached by the immigration department mobile registration teams. Once
registered, the Venezuelan migrants are referred to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) for medical screening and vaccinations free of cost. The official position is that migrants have access to services such as health care and education.

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

In December, the passing of a no-confidence motion launched Article 106 (7) of the Constitution into action, stipulating that a national election was to be held within three months (by March 2019). The Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) is currently adjudicating on the validity of the no confidence motion and is due to make a ruling in June. With focus being placed on the political campaign, the response to the migrant crisis has been receiving less attention, although the Government intends to establish a remote relocation site to appease overburdened host communities at border areas. The implications involving this concept has been raised as a concern by the UN System in Guyana.

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

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

Response Strategy
To foster integration, social cohesion, and address the risks of xenophobia, UNICEF is responding to needs with interventions envisaged for equal numbers of migrant children and their host communities (1:1 approach). Targeted locations are in the four border sub-national regions receiving the migration influx, mostly indigenous people, as well as communities in other regions (coastal) experiencing increased demands on existing basic services due to returnee-Guyanese. The UNICEF response focuses on providing technical, financial, and logistical support to key partners addressing absorption capacity of basic services (i.e schools) and resilience building in the marginalized host communities, while ensuring gender/ethnic equality, child/adolescent rights, and education and protection service delivery mechanisms are strengthened. Focusing on the most vulnerable, UNICEF is targeting 12,000 people, including 4,800 children (2,400 girls and 2,400 boys).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response
Health, ECD & Nutrition
In May, a combined health-ECD and nutrition training was conducted for 22 partners from five host communities involved in the migrant support response. Participants included health care providers (midwife and trainee CHWs); Sisters of Charity from the Catholic Diocese, teachers, village leaders and on support strategies for a smooth transitioning to the local socio-economic environment encountered by migrants. Specifically, interventions focused on: i) nurturing child care, early stimulation, breastfeeding and nutrition and ii) promoting safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices, including the use of 200 fecal choliform indicator kits for drinking water samples provided by the communities that allow for visualizing what water contamination is. UNICEF also provided five (5) ECDW kits and printing materials, which were given to village representatives to be used by the community volunteers when conducting ECD sessions with children and family members. As a result, 150 children under 12 years old and at least 50 children (25 girls and 25 boys) between 13-18 years had the opportunity to participate in community-led activities and initiatives that combine health education within the anti-xenophobia and social cohesion. In linking health-nutrition, education and WASH, field implementing partners are in a position to facilitate sustained interventions that impact 3,718 persons, of which 1,487 are children.

WASH

As of 31 May, UNICEF’s implementing partner has scoped required water supply and storage, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions through community consultations that included collaboration from the Region-based Environmental Health Department, in six (6) host communities in Region 1 with a total of 4,540 people, of which 1,106 are migrants (442 are children). Eight rain water harvesting trestles with storage tanks have been installed in two communities, with portable water filters for treating raw water with storage bottles provided to migrants. Nine (9) family unit VIP latrines with hand washing basins have been completed in Khán’s Hill. The scope of works and corresponding contractors have been identified in four (4) other communities for activities to start in June. Hygiene promotion is on-going in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and the Regional Environmental Health Department. As a result, 482 people are benefiting from safe drinking water and hygiene, with both host community and migrants confirming that social and environmental conditions have significantly improved.

Education

The Positive Discipline, a government initiative supported by UNICEF and in place since 2017 that seeks to support teachers and students on how to deal with bullying, alternatives to corporal punishment, harassment, violence, discrimination and abuse through mediation and counselling in primary schools, now includes specific modules to address new challenges posed by migration. In the educational districts most impacted by the migration influx, over 15,000 host community members in Regions 1, 2, 3 and 7 and migrant children are now benefitting from innovative teaching and learning approaches implemented with UNICEF standards for ECD, conflict resolution and positive discipline.

Partnering with the University of Guyana (Faculty of Technology), UNICEF has received civil engineering and architectural assessments of five (5) schools in Region 1 that are absorbing migrant children at the primary level (total school population 1,721, including 97 migrants). The final project will be presented to the MoE once all the details are defined. Operationalizing the environmental-friendly design will increase learning spaces in line with the Ministry of Education’s safe schools initiative.

Child Protection, Social Inclusion

Expanding the child-centric approach, six (6) Child Advocacy Centers (CAC) are providing a safe haven for children victims of violence, abuse, GBV or exploitation. Partnering with Help & Shelter, Legal Aid Clinic and Blossom Inc., a seventh CAC was opened first week of June in Mabaruma (Region 1) providing access to social/GBV services covering 5,400 children (2,700 girls and 2,700 boys).

In Georgetown, partnering with the Ministry of Social Protection (MoSP), UNICEF provides cash assistance to migrant families accessing funds through the shock-responsive social welfare safety net. The initial provision covers twenty families. As of 31 May, three most-at-risk families have received funds. The plan is to expand the coverage to semi-urban areas.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

Recognising the lack of opportunity for children to cope with challenging conditions in communities hosting Venezuelan migrants, UNICEF has oriented five (5) communities in Mabaruma region to benefit from the Sports-Culture for Development (SC4D) programme. The SC4D programme allows adolescents and young people to actively engage in positive development and healthy lifestyle choices through participation and empowerment. Supported by local stakeholders, UNICEF has conducted SC4D induction sessions with 37 people, in addition to the 35 engaged during April, including community leaders, teachers and health providers from Khán’s Hill, Wauna, Hosororo, Kamwatta, and Whitewater areas. As a result, over 150 children (under 12 years) and at least 50 children (13-18 years) have had the opportunity to engage on SC4D, which can expand outreach to other communities with the promotion social cohesion and by addressing xenophobia.

Media and External Communication

On 13 May, UNICEF hosted media to share main highlights of the response to Venezuelan migrants and host communities. The focus was on the child-sensitive key partnerships for ensuring documentation (including birth registration) with Ministry of the Presidency (Department of Citizenship) and for expanding CAC services with the Childcare-Protection Agency and NGO Blossoms Inc. in Regions 1, 2 and 7. The child protection alliance also covers access to referral services for legal aid, violence prevention and relief response with the Guyana Legal Aid Clinic and Help & Shelter Ltd.
Funding

There is a growing and constant need for support to children on the move and their families in receiving and transit countries. UNICEF launched its regional HAC appeal this year for US$ 69 million and it is currently only 11 per cent (US$ 10.1 million) funded thanks to emergency contributions.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal sector</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>6.60</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1.14</td>
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<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>0.35</td>
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<td>Social Inclusion</td>
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<td>0.16</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<td>20%</td>
<td>0.78</td>
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<td>0.43</td>
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<td>73%</td>
<td>0.21</td>
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<td>Advocacy/Communications</td>
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<td>0.10</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Communication for development</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral support</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.34</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Support</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Unallocated /to be allocated to sector</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funded amounts include emergency resources received against the current HAC as of 28 Feb 2019, excluding the EPF loan amount (US$ 4,528,921). Country Offices and Regional Office -after approval- have allocated 2018 carry over available funds for the current response.
### Annex A

#### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>UNICEF Target 2019</th>
<th>Total Results&lt;sup&gt;15&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Change since last report&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls with access to at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country standards</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>31,250</td>
<td>16,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>2,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUAYANA</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls under 5 years with access to primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities</td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>6,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>2,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6 to 36 months that receive baby kits containing basic supplies for the care and hygiene of vulnerable children under the age of 3</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>7,864*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>4,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>4,767*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of targeted caregivers (men and women) of boys and girls 0-23 months with access to IYCF counseling for appropriate feeding</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>53,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>4,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls under 5 years with acute malnutrition accessing to nutrition treatment in UNICEF supported facilities</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>8</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>ECUADOR</td>
<td>48,697</td>
<td>68,619*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>9,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUAYANA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls in schools and learning spaces with access to WASH services as per agreed standards (according to context)</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>3,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>119,800</td>
<td>6,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>3,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits or key hygiene items or access to handwashing points with soap or similar items</td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>19,615*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>3,546*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>6,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>1,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of population with daily access to WASH service in settlements</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>4,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing formal education and Early Childhood Development Services</td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>41,830*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>12,773*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing non-formal learning activities</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>5,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>2,711</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>3,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys (under 5) benefiting from early childhood development activities</td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUAYANA</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys provided with psychosocial support including access to CFs with intersectoral programming interventions</td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>15,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>14,400</td>
<td>6,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>12,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children benefiting from programmes to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation (including GBV), being mobilized and strengthened</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>89,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people subject to immigration/asylum procedures have access to adequate information and legal assistance</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>1,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUAYANA</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL INCLUSION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families with boys and girls on the move who receive social protection services as part of a programme supported by UNICEF (including Cash Based Intervention)</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,051*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNICATIONS/ADVOCACY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached by UNICEF statements in traditional media, social media and campaigns aimed at increasing support for uprooted children</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>1,985,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,826,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C4D</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>1,819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>15</sup> Results as of 31 May unless otherwise indicated. Includes a summary of key indicators, targets and results from CO response plans.

<sup>16</sup> Results from 1-31 May unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>17</sup> In the case of Ecuador, indicator refers to installed capacity (not daily access).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th># of affected population in targeted areas actively participating in accountability mechanisms supported by UNICEF</th>
<th># of people reached in affected areas with messages on life saving skills and protective practice and behaviours, as well as information on access and use of services.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>516 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>544 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>456 -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>425 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>176,162 4,559</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>167,000</td>
<td>33,690 7,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>53,413 33,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>4,098 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>10,397 846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Progress may differ from previous report, as cumulative results reflect revised data from UNICEF and implementing partners.*

Next SitRep: Approximately 20 July 2019

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

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