Highlights

- 15,433 children participated in training activities at the Child-Friendly Spaces to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation in the departments of Arauca, La Guajira and Nariño (Colombia).
- In Peru, UNICEF delivered 1,463 hygiene kits to 4,403 children, accompanied with information on adequate hygiene practices.
- Cash-based interventions continue in Ecuador benefiting 902 children and adolescents, both journey CBI and for installation purposes.
- In Brazil, a total of 988 children over five year had access to non-formal education, and 146 children under five benefited from early childhood development activities.
- UNICEF provided a working session to Panamanian Authorities to strengthen their capacities for protocol implementation for identification, assistance and referral of children in need of international protection.
- The third Child-friendly space was opened in Maraval, Trinidad, providing safe space for psychosocial support and access to learning, socialization and play for children on the move.
- UNICEF and the Faculty of Technology of the University of Guyana agreed to assess schools to enable absorption of additional children and to scope environmentally appropriate design that increase learning spaces.

UNICEF Appeal 2019
US$ 69,493,902

Funding requirements: US$69.4M

Funding gap
US$ 61.6M

Carry-forward amount 2018
US$ 8.1M

Funded 2019
US$ 1.7M

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

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are hosting approximately 3 million of the 3.7 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees worldwide. UNICEF estimates that over 490,000 children in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago require assistance. Those in need include not only Venezuelan migrants and refugees but also host communities and non-Venezuelan returnees.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Population in Need of Assistance (2019)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of UNICEF’s appeal “Children on the move: Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean”: January 2019²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Population in Need³</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. of Children in need (Under 18)⁴</td>
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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.

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

**Response Coordination**

- Missions to Colombia CO to enhance the migration contingency plan and strengthen information management and reporting from the field to the CO and from the CO to an external audience;
- Technical assistance and guidance to the COs on the revision of emergency response standard operating procedures (SOPs);
- Support to COs to review current emergency response strategies;
- Regional Office quality assurance to COs on tracking and reporting of funds and humanitarian performance monitoring (HPM).

**Health**

- In February, a binational meeting between the Colombian and Ecuadorian Ministries of Health took place. Technical teams from each country and the UN (UNICEF, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA and UNHCR) participated. Both borders were visited to identify health challenges and actions affecting the two countries. The main challenges are to: a) agree on a binational Andean Health Card and vaccination guide for migrants; b) align messages and communication to avoid duplication and promote efficient resource use; c) develop scenarios of migrant return; d) promote reciprocal care on both sides of the border; e) define and implement a basic information system (vaccinations, epidemiological surveillance); f) establish binational emergency protocols; g) provide capacity training in nutrition, GBV and access to and guarantee of sexual and reproductive rights; h) document the migrant response experience of both countries; i) mobilize urgent resources; and, j) develop and implement a binational five-year plan, 2020-2025.

**WASH**

- The Regional Office maintains support for experience-sharing between COs by reinforcing synergies and learning in the border areas. The Regional Office is supporting WASH needs assessment in affected Colombian departments and the preparation of an initial response document in Ecuador that will contribute to the responses of other countries.
- On 21 March, World Water Day was observed by sharing proposals between countries and highlighting water and sanitation human rights in specific contexts such as migration.

**Education**

- Within the CO support framework, the Regional Office developed guidelines to assist Ministries of Education in the process of certification, accreditation and validation of migrant education with specific recommendations to work at the national and local level.
- The Regional Office worked with COs to review and update country profiles with more detailed information on country context, educational response (including access to quality education) and progress in legislation, advocacy and coordination mechanisms.
- The Regional Office continued working in close coordination with COs to raise awareness of migration flow impacts on the education sector and identify resources to support education response actions.

**Child Protection**

- Support to COs to share experiences in migrant children protection in the region and beyond share documents on migratory concepts and key migrant children protection issues.
- Child protection staff participated in field missions in Ecuador and Colombia. The Regional Office promoted a binational internal meeting at the border between Tulcan, Ecuador, and Ipiales, Colombia, and supported the
Colombia CO in ‘defensores de familia’ (family advocates) trainings for cases of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) following guidelines set by the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF). UNICEF supported the training of over 40 officials from a wide range of Colombian Government institutions on concepts of human mobility. The training took place within the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO-ACT).

- On 27-28 March, a regional workshop was organized with UNHCR, IOM and the Mercosur Institute of Public Policies and Human Rights (IPPDH) in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Migration, shelter and child protection public officials from nine South American countries participated to analyze the protection risks of migrant and refugee children from Venezuela and, through regional coordination, seek better ways respond to challenges. The meeting resulted in a declaration to be taken to the next Quito process meeting.

**Gender**

At Regional level, within the Regional Platform’s working group on Gender-Based Violence, UNICEF supported the following initiatives:

- Development of GBV tools/measures to support an inter-agency assessment in Guyana.
- Material preparation for Inter-Agency GBV Capacity Building effort (UNFPA-led) in border areas in Peru and Ecuador (the workshop will be led by the national agencies, with UNICEF contribution to the materials based on past actions).
- On-going participation in the UNDP-led social and economic integration and GBV assessment methodology (to be implemented in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru).

**Colombia**

**Situation Overview & Needs**

During the first months of 2019, the political and social situation in Colombia underwent significant changes, culminating in closure of the six formal crossing points along the 1,400-kilometre border between the two countries and the militarization of certain informal crossing points and river routes. Migrants are increasingly using non-formal crossing sites such as rural paths or trochas and rivers crossings to make their way across the border. Some exceptions have been made, school children and medical emergency cases have been allowed to cross the border, although the three bridges in Cucuta remain closed for most traffic.

In Norte de Santander, as rainfall raised the river levels and cut off fluvial access to Colombia, the migratory influx increased dramatically during the last week of March, culminating in a physical push by crowds that broke the barriers on the three bridges, permitting 80,000 people to cross into Colombia on a single day (on 2 April).

In Arauca, recruitment of adolescents and threats to social leaders continue to increase, while thousands of Venezuelans cross the river in canoes. In La Guajira, beset by drought and forest fires that caused a disaster public declaration (decree 33, 2019), March saw intensification of government efforts to stem the spread of measles’ outbreak, and 50,000 new special stay permits were issued to Venezuelan migrants. In Nariño, on the southern border of Colombia, the number of migrants leaving the country diminished in the second half of March, due to the closure of the Pan-American Highway by the indigenous protest in Cauca (lifted at the start of April). This bottleneck resulted in an increase in the proportion of migrants choosing to cross into Ecuador via illegal routes.

**Response Strategy**

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

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF continues to support community-based extramural teams in health and nutrition organized by public hospitals. During March, negotiation began in Maicao (La Guajira) for a new extramural team expected to start service in April. Maicao municipality is experiencing significant public health problems. The team will have five additional vaccinators to prevent contagious diseases and be funded by UNICEF for two months. Measles remains a risk in La Guajira, although in Cartagena (Bolivar Department), coordinated efforts have managed to halt the outbreak. UNICEF and MoH extramural teams managed to double the number of girls, boys and adolescents vaccinated during the month of March, 95 per cent of whom are Venezuelans.

The teams assisted 13,407 people during the reporting period, of which 48 per cent are girls and boys and 52 per cent are women, most of them pregnant or lactating. The main diagnoses were high obstetric risk, rhino pharyngitis and viral infection. Some 8,843 fathers, mothers and caregivers received counselling and education on early child feeding, hygiene practices and childcare. All five hospitals supported by UNICEF have improved their capacity to identify and provide urgent, early care for high risk malnutrition and acute malnutrition cases. In acute malnutrition cases, the extramural teams identify, follow-up and refer the cases to the national health system.

Finally, UNICEF has become particularly active in the national health cluster, reactivated in 2018, and together with the Ministry of Health, leads the subgroup on child health and nutrition. The work plan has been defined and mapping partner work and indicators is taking place to coordinate at the national level.

WASH

In the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander (Tibú), UNICEF provides WASH services (water and sanitation system rehabilitation and hygiene promotion) to 525 girls and boys, 500 adults and 400 pregnant or breastfeeding mothers as well as 500 children under 5 years of age. A new partnership agreement was signed in March with the NGO Fundación Halú to benefit 5,200 migrants in shelters, schools and border crossings to access safe water, sanitation and hygiene. In Arauca, UNICEF and local partner APOYAR have expanded activities from child-friendly spaces to include the provision of timely and high-quality water and sanitation services as well as hygiene promotion for the affected population (migrant and host community). So far in 2019, the partnership has distributed 266 clay Ekofill water filters, benefiting over 2,128 persons. In La Guajira, 197 filter systems were distributed in coordination with FAO and WFP to serve 17 feeding centres.

At the national level, UNICEF continues to lead the coordination of WASH activities, both in the emergency cluster and in the mixed migratory influx sub-group on WASH.

Education

Official figures released by the MoE on Venezuelan girls and boys registered in the formal education system until 28 February showed 133,268 Venezuelan students enrolled in some educational institution in Colombia, with 49.8 per cent being girls. Of the total enrolled students, 18 per cent were in pre-school, 54 per cent in primary and 26 per cent in secondary (MoE, 2019). At the border in Cúcuta, Venezuelan girls and boys have been able to reach schools in Colombia; however, at the nine schools with the largest enrolment of pendular migrants (2,362), the level of absenteeism ranges from 13 to 22 per cent. Efforts continue to ensure a safe journey to school for these girls and boys.

During March, UNICEF worked with 2,000 girls and boys on the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation and GBV. In Nariño department on the border with Ecuador, despite the reduced outflow of migrants from Venezuela, UNICEF distributed 2,000 education kits, including 161 kits for 700 girls and boys in transit on the Rumichaca bridge. The schools in Nariño have the capacity to settle migrants. In La Guajira, faced with drought and forest fires, the education in emergencies cluster intervened to prevent the suspension of classes.

UNICEF continued to provide technical assistance to the Secretariat of Education in the management of school slots, including the possibility of rehabilitation of certain less-used schools to expand enrolment.
**Child Protection**

UNICEF continued implementing child-friendly spaces (CFS) in the departments of Arauca (Arauca, Arauquita, Fortul and Saravena), La Guajira (Riohacha, Maicao and Uriabia) and Nariño (Ipiiales). During March, 15,112 children (6,201 girls and 8,911 boys) and an undetermined number of adults participated in training activities at CFSs, receiving key messages on how to protect children from recruitment, GBV and accidents from landmines, unexploded ordinances and boobytraps. 90 per cent of the participants were Venezuelans and the remaining 10 per cent were from Colombian host communities. In Norte de Santander (Cúcuta and Villa del Rosario) and in Atlántico (Barranquilla), UNICEF provided technical assistance and distributed recreational and play kits in CFSs to benefit 321 Venezuelan children (170 girls and 151 boys).

UNICEF initiated a new project called ‘I Care for Myself and Others’ on prevention of recruitment and landmine accidents in high-risk and vulnerable zones where Venezuelan families are arriving with the intention to settle. These include Norte de Santander (San Calixto, El Tarra, Tibú, Ocaña and Hacarí in the Catatumbo region); Nariño (Cumbal, Ipiiales and Cumbiara); and Putumayo (Orito, Puerto Asís, Valle del Guamuez and San Miguel). The objective is to build communities within protective environments by strengthening the capacities of girls, boys, adolescents, their families and community leaders. The project involves workshops and training sessions that integrate prevention strategies against risks of both recruitment and landmines. UNICEF aims to train 10,000 girls, boys and adolescents in 2019, and has thus far reached 3,797.

UNICEF supports the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) in protecting unaccompanied children identified at the Maicao Integrated Care Centre in La Guajira through a partnership with SOS Villages. A separate centre for reception and care of these children is being organized along with a strategy outside of the care centre to protect migrant children, their families and the host community. UNICEF and ICBF continue to train inter-disciplinary teams comprised of officials from the Ombudsman’s Office and the Family Ombudsmen on implementing the UNICEF and ICBF jointly created protocol for attention to unaccompanied or separated children. In March, trainings were carried out in La Guajira (Riohacha and Maicao) and Barranquilla.

**Communication for Development C4D**

During 2019, the C4D area has continued its work delivering key lifesaving messages delivered by adolescent leaders, community leaders, local associations and implementing partners through available and trustworthy communication channels. UNICEF is exploring the possibility of making certain materials (a booklet for migrant families and a game based on Where’s Waldo?) available at a regional level along the migration route.

**Media and External Communication**

UNICEF continues with the Super Buddies (Súper Panas) campaign against xenophobia. Through UNICEF advocacy, a Venezuelan girl participated in the fourth season of the national TV show The Voice Kids and emphasized the key message against xenophobia. According to official ratings, 2.3 million people were reached.

Communications and education initiated two classroom primers, one for teachers and one for students, based on the four Super Buddies campaign tips. UNICEF also began exploring a partnership with Scouts of Colombia to reach 9,000 children scouts with messages against xenophobia.

**Supply and Logistics**

In March, 500 water filters were delivered in Arauca, with a US$ 20,792 value. In addition, supplies dispatched from UNICEF’s warehouse and delivered to implementing partners included: a tent for providing health/nutrition services at the Nariño border site and 985 hygiene kits for children, pregnant women and families in Norte de Santander. Furthermore, as a mitigation action to reduce delivery times, UNICEF has prepositioned in its warehouse outside of Bogotá, items for WASH, education and child protection activities.

**Peru**

**Situation Overview & Needs**

At the end of March 2019, the Peru Migration Office reported over 728,000 Venezuelan migrants in Peru. The exact number of migrant children and adolescents is unknown but is estimated at approximately 116,000. During the month of

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March, around 1,100 Venezuelan migrants enter Peru on a daily basis, according to migration officers at the border control site (CEBAF) in Tumbes.

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

UNICEF is supporting the sectoral response strategies of the ministries of Education, Women and Vulnerable Populations, Health, and Development and Social Inclusion. UNICEF coordinates daily with authorities, UN agencies and NGOs in Tumbes and Lima. UNICEF also participates in the refugees and migrants working group, a UNHCR and IOM-led national response coordination platform. 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 CEBAF, providing technical assistance to ensure adherence to international standards.

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health
UNICEF continues to work with the Integrated Health Network Directorate (DIRIS) in northern Lima, developing capacity-building activities for local health authorities. This includes strengthening information systems to track Venezuelan migrant access to health services and building capacities of health workers to provide inclusive services that responds to the specific needs of migrants. In March, UNICEF consulted with DIRIS to identify their training needs and ensure that the capacity-building fits within their operational plans.

Nutrition
UNICEF, through its implementing partner PRISMA, continued active identification and assessment of children under 5 years of age at the CEBAF, as well as provision of infant and young children feeding counselling promoting the consumption of protein and vitamin and mineral-rich foods. During the reporting period, UNICEF assessed the nutritional status of 1,407 children (706 girls and 701 boys) and provided infant and young child feeding counselling to 596 caregivers (112 male, 484 female). UNICEF referred 27 children to health services after diagnosing them with acute malnutrition, which is slightly higher than those diagnosed in the previous months (21 and 22 children in January and February, respectively). Flyers were also distributed on healthy eating, hand washing and mental health. Ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to prevent undernutrition reached 1,725 children between 6 and 59 months. UNICEF also provided Zinc tablets to at least 20. UNICEF also provided zinc tablets to at least 20 children under 5 years of age undergoing treatment for diarrhea and distributed cereal bars to 883 lactating women and their children under the age of two.

Between 3-12 March, UNICEF carried out a nutritional assessment of 620 Venezuelan children under 5 years of age who entered Peru through CEBAF, a follow-up to the one carried out by UNICEF in August 2018. The assessment included an anthropometric evaluation and haemoglobin test as well as a brief survey of health status, socioeconomic condition and migration. The data analysis is currently underway and preliminary results are expected in April.

WASH
UNICEF and COOPI continue the delivery of hygiene kits, with 1,463 kits delivered to 4,403 children and adults during March. These kits include sanitary pads for prioritized families with women of menstruating age. UNICEF complements kit distribution with information on adequate hygiene practices, emphasizing hand-washing and the use of disinfectant gels in the CEBAF dining area. UNICEF is also supporting the renovation of the showers at CEBAF. Between January and February 2019, the showers were used by 5,008 vulnerable people who received small towels and liquid soap. The total included 1,349 girls, 1,276 boys, mothers with young children and menstruating women. As a result of UNICEF technical assistance and monitoring, the toilets at CEBAF meet SPHERE standards for low and mild influx. Portable toilets and showers in metallic containers have been designed by UNICEF as a contingency strategy.
UNICEF, in collaboration with UNHCR, Red Cross and Peru’s national water and sanitation services authority in Tumbes (OTASS), established a working group to analyze and improve water supply at the CEBAF, which has now reached an adequate performance for middle and high migration flows. This working group will allow better water administration in cases of contingency plan activation. As a result of UNICEF’s advocacy and support, the Regional Directorate of Health performs regular water tests at the CEBAF, which have shown the water is appropriate for human consumption. Likewise, OTASS is training CEBAF personnel regarding water quality monitoring and maintenance.

Education

UNICEF carried out the first of two focus groups with 20 Venezuelan parents of school-aged children to explore their perceptions and information needs regarding school enrollment, retention and completion for their children in Peru. This information served to validate the content and design of communication materials as well as orientation guides that will be disseminated to 1,000 parents in 50 schools in Northern Lima.

UNICEF continues to support the MoE with placement test design and methodology for schools with the highest Venezuelan student population and the highest demand for school places based on an online registry system for out-of-school students. UNICEF is partially financing the development of placement tests and will provide technical assistance on the day the test is administered in eight districts.

UNICEF is also providing support for the communication campaign using UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR communication platforms to inform parents about the tests, draft key messages for Venezuelan and Peruvian parents and strengthen ties with media outlets.

Child Protection

In Tumbes, UNICEF continued to provide a child-friendly space for children on the move, reaching 2,207 children (1,068 girls and 1,139 boys) during March. As a result of UNICEF support, the special protection unit has increased its capacity to provide timely information to distinguish between separated and unaccompanied children, which was not originally required by the Ministry. UNICEF advocated for the participation of the special protection director in the Buenos Aires regional workshop on Migrant and Refugee Children: Challenges and Opportunities for Child Protection.

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations invited UNICEF to participate in the working group responsible for developing a protocol for the protection of migrant children and adolescents with an emphasis on separated and unaccompanied children. UNICEF attended the first meeting in March and is advocating with the Ministry to include other important actors, such as the National Migration Office and the Special Refugee Commission from the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Similarly, the Intersectorial Working Group for Migration Management (MTIGM) led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, invited UNICEF to join its Children and Migration sub-group. During the second meeting, UNICEF and other participants prioritized the need for rapid assessment of the rights of children on the move in Peru to develop an adequate cross-sectoral response plan.

UNICEF continues delivering verbal and printed information for children, adolescents and adults on prevention and protection against different forms of violence, including GBV. UNICEF participates in the GBV working group at CEBAF with UNFPA, UNHCR, implementing partner Plan International and other relevant actors and public services, where we provide technical assistance to guarantee that GBV interventions follow international standards.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

During March, UNICEF held a children and migration workshop in Tumbes to provide tools to help public servants understand the migratory process. Eighteen public servants from various institutions participated and discussed their own views of and experience with the migrant population. They highlighted the need for coordinated intersectoral work to address the migratory process and for Venezuelan migrants to be more aware of the documents and requirements needed to enter Peru and to access basic health and education services. UNICEF will include these public servant reflections in the design of new workshops, and their concerns about the lack of migrant information resulted in an informative guide distributed at CEBAF. Because the workshop demonstrated the emotional impact that the migration process has on frontline workers, UNICEF encouraged emotional support for migration workers to be part of an institutional agreement that is under construction. Through the surveys and interviews, UNICEF received positive feedback on the C4D strategy, especially the activities carried out by implementing partners. UNICEF will share the positive feedback with implementing partners in order to improve interpersonal and group communication with children and adults on the move, stressing a life cycle approach in child protection and an intercultural component in child communication materials.
Media and External Communication

In Lima and Tumbes, 26 journalists participated in a UNICEF-organized children, migration and the media workshop, seeking to build their knowledge about the migration crisis, the situation of children and the C4D focus. The workshops revealed a lack of information on the migration process and the Venezuelan migrant situation. In response, UNICEF organized a visit for six local radio and TV journalists to CEBAF Tumbes and the nutrition, WASH and child protection spaces run by UNICEF and its partners. Local media now uses UNICEF as a source of quality information regarding migrant children and adolescents in Peru.

At the end of the month, UNICEF coordinated with the national public television network TV Peru to report on the arrival of migrants at CEBAF, the conditions of children and adolescents, and UNICEF actions in Tumbes.7

During March, UNICEF social media posts related to the migration crisis reached 36,282 people and had 2,311 interactions.

Ecuador

Situation Overview & Needs

On 28 March, Decree 0001/2019 stipulating that all Venezuelans entering Ecuador present an official stamped criminal record certificate at all entry points was deemed unconstitutional and suspended thanks to the work of the National Human Rights Institution. The decree resulted in an increase of irregular entries, especially of men travelling alone and couples without children. Since 28 March, the flow has increased again at migration points, generating long lines and shelter needs at both Rumichaca and San Miguel.

Implementing the special procedure for children on the move has met serious obstacles. Interviews are taking hours, meaning that families often have to remain at border points for more than four days waiting for their turn, a situation which has generated additional bottlenecks. Food kits provided by WFP are only being distributed once, so families compelled to stay multiple days are left without supplies. UNICEF is working with authorities and partners, including migration police and other actors, to speed up the interview procedure and ensure that families have access to food and shelter during their stay.

The situation at the northern border has further deteriorated. Several communities on the Ecuadorian side have experienced increased instability due to armed groups on the Colombian side, causing approximately 350 people to flee Colombia and seek refuge in the Ecuadorian parish of Palma Real. The area where Palma Real is located reacted to the situation from a security standpoint, strengthening military presence and further aggravating the border tension. While this situation is not directly linked to the Venezuelan migration crisis, it is posing new challenges to the CO in terms of country strategy, funding and personnel and supply availability.

The declaration of emergency for Carchi, Pichincha and El Ora districts was extended until the end of April 2019.

In March, 30 per cent of families interviewed by UNICEF indicated that they intend to settle in Ecuador. On average, families interviewed in Rumichaca travelled 12 days before arriving at the border. The majority—98 per cent—do not have enough money to make it to their destination, and 61 per cent plan to beg for money in public spaces.8 In Rumichaca, 43 per cent of interviewed families said that they did not have access to enough safe drinking water during their journey.

Response Strategy

UNICEF continues the implementation of its migration response strategy at the northern points of Rumichaca, San Miguel and at the southern point of Huaquillas.

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

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8 UNICEF Ecuador and implementing partner HIAS collect data through KoboToolbox on the situation of Venezuelan families arriving at the northern border (Rumichaca, San Miguel) and Quito, to assess their vulnerability and determine if they are eligible for CBI. Since August 2018, UNICEF has interviewed 2,053 families. These assessments are not a representative sample of all Venezuelan citizens entering Ecuador.
services, education and protection. Through local assessments in Rumichaca and San Miguel, UNICEF and its partners are continuously gathering information on the nutritional, health and general conditions of children and adolescents to analyse the situation and fulfill new needs.

Leadership and Coordination

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues leading the response at the national level.

UNICEF continues to take part in the Regional Platform (GTRM). UNICEF is an active member of the working group on protection and a member of education, health and nutrition, social inclusion and information management groups. In addition, UNICEF coordinates the WASH working group. In March, the CBI working group agreed to design and implement a multi-purpose CBI, an effort jointly led by UN agencies and NGOs, aiming at implementing an integrated strategy for inclusion of migrant people in the host communities.

UNICEF plays a primary role in the protection of children, adolescents and their families at border points, in collaboration with its implementing partners NRC, ADRA and MIES as well as other government counterparts at national and local levels.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF continues close coordination with the MoH by providing medical supplies to respond to prevalent childhood illnesses among children on the move, including treatment for respiratory infections, parasitosis and diarrheal diseases. During the reporting period, 200 rehydrating salts containing zinc, 5,356 zinc tablets, 108 Albendazole tablets and 10 salbutamol inhalation sprays were distributed across health facilities at the northern border posts of Rumichaca and Lago Agrio. It is estimated that this intervention reached around 1,500 children, all benefiting children under 10 years of age.

Moreover, through the implementing partner ADRA, UNICEF has distributed 1,812 baby kits for children under 3 years of age which contain diapers, wipes, diaper rash cream, a blanket, a comb and soap to support children’s hygiene and care.

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 the implementing partner ADRA, UNICEF continues to conduct routine nutritional assessment of children under 5 years of age in the northern border crossings of Rumichaca and San Miguel, reaching a total of 1,056 children. Nutritional assessments show that as of March 27, 33 per cent of children in Rumichaca were anaemic. A total of 345 children in Rumichaca and Lago Agrio were referred to health posts to receive treatment for anemia.

Ten children in Rumichaca and two in Lago Agrio were referred to border health posts to receive PlumpyNut for acute malnutrition treatment. Additionally, 1,400 children under 3 years of age are undergoing nutritional evaluations and have received the nutritional supplement PlumpyDoz to prevent further deterioration of their nutritional status. Based on results of the nutritional assessments, the MoH has developed a referral system for identified cases of acute malnutrition and provided a permanent stock of ferrous sulphate for the treatment of anemia.

UNICEF has also opened a breastfeeding space in Rumichaca, allowing mothers to have a safe and private space to nurse their babies. This space is equipped with three nursing chairs, a space for children to play, a diaper changing table and drinking and handwashing facilities. During the last week of March, over 25 women benefited from this space.

WASH

Access to safe water, proper toilet facilities and provision of hygiene kits continue to be priorities for the WASH intervention at border points. The strong local and binational WASH coordination along with active support from UNICEF in Rumichaca has been critical in reinforcing WASH response and synergies between partners. Agreements were established with key partners, including the MoH, Ministry of Environment, water service provider, the municipality and NGOs, which participate in the WASH response in order to continue the existence and quality of sanitary services and access to water at border points.

UNICEF guaranteed a new three-month contract, which ended 31 March, for municipal sanitation facility maintenance in Tulcan to avoid closure or interruption of service. UNICEF has also initiated advocacy with the recently elected municipal authority, in charge as of May 2019.
Centers for Border Assistance (CENAF or CEBAF) are currently suffering from (partial) unavailability of sanitation facilities due to lack of funding for maintenance contract extensions. UNICEF is advocating at the highest level of MTOP to find a solution in this area which has been designated a national emergency. While UNICEF is supporting one month of maintenance activities in San Miguel, it is unable to support maintenance in the other border points.

UNICEF, through its implementing partner ADRA, monitors, maintains and regularly replaces water filters at all border points to ensure continued access to safe drinking water. In March, a total of 2,967 people attended hygiene promotion sessions (937 were children) and 315 hygiene kits were delivered at border points, reaching 697 people.

**Education**

UNICEF is leading strong advocacy efforts at national level to ensure access to education for Venezuelan and Ecuadorian children. In the month of March, *Nación de Paz* carried out workshops, in prioritized schools, on life skills and prevention of xenophobia, that were replicated to over 60 schools, benefiting 5,166 professors and 74,543 students. Arteducarte has conducted 6 capacity building workshops for teachers which benefitted 160 teachers and 10 mentors.

**Child Protection**

One of the main concerns regarding protection remains the implementation of the special procedure for children on the move. Limited and lack of specialized capacity to conduct interviews is creating bottlenecks in the process, resulting in families having to wait days before they can be interviewed or processed. UNICEF continues covering the needs of the population while working with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion and partners in the field to strengthen capacities.

In March, UNICEF identified 330 separated or unaccompanied children and adolescents who were not registered by migration authorities upon their entry to Ecuador. Most of these children (38 per cent) were denied registration because they lacked travel authorization from a parent. Of the 166 cases attended with the special procedure, 110 were resolved.

UNICEF has initiated a series of capacity-building sessions with partners, migration officials and government partners at all three border points of Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas to address the technical gap that is slowing down the special procedure for children and separated or unaccompanied adolescents. The goal is to build clear, joint SOPs to coordinate the management and referral of cases between all key actors.

Along with 2,576 blankets distributed to keep children warm, families received information about safe routes and key messages on protection measures to maintain during their journey, especially from Rumichaca and San Miguel heading to the south border of Ecuador. In March, a total of 1,257 children (622 girls and 635 boys) received psycho-emotional support in the CFSs with the implementing partner HIAS in Rumichaca and San Miguel.

Since the opening of the temporary safe space for separated or unaccompanied adolescents in need of protection at the end of February, UNICEF, in collaboration with Danielle’s Children Fund, attended to 15 adolescents, two girls and one boy. These adolescents and children stayed in Tulcán waiting for local protection measures in order to continue their journey safely and reunite with their families in Ecuador or Peru. In this space, specialized educators work with adolescents to provide psycho-emotional support and recreational activities.

**Social Inclusion**

Cash-based interventions (CBI) continue in the northern border crossings of Tulcán and Lago Agrio and in 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 while making the journey and to promote the principles of no separation and family reunification. Settlement CBIs target vulnerable families with children and adolescents who intend to stay in Guayaquil, Cuenca and Quito by covering set-up costs of their new lives in host communities. Settlement CBIs complement food assistance intervention provided by WFP through a signed agreement.

In March, 150 family CBIs benefiting 277 children and adolescents and 374 settlement CBIs benefitting 602 children and adolescents were delivered. The first GTRM-CBI working group meeting also took place in March. With this meeting the group was officially constituted and coordination mechanisms activated.

Finally, the social inclusion and M&E are collaborating with the World Bank and five UN Agencies (PMA, UNFPA ACNUR, OIM and UNDP) to design a national household survey on living conditions of Venezuelan migrant families and host community families with children to inform Government of Ecuador policy and programming.
Communications and Advocacy
UNICEF continues disseminating human interest stories, information on the rights of children on the move and Ecuador CO response actions through social media and other traditional media sources. Information can be accessed at UNICEF Ecuador Flickr, Facebook and Twitter accounts.

In March, UNICEF reached 448,211 people through social media aimed to increase support for uprooted children and share messages about lifesaving skills and protective practices and behavior.

UNICEF took part in the UN campaign ‘Abrazos que Unen’ to prevent xenophobia and discrimination against Venezuelan people and increase awareness of the importance of integration, inclusion and unity. As in the previous months, the national campaign #Antetodosonniños continues.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability
UNICEF continues working closely with the MoE on promoting solidarity and respect towards migrant children and adolescent rights.

UNICEF is providing key messages on child protection through brochures at border crossings. In March, an estimated 4,865 people received lifesaving skills messages in Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas.

15 government officials and NGO staff from Arteducarte and Nación de Paz were trained by UNICEF in C4D approaches to migration flows. UNICEF provided methodologies with key messages to 4,901 teachers and students to prevent and reduce xenophobia and encourage inter-cultural dialogue and inclusion in prioritized schools (EDU).

The social media package reached 93 migrants in the targeted areas and includes protection messages for children and adolescents on the move, human interest stories and statistical information on the UNICEF Ecuador response during the migration emergency.

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

UNICEF has delivered four water filters, diapers, 1,000 jerry cans with aquatabs, and 15 School-in-a-Box kits to the displaced Colombian population at the northern border of Ecuador. While this intervention is not directly related to Venezuela, it illustrates that migration is an ongoing issue at the regional level and posing new challenges.

Brazil
Situation Overview & Needs
In March, the Federal Police registered a total of 3,345 Venezuelan migrants and asylum seekers (1,723 formally applied for asylum and 1,622 applied for a two-year residence permit). Migrants are still crossing into Brazil through Pacaraima, despite the closure of the Venezuelan side of the border on 21 February 2019.

Most migrants are concentrated in Pacaraima and Boa Vista, where 13 official shelters are established and hosting about 6,465 people, of which 2,538 are children and adolescents (almost 40 per cent).9 The shelter hosting capacities have been exceeded, resulting in 1,581 Venezuelans sleeping in the streets of Boa Vista, including 475 children. The slow pace of the interiorization process means that new vacancies in the shelters are scarce. As a preventive measure, the army is expanding the overall Boa Vista shelter capacity to 9,000 people in the case of a massive influx if the border is reopened.

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

Authorities at federal, state and municipal levels are working hand-in-hand with UNICEF and other UN agencies as well as non-governmental organizations and universities to provide necessary assistance. The coordination group is made up of...

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9 This is compared to 2,382 children in a total population of 6,608 persons in Situation Report 1, January-February 2019.
25 organizations, including NGOs, the judiciary, public ministry, Public Defender’s Office, UN agencies, the Rights Council and Guardianship Council, and governmental organizations for social assistance, health and education. UNHCR is currently leading coordination of the UN response.

In Boa Vista, UNHCR and UNICEF agreed to a coordination architecture based on IASC principles. The child protection sub-coordination group, led by UNICEF (gathering over 25 members from local government services, NGOs and UN agencies) is fully operational. Inter-agency assessments and actions are being taken to address the needs and protection risks of children on the move living outside shelters. UNICEF is also leading the coordination committee of water, hygiene and sanitation (CGCAHSA-RR) set up in Roraima, comprised of armed forces (the main service provider for Roraima shelters), UNHCR, ADRA, National Health Foundation (FUNASA), Fraternidade Internacional, the Boa Vista Environmental Secretariat and the Roraima Infrastructure State Secretariat. UNFPA and UNICEF are coordinating a communication technical group that includes OIM and UNHCR.

Response Strategy

Building on its development programme to support the most vulnerable population, the UNICEF 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 to strengthen the capacity of actors responsible for providing quality protection, education, health/nutrition, water and sanitation services (including government, non-governmental and community organizations) so that they are fully equipped to assist migrant children and families.

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

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In March, 409 children under 5 years of age (193 girls and 216 boys) received medical treatment, with the majority being treated for cases of pediculosis, scabies and mycoses (113 cases; 27 per cent). In children and adolescents aged 5 to 18 years, 396 received medical treatment (205 girls and 191 boys), with 190 cases (89 girls and 101 boys) treated mostly for skin conditions.

Sixteen pregnant women and an additional 331 women received health care, ranging from DTPA and HB immunization to gynecological, odontological or general consultation.

UNICEF provided vaccinations to 56 children under 5 years of age (34 girls and 22 boys) and 40 children between 5 and 18 years od age (21 girls and 19 boys) according to the Brazilian vaccination schedule (Hepatitis B, Varicella, Pneumococcal 23, yellow fever, triple viral, bacterial double, BCG, influenza, VIP-Poliomyelitis inactivated, meningococcal C, pentavalent and rotavirus, among others). 332 children under 5 years of age (157 girls and 175 boys) and two children (1 girl and 1 boy) between 5 and 18 years of age were referred to the local health network to update their vaccination status.

Nutrition

A nutritional status assessment of 129 children under 5 years of age (55 girls, 74 boys) and 49 children between 5 and 18 years of age revealed no cases of acute malnutrition. Micronutrient supplementation was given to 27 children (14 girls and 13 boys).

UNICEF conducted a two-day training for 12 volunteers from Pastoral da Criança / Caritas to build skills for effective communication with beneficiaries on the importance of breastfeeding, immunization, healthy diet/infant feeding (based on the UNICEF 10-step approach), food hygiene, malnutrition, the NutriSUS micronutrient strategy, referral for primary health care, and C4D. The support activities performed by volunteers will benefit 500 migrant families living outside of shelters.

WASH

The army is expanding the overall capacities of the shelter to 9,000 people, mainly by increasing Rondon I, II and III, as well as Rodoviaria, supported by agencies and NGOs for the establishment of necessary WASH structure. As well, Medecins Sans Frontieres started a three month programme in Pintolandia to conduct essential repairs to the sewage system, upgrade the water supply and prepare for the rainy season.
During the reporting period, through UNICEF articulation with CAERR and implementing partner ADRA monitoring, a total of 5,672 people accessed safe water as per agreed standards.

At the nine shelters, where UNICEF and ADRA are daily monitoring water quality and WASH issues, 2,096 children (1,134 girls and 1,238 boys) have access to WASH services in learning spaces, while WASH monitors conduct hygiene promotion activities providing key information.

**Education**

A total of 988 children over 5 years of age (481 girls and 507 boys) had access to non-formal education, and 146 children (68 girls, 78 boys) under 5 years of age benefited from early childhood development activities. 825 children (470 girls and 355 boys) are officially registered in the Brazilian formal education system. With a secondary school opening at the beginning of March, 224 children are formally enrolled in state schools in Boa Vista. Two thousand migrant students from inside and outside shelters received school kits and t-shirts in Boa Vista and Pacaraima.

**Child Protection**

The 15 child-friendly spaces run in partnership with Fraternidade International and World Vision in Boa Vista and Pacaraima attended 4,107 (2,094 girls and 2,013 boys). The child protection teams in shelters, detected, managed and referred to the local protection network 4 cases of negligence (2 girls and 2 boys, below 5), 1 family conflict (1 adolescent girl), 2 provisory guardianship (1 adolescent boy, 1 girl), 6 health problems (1 boy, 1 adolescent boy and 4 girls), 3 autism cases (3 boys), 1 sexual abuse suspicion (1 girl below 10 years old), 4 behavioural problems (8 boys, 4 adolescent boys, 5 girls) and 2 physical violence suspicions (1 girl and 1 adolescent girl).

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

Messages on hygiene and proper water handling were delivered to 2,154 Venezuelan migrants from nine shelters in Boa Vista and Pacaraima during a one-week WASH awareness campaign for World Water Day. The event, developed using UNICEF learning spaces, included a visit by 27 adolescents and teachers to the water treatment plant in Boa Vista and various activities and presentations promoting proper water handling, hygiene and environment.

Twenty-six teenagers (14 women and 12 men) from Rondon I participated in a communication workshop producing photographs and airing radio messages on problems and resolutions of shelter hygiene problems. Sixty eight migrant children living either inside or outside of the shelters participated in games and activities linked to healthy nutrition and handwashing.

In celebration of International Women’s Day, 200 teenagers received hygiene kits with soap, sanitary pads and a leaflet on intimate hygiene. All shelters except Pacaraima held discussions of women’s issues and reinforced guidelines on menstrual hygiene.

Fourteen Cáritas volunteers were trained in C4D campaigns and will organize focus group discussions with Venezuelan migrants living in Boa Vista, Pacaraima, Bonfim and Amajari to reach 500 families with WASH and nutrition messages.

**Media and External Communication**

In March, UNICEF continued engaging with the media to ensure visibility for Venezuelan children on the move in Brazil and the organization’s work with the affected population. In coordination with UN agencies and partners, media mentioned UNICEF in at least 13 news stories.

UNICEF social media reached 55,557 people through ten published posts. The website also published two human interest stories highlighting the impact of UNICEF work.

**Panama**

**Situation Overview & Needs**

Migrant flows entering through the Panama-Colombia border have significantly increased during recent months. According to the National Migration Service, 1,945 migrants crossed this border in March, while in 2018, the monthly average was 769. On 11 March, the total number of migrants at the Peñita shelter reached a peak of 1,057 people, mainly Haitians (434) and Congolese (258), including 246 children (118 from Haiti, 109 from Congo and 19 from other countries). This number of children, however, can be misleading: authorities are registering children born in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela as Haitians based on the nationality of their parents. The ETAH Darien shelter, with a regular capacity of 150, was overcrowded and left without adequate sanitation facilities or proper medical attention. The host communities
of Puerto Obaldia, Canaan Membrillo and Bajo Chiquito, where migrants are received before arriving at the Peñita shelter, were also stretched beyond their capacity.

Due to the increased flow and the deteriorating condition of migrants, the national government decided to move migrants to Los Planes shelter at Gualaca in the Province of Chiriqui, close to the Costa Rica-Panama border. Los Planes shelter has a capacity of 2,000 people with adequate facilities, but it has no child-friendly services. This shelter reactivated operation in mid-February after 718 ‘caraven’ migrants arrived in Puerto Obaldia.

On 15 March, the government approved Executive Decree 121, which mandates the adoption of a manual on temporary migrant shelter management developed in collaboration with IOM. The manual includes best international practices and minimum technical standards for the protection and assistance of migrants. Through Executive Decree 123 of 26 March, the Government will accept, for a period of six months, expired Venezuelan passports of Venezuelans in the country if they have an official Venezuelan Consulate stamp. Because of the difficulty in getting or renewing a passport this decree helps to regularize the migratory status of many Venezuelans.

Leadership and Coordination

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

Response Strategy

UNICEF humanitarian interventions in WASH and child protection are being implemented in the Darien for migrant populations in transit of different nationalities, including Venezuelans. Facilities at the Darien shelter have poor sanitation and hygiene and no appropriate spaces for receiving unaccompanied children. A child-friendly space will be established at the ETAH Darien shelter and psychosocial intervention will be added in the Los Planes Gualaca shelter close to the Costa Rica-Panama border.

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

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

During March, 135 hygiene kits were delivered to migrant families at the Darien shelter, benefitting 211 people (47 men, 103 women, 32 boys and 29 girls). Diapers and sanitary pads were also distributed according to demand. In the next months, the WASH intervention will focus on providing access to handwashing and showers rather than hygiene kits.

Education

The second phase of the programme, to raise awareness against xenophobia and discrimination in the education system will start in April. The intervention will be implemented in schools mainly in the Panama Province with high percentage of migrant children.

Child Protection

The National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and Families (SENNIAF) could not achieve the necessary legal agreements to establish a specialized shelter for unaccompanied children in the Darien but secured agreement on the establishment of a child-friendly space in Peñita with UNICEF support.

During the last week of March, a HIAS-UNICEF field mission was conducted in the Chiriqui province at the Costa Rica-Panama border in order to visit the Los Planes Gualaca shelter. HIAS and UNICEF agreed to start psychosocial intervention for migrant children in the shelter.

To strengthen the capacity to implement protocol to identify, assist and refer children in need of international protection, UNICEF ran a workshop for the National Office for the Assistance of Refugees (ONPAR) and SENNIAF working teams.

Social Inclusion
A joint UNICEF-NRC partnership is providing information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA) to migrant families in Panama’s metropolitan area as well as a multipurpose cash transfers to cover immediate needs, especially those related to nutrition and school supplies, which cost approximately US$ 100 per year.

In March, the multipurpose cash transfers benefitted 216 people (48 men, 58 women, 55 boys and 55 girls) from 56 families in need. During the same period, orientation information and legal assistance benefitted 368 people from 117 families.

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

35 beneficiaries of multipurpose cash transfers provided positive feedback, affirming that the transfer was used to improve children’s nutritional status and pay for school supplies to allow students to enrol.

**Trinidad and Tobago**

**Situation Overview & Needs**

The restrictions to migrant entry and registration have increased the number of people taking irregular routes, raising the risk of human trafficking and/or smuggling, especially for vulnerable women and children.

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

**Leadership and Coordination**

The National Security Council has established a multi-sectorial team to assess the impact of increased migration flows. However, tangible changes, including passage 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 in addressing the gaps for children on the move. UNICEF continues to engage and work closely with other UN agencies and national and non-governmental partners. As part of the scale-up strategy, UNICEF is engaged in dialogue with potential NGOs, including the national NGO 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. The UNICEF response plan focuses on key interventions in nutrition, education, child protection and communication for development (C4D). The response focuses on network strengthening and capacity-building of key national actors to better respond to and address the needs of affected children. At the same time, UNICEF is providing technical support and advocating for more comprehensive and protective legislation in the country.

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

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Health and Nutrition**
During the reporting period, the families of approximately 17 children under 5 years of age have been reached with counselling to support child care practices around child development, nutrition, breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding.

Regarding nutritional assessments, many children seen by the ECD officer within the reporting period had already been seen by a medical professional or had an appointment coming up soon at a health facility. Symptoms associated with a strain of the influenza virus were the main reason for hospital or health centre consultation. In other cases, parents accessed primary health-care to ensure that their children were fully immunized.

**Education**

UNICEF will continue to support the existing temporary learning spaces managed by local partners. Temporary learning spaces are currently offering learning opportunities to 237 children and adolescents. Through the same partners, UNICEF is providing ECD services to 105 children under 5 years of age.

Working closely with UNHCR and Living Water Community, UNICEF is completing a long-term strategy to ensure access to education and community-based protection interventions through a blended learning option which allows for certification. The programme design will be flexible enough to allow both individual access to the e-platform and face-to-face interaction with facilitators for both primary and secondary.

UNICEF continues liaising and advocating at the highest levels of national goverment to support the implementaton of an alternative education system and advocate for the inclusion of migrant children and adolescents in the formal school system.

**Child Protection**

The third child-friendly space was opened in March 2019 in Maraval, Trinidad, providing a safe space for psychosocial support and access to learning, socialization and play for children on the move.

UNICEF spearheaded the first joint meeting on Child Protection for Children on the Move, bringing together UN agencies and the local leading child protection agency to discuss child protection concerns of children on the move. The meeting yielded a roadmap for addressing areas in need of additional support and/or improvement, namely capacity development; additional alternative care options for children on the move; information sharing; and the need for UN agencies and national child protection authorities to gain a full understanding of each other’s case management procedures, aiming towards integration and streamlining. UNICEF, with BID team and UNHCR collaboration, continues to lead discussions on establishing a national protocol for unaccompanied and separated children.

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

UNICEF continued to work closely with Living Water Community to produce messages on child protection, health and hygiene to reach host communities as well as migrants. Animations in Spanish and English have been completed and are being disseminated. Approximately 8,355 people have been reached through social media, 5,660 of them from host communities in Trinidad and Tobago.

UNICEF continues to explore partnerships with other NGOs in Trinidad to increase the C4D response on social cohesion and engagement among migrants and host community members. UNICEF is currently supporting UNHCR and LWC in a producing a campaign to increase migrant access to accredited e-learning programmes.

**Media and External Communication**

As part of a strategy to humanize the migrant situation and advocate against xenophobia, a blog about the community child-friendly spaces was disseminated on social media, websites and the ECA newsletter. Communication on the migrant situation reached over 20,000 hits on social media (17,000 on Facebook and 3,500 on Twitter).

**Guyana**

**Situation Overview & Needs**

The Department of Citizenship has reported 6,431 official migrant entries from April 2018-March 2019 (40 per cent children). With an open-door policy, 90-day entry visa and access to services, Guyana is best categorized as a destination country. Because of limited transportation connectivity, expensive travel and difficult terrain, 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.
A national election was held 19 March 2019, and the Caribbean Court of Justice set 10 May as the deadline for cases relevant to the appeal in the no-confidence motion.

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 of key ministries (Health, Dept. of Immigration, Guyana Police Force, Education, Social Protection, Communities, Indigenous People’s Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Dept 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 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. UNICEF response focuses on providing technical, financial, and logistical support to key partners addressing absorption capacity of basic services (i.e schools) and resilience building in the marginalized host communities, while ensuring gender/ethnic equality, child/adolescent rights, and education and protection service delivery mechanisms are strengthened. Focusing on the most vulnerable, UNICEF is targeting 12,000 people, including 4,800 children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health & Nutrition

The border Region 1 has been under close health surveillance monitoring since the last week of March due to a SARS outbreak at a remote Manganese mine operated by non-Guyanese nationals. PAHO and the MoPH are monitoring the situation, and as of 31 March, there were no reports of similar cases in surrounding communities.

Addressing the nutritional field alert in February, UNICEF has partnered with the Catholic community to conduct outreach exercises in three host communities in Region 1, bringing together 74 adults and 103 children to identify health-nutrition issues and receive guidance on service access. The Catholic community also conducted outreach in Bartica in Region 7, meeting with 49 adult female Venezuelan migrants who had 29 children currently with them and plans to bring another 53 of their children from Venezuela to Bartica.

WASH

During March, UNICEF worked with the Guyana Water Inc. (GWI) in host community Khan’s Hill to complete six VIP latrines. Two will serve 50 members of host families and four will serve 120 migrants. The community participated in the construction and design process, ensuring that children have easy access and that toilet seats are the appropriate size and height. As an immediate response, an 800 gallon rain water harvesting (RWH) tank has been installed at the multipurpose centre, ready for the onset of the May-June rainy season. Aiming at a longer term solution, GWI is looking into bringing water from a nearby spring.

In other prioritized host communities in Region 1, in the Mabaruma sub-district, GWI has conducted field assessment missions to investigate potential water supply and sanitation interventions to be implemented with additional UNICEF support. While GWI is working closely with the MoPH Regional Environmental Health Unit to provide hygiene promotion during implementation, discussions are ongoing with the Guyana Red Cross Society to develop long term community engagement and support.

Education

UNICEF provided support to the Region 1 education district (formal education) with the provision of 55 sets of classroom furniture catering for an additional 110 children, five classroom whiteboards, and a photo voltaic unit to address the strain on existing learning environment for the school absorbing migrant children. Additionally, UNICEF has procured English-Spanish learning resource materials for nursery, primary and secondary grades, which will be distributed in April. Regarding the non-formal education for the out-of-school children, UNICEF and the Catholic Diocese of Georgetown collected data in two of the migrant-hosted locations. Khan’s Hill has 32 men, 25 women and 68 children ages 1 to 15,
and Kamwatta has 9 men, 8 women and 35 children ages 1 to 16. The most immediate needs are ECD, access to school, WASH, and hammocks for children, especially babies.

In Region 9, through its key ECD partners (education, public health and social protection), UNICEF conducted training for 27 interested local health professionals, youth, and indigenous village leaders. The training focused on access to essential ECD services/activities at home, in the community and in health clinics. Sessions included understanding the concept and importance of the first 1,000 days; infant feeding and nutrition in emergencies; early stimulation; positive discipline; childhood illnesses; and creating homemade stimulation materials. UNICEF provided 5 ECD kits for community use that will each cover 50 children. Basic training on the use of ECD kits was also provided. The aim is to scale-up activities where the migrant population is greatest, across locations in Regions 1, 2, and 7.

UNICEF and the University of Guyana Faculty of Technology agreed to use the expertise of civil engineers and architects to explore environmentally appropriate designs to enable schools to absorb additional children by increasing learning spaces and creating comfortable work spaces for children that meet the MoE Safe Schools Initiative parameters.

**Child Protection & Social Inclusion**

UNICEF has engaged in a variety of child protection and social inclusion efforts. During March, a birth registration outreach mission took place in Region 9, where the Department of Citizenship, partnering with UNICEF, helped migrants fill out legal status applications and access other services. The team received 376 applications for birth certificates from eight communities, nine for children born abroad to returning Guyanese parents. UNICEF is supporting the establishment of child advocacy centres (CACs) in Regions 1, 2 and 7 and also training prosecutors, social workers, police and forensic interviewers in providing GBV services. In key work to extend child protection service delivery through CACs in border regions, 55 medical professionals were sensitized and provided feedback on an amendment to the SOPs for medical practitioners under the Sexual Offences Act.

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

Using the C4D approach, UNICEF has oriented five communities to its unique Sports and Culture for Development (SC4D) programme in Region 1 (Mabaruma). This programme is structured to allow adolescents and youth to engage in positive development and make healthy lifestyle choices through participation in sports and culture (music, dance and drama) activities. As part of the programme, children and youth will have the opportunity to create positive messages for their communities on healthy lifestyles and coping skills.

In collaboration with local stakeholders, UNICEF conducted orientation and practical demonstration sessions with 35 people, mainly community leaders and members, teachers and health providers from Khan’s Hill, Wauna, Hosororo, Kamwatta, Mabaruma and Whitewater areas. As part of the programme, UNICEF provided five guitars and age-appropriate sports equipment for the migrant and host communities.

**Media and External Communication**

UNICEF has been actively engaging with its FaceBook followers through posts illustrating the support provided through the government-led migrant response framework, including joint media releases by partners.

**Supply and Logistics**

To ensure a safe, culturally inclusive learning environment that facilitates the enrolment and integration of migrant children into schools, UNICEF is supporting the procurement of additional furniture and Spanish-English learning resource materials. Region 1 has received these supplies, with the MoE determining the needs for Regions 2 and 7 along with emerging reports of additional groups of migrant children in border communities.
Funding

UNICEF launched its Regional HAC 2019 for US$ 69 million to meet the needs of children on the move and their families in receiving and transit countries. The appeal is currently covered at 11 per cent by emergency resources (US$ 9.55 million). Additional non-emergency resources have been allocated to help scale up response efforts, as well as Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) and other resources made available at country level.

UNICEF issued loans of US$ 4 million from the UNICEF internal EPF mechanism, and allocations have been made to Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Brazil. UNICEF’s Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds have been allocated to country offices, and generous funding support has been received from the UNFPA-USA, UNHCR HQ and private funds channelled through UNICEF Brazil (including funds from Johnson & Johnson). Additionally, UNICEF Peru received a US$ 3.7 million contribution of non-emergency funds from Canada to support activities that will promote the integration of Venezuelans children in the country.

Fundraising efforts continue at country, regional and HQ level. Adequate and flexible funds are fundamental for UNICEF COs to adapt their response strategies to the changing contexts and needs. An imminent funding shortfall could severely impact the response on WASH services to be provided in shelters/schools, on the establishment of new Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and maintenance of active ones, and on the provision of vaccines, nutritional supplements, educational kits, among other activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal sector</th>
<th>Colombia</th>
<th>Peru</th>
<th>Ecuador</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Panama</th>
<th>T&amp;T</th>
<th>Guyana</th>
<th>RO</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>7.16</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Inclusion</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy/Communications</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication for development</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral support</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Support</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unallocated/to be allocated to sector

**Requirement**

Funded amounts include emergency resources received against the current HAC as of 31 Mar 2019, excluding the EPF loan amount (US$ 4,528,921), Regional Thematic Fund amount (US$ 505,000), and non-emergency funds. Country Offices and Regional Office - after approval- have allocated 2018 carry over available funds for the current response (amounts may differ from previous report due to revision on Countries allocations).
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>UNICEF Target 2019</th>
<th>Total Results(^{10})</th>
<th>Change since last report(^{11})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of boys and girls with access to at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country standards</th>
<th>COLOMBIA 32,250</th>
<th>3,883</th>
<th>1,076</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL 6,000</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUYANA 800</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls under 5 years with access to primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities</td>
<td>PERU 3,600</td>
<td>3,737</td>
<td>1,497*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL 6,000</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 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 10,000</td>
<td>3,535</td>
<td>1,812</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition</th>
<th>PERU 9,600</th>
<th>2,070</th>
<th>1,725*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>ECUADOR 14,000</td>
<td>2,589</td>
<td>1,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL 3,000</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition</td>
<td>COLOMBIA 33,000</td>
<td>28,068</td>
<td>8,843</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>PERU 9,600</td>
<td>3,038</td>
<td>596*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL 3,000</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T 200</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUYANA 1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls under 5 years with acute malnutrition accessing to nutrition treatment in UNICEF supported facilities</td>
<td>ECUADOR 3,600</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL 800</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WASH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># 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)**</th>
<th>ECUADOR 48,697</th>
<th>39,386</th>
<th>28,668*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 33,000</td>
<td>28,068</td>
<td>8,843</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>PERU 9,600</td>
<td>3,038</td>
<td>596*</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>BRAZIL 3,000</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>334</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>T&amp;T 200</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>17</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>GUYANA 1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of population with daily access to WASH service in settlements</td>
<td>COLOMBIA 15,000</td>
<td>4,469</td>
<td>1,499*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing formal education and Early Childhood Development Services</th>
<th>PERU 45,000</th>
<th>21,021</th>
<th>22,021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing formal education and Early Childhood Development Services</td>
<td>ECUADOR 45,000</td>
<td>15,089</td>
<td>15,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing formal education and Early Childhood Development Services</td>
<td>T&amp;T 450</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing non-formal learning activities</td>
<td>COLOMBIA 40,000</td>
<td>2,274</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing non-formal learning activities</td>
<td>ECUADOR 12,000</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing non-formal learning activities</td>
<td>BRAZIL 5,600</td>
<td>3,235</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys (under 5) benefiting from early childhood development activities</td>
<td>BRAZIL 6,000</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys (under 5) benefiting from early childhood development activities</td>
<td>T&amp;T 200</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys (under 5) benefiting from early childhood development activities</td>
<td>GUYANA 200</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CHILD PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of girls and boys provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs with intersectoral programming interventions</th>
<th>PERU 29,000</th>
<th>8,637</th>
<th>1,207</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children benefiting from programmes to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation (including GBV), being mobilized and strengthened</td>
<td>COLOMBIA 130,000</td>
<td>44,138</td>
<td>15,433</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>BRAZIL 12,000</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>10</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>T&amp;T 11,000</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>15</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>PANAMA 362</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</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>T&amp;T 2,000</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>15</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>GUYANA 200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SOCIAL INCLUSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># 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)</th>
<th>ECUADOR 10,000</th>
<th>1,371</th>
<th>514*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>BRAZIL 1,000</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>PANAMA 500</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### COMMUNICATIONS/ADVOCACY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of people reached by UNICEF statements in traditional media, social media and campaigns aimed at increasing support for uprooted children</th>
<th>COLOMBIA 12,000</th>
<th>1,985,779</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people reached by UNICEF statements in traditional media, social media and campaigns aimed at increasing support for uprooted children</td>
<td>ECUADOR 3,000</td>
<td>2,681,597</td>
<td>448,211*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^{10}\) Results as of 31 March unless otherwise indicated. Includes a summary of key indicators, targets and results from CO response plans.

\(^{11}\) Results from 1-31 March unless otherwise indicated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COLOMBIA</th>
<th>PERU</th>
<th>ECUADOR</th>
<th>BRAZIL</th>
<th>PANAMA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of affected population in targeted areas actively participating in accountability mechanisms supported by UNICEF</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,453</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COLOMBIA</th>
<th>PERU</th>
<th>ECUADOR</th>
<th>BRAZIL</th>
<th>PANAMA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people reached in affected areas with messages on life saving skills and protective practice and behaviours, as well as information on access and use of services.</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>167,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>140,999</td>
<td>24,379</td>
<td>21,031</td>
<td>4,098</td>
<td>8,355*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** Indicator refers to installed capacity.

Next SitRep: Approximately 25 May 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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