

Reporting Period: 01 January – 31 December 2022

## Children on the move, including Venezuelans and communities affected by COVID-19

### Humanitarian Situation Report

unicef 

for every child

## Highlights

- In 2022, an estimated 41.4 million people, including 13.4 million children, were in need of humanitarian support related to ongoing crises including migration flows from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and other countries, and needs related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- For 2022, UNICEF appealed for US\$185.7 million to address the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable migrants and refugees, including Venezuelan, other nationalities and host communities, the most vulnerable children and families affected by COVID-19, and people affected by violence and displacement.
- To date, 242,953 girls and boys have accessed mental health and psychosocial support, around 607,118 have gained access to education, while 1,041,983 children and women have received primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities and 1,429,120 people were reached with critical WASH supplies (including 438,477 children).
- In 2023, UNICEF requests US\$160.5 million to deliver humanitarian assistance to 2.2 million people in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. This appeal covers those affected by human mobility from Venezuela, as well as vulnerable populations in need of support in Colombia.

## Situation in Numbers



**13.4 million**

children in need of assistance  
(UNICEF HAC 2022, based on RMRP 2022 and country estimates)



**41.4 million**

people in need of assistance  
(UNICEF HAC 2022, based on RMRP 2022 and country estimates)



**6 million**

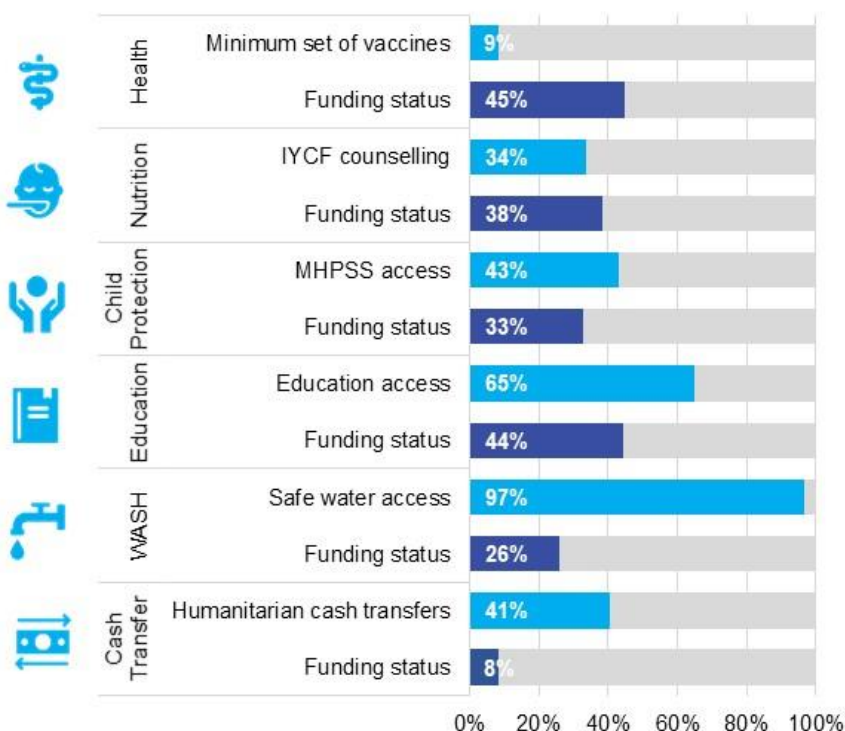
Venezuelan migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean  
(RMRP 2023-2024)



**7 million**

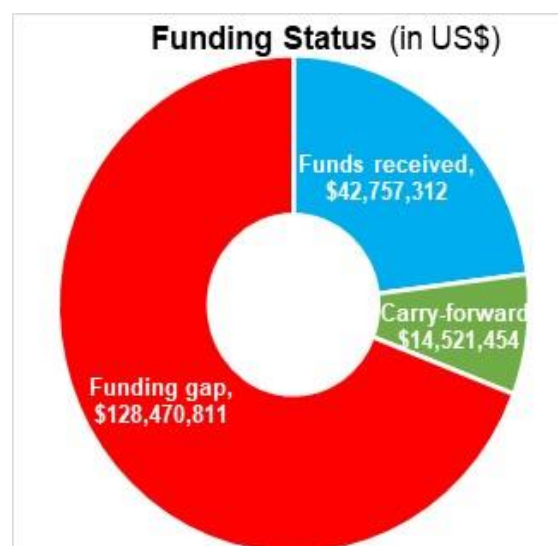
Venezuelan migrants worldwide  
(RMRP 2023-2024)

## UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



## UNICEF Appeal 2022

**US\$ US\$185.7M**



\*Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

## Regional Funding Overview & Partnerships

UNICEF appealed for US\$185.7 million<sup>i</sup> in 2022 to address the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable migrants and refugees,<sup>ii</sup> including Venezuelan and other nationalities and host communities,<sup>iii</sup> the most vulnerable children and families affected by COVID-19,<sup>iv</sup> and people affected by violence and displacement.<sup>v</sup>

By the end of December 2022, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Children on the Move including Venezuelans, and other crisis-affected communities was only 31 per cent funded (\$57.3 million, including carry forward from 2021, as well as funding received in 2022). In 2022, UNICEF received generous contributions from the US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM), the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the government of Belgium, the government of Norway, the government of Sweden, UNICEF National Committees in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Portugal, allocations from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), as well as from pooled Global Thematic Humanitarian funds. UNICEF expresses sincere gratitude for the generous and important contributions from all public and private sector donors.

In 2023, UNICEF requests US\$160.5 million to deliver humanitarian assistance to 2.2 million people in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. This appeal covers those affected by human mobility from Venezuela, as well as vulnerable populations in need of support in Colombia.

## Regional Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The LAC region has witnessed one of the largest refugee and migration crises in the world, largely due to the protracted socio-economic and political context in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. By the end of 2022, nearly 7 million people had migrated from the country and around 6 million migrants and refugees are living in the region, including children requiring protection and assistance.<sup>vi</sup> The socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic hit the Latin America and Caribbean Region harder than any other region in the world, pushing half of the region's children below the poverty line and Colombia continued to experience multiple emergency affectations compounded by internal displacements and violence, the Venezuelan migration crisis, migration influx from other countries, natural disasters, and the COVID-19 pandemic, which aggravated the humanitarian situation in the country.

In 2022, UNICEF prioritized interventions in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay, where some 41.4 million people, including 13.4 million children,<sup>vii</sup> were in need of humanitarian assistance due to migration flows from the Venezuela and other countries;<sup>viii</sup> needs related to COVID-19 pandemic; violence; and internal displacement.<sup>ix</sup>

UNICEF worked to ensure continuity of services for vulnerable people, including health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, protection and psychosocial support services, as well as implementing cash transfer programmes. To date, 242,953 girls and boys have accessed mental health and psychosocial support, around 600,000 have gained access to education, while 1,041,983 children and women have received primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities and 1,429,120 people were reached with critical WASH supplies (including 438,477 children). UNICEF responses, which vary based on the countries' context, continue to focus on the most in need.

## Regional Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Sector	UNICEF's role in inter-agency coordination mechanisms, recent developments in coordination
<b>Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA</b>	UNICEF co-leads the regional child protection subsector with Word Vision within the Interagency Coordination Platform for R4V. During 2022, the regional child protection subsector supported the development of the <a href="#">Regional Migration Needs Analysis (RMNA)</a> , provided all year support to national child protection subsectors in their coordination issues, supported capacity building initiatives, the revision of child protection indicators, and facilitated exchanges of experience meetings between subsectors. The regional child protection subsector participated in the development of the 2022 and 2023 regional chapter of RMRP. The subsector coordinated the execution of two regional studies on child labour and organized crime in conjunction with the protection sector and an analysis of child labour among Venezuelan migrant and refugee children, both to be launched in 2023. In addition, the subsector carried out the regional campaign <a href="#">Unaccompanied Footsteps</a> to raise awareness of the risks faced by unaccompanied migrant and refugee children and adolescents in Latin America. At the intergovernmental level, UNICEF provided support to the <a href="#">South American Conference on Migration</a> where progress has been made in the development of a consensus index among countries to generate a guide for specialized protection of unaccompanied children within the <a href="#">Quito Process</a> , the <a href="#">Guide for Transnational Cooperation in the Specialized Protection of Children in Processes of Human Mobility</a> has been validated. The document could be included in the instruments and guidelines that have been developed and shared within the Quito Process.
<b>Education</b>	UNICEF co-leads the regional education coordination group with Save the Children within R4V. During 2022, the regional education group supported the development of the regional summary of RMNA, provided support throughout the year to national education platforms in their coordination role, supported capacity building for national education coordination mechanisms (core skills training 1 and 2 delivered during 2022), supported the revision of national education indicators and facilitated several exchanges of experience meetings between the national platforms. Furthermore, the regional education group supported the development of the regional chapter of the 2023–2024 RMRP. In addition, the regional Early Childhood Education and Development team supported country offices to strengthen their capacities around the ECD Core Commitments for Children (CCCs), including early childhood education and assisted to actively incorporate actions and strategies to include young children and their parents in their humanitarian plans and responses.
<b>Nutrition</b>	UNICEF, as the R4V Nutrition sector lead, held coordination meetings with regional nutrition partners and national nutrition sectors in 2022 to share knowledge and experiences among countries and nutrition sector partners. Additionally, in collaboration with the Global Nutrition Cluster Technical Alliance, a webinar was organized to strengthen nutrition data in the migration context to better characterize the nutrition situation of refugees and migrants, advocate for additional support to the response and guide programmatic efforts. UNICEF called for a meeting with the R4V Nutrition and Protection sectors to discuss action on humanitarian needs of Indigenous populations from Venezuela, generating the opportunities for both

	sectors to progress in this field. Also, UNICEF led the development of lessons learnt from the RMRP 2022 development process, documenting good practices, challenges and recommendations for the RMRP 2023–2024. The lessons learnt document were reviewed and validated with national nutrition sectors and shared and discussed with the R4V platform to improve the RMRP 2023–2024 planning process. Based on these, UNICEF developed a document introducing the R4V Nutrition sector and guidance on the Nutrition People in Need (PIN) estimation tailored to the migration context with support from the Global Nutrition Cluster. In addition, UNICEF led the development of an advocacy strategy for the R4V Nutrition sector, to enhance support to the nutrition response. Finally, UNICEF LAC Regional Office (LACRO) supported the Brazil nutrition sector in documenting the lessons learnt on supporting positive young child feeding practices among Venezuelan migrants and refugees.
<b>WASH</b>	UNICEF led the R4V WASH sector in collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). During 2022, WASH LACRO team provided dedicated operational and technical support to WASH national coordination platforms for the development of plans and needs analysis, review of planned partners project submissions and key PIN figures for national and regional chapters of RMNA and RMRP 2023–2024. An in-person WASH in Emergency training with a migration chapter was held in 2022, allowing UNICEF Country Offices' (COs) staff to improve their understanding and capacities on emergencies. A WASH Inclusion webinar for the region was delivered to improve and ensure inclusive WASH responses. LACRO WASH team reviewed the indicators and provided support to countries in this area. Furthermore, the regional sector <a href="#">WASHLAC group end year plenary</a> meeting counted with a situation update on WASH and Migration regionally, and presented to partners innovative approaches developed by COs, concluded from the analysis of the "hygiene shops" which allows access en-route to key life-saving hygiene supplies in Colombia.
<b>Health</b>	UNICEF Regional Office was an active member of the health sector coordination group within the R4V led by PAHO. UNICEF shared the results of studies about access to and quality of health services for migrants in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru conducted between end 2021 and early 2022, the latter two in coordination with UNAIDS. UNICEF participated in a meeting on digital health solutions for migrants organized by IOM.
<b>Social Protection (Cash-based Intervention)</b>	UNICEF co-led with Save the Children the R4V Cash Working Group (RCWG). As part of this role, UNICEF carried out coordination, monitoring, planning and reporting of cash activities in response to the Venezuelan outflow, through consultations with national working groups. UNICEF also supported knowledge exchange among national platforms, and worked jointly with other regional actors, such as the CALP Network, in organizing regional trainings, webinars (e.g., on the <a href="#">definition of Minimum Expenditures Baskets</a> ) and producing <a href="#">a study on coordination mechanisms between local Cash Working Groups and Government actors leading social protection programmes in LAC</a> . UNICEF also supported dedicated joint sessions between the RCWG and the Child Protection Sub-Sector to learn about cash-based assistance to unaccompanied children, inviting country teams and Government representatives to share experiences. UNICEF LACRO also supported UNICEF COs in the implementation of cash-transfers, including in response to migration flows and compounding crisis. In Ecuador, LACRO supported UNICEF CO in the revision and continuity of its integral support to migrant and refugee children, through multipurpose cash, case management and supported access to services. In terms of capacity building, LACRO organized a five-day regional training course on humanitarian cash transfers for UNICEF programme and operations staff and sponsored CALP's training for NGOs and government staff in Guatemala, facilitating an innovative module on linkages to social protection systems. Additionally, UNICEF published a Technical Note analysing digital innovations in social protection during the COVID-19 response and its implications to more responsive and inclusive systems, with partner International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth.
<b>Gender</b>	The regional report <a href="#">Affective Cartographies: Migrant, Displaced and Refugee Girls and Adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean</a> developed by UNICEF and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) (2021), was launched on 16 June 2022 as one of the key events to mark World Refugee Day. In 2022, as part of the Child Marriage and Early Unions event during the Fourth Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the story of <a href="#">Manu, migrant teenage mother-wife</a> was shared. This story shows how adolescent girls flee Venezuela due to emotional abandonment and lack of socio-economic opportunities and walk ("las caminatas") from Venezuela to find an alternative life. In partnership with IOM, UN Women, UNHCR, Quito Process, CRM, COMMCA, CELADE, representatives of states and civil society, UNICEF organized the XV Regional Women's Conference side event, The role of migrant women and girls in the ecosystem of care work and human mobility in Latin America and the Caribbean: evidence and pending challenges. A training based on the 'Guide for service providers' was carried out virtually in 2022 with 20 UNICEF participants. With the aim to enhance the capacities of GBV service providers and under the framework of the R4V platform, two virtual training sessions of the regional model for the implementation of GBV remote support services for girls and adolescent's girls on the move were conducted in Uruguay, and Trinidad and Tobago (also covering Aruba, Curacao and Guyana). Additionally, GBV training was carried out for UNICEF staff.
<b>Social and Behaviour Change, Accountability to Affected Population</b>	UNICEF has recovered its presence in the Accountability for Affected Populations and Communications with Communities (AAP/CwC) R4V Regional Group co-led by OIM and IFRC and collaborated on the development of the AAP section in the 2023–2024 RMRP. In 2022, UNICEF reactivated the interagency regional steering committee of the U-Report Uniendo Voces, with OIM, ACNUR and IFRC achieving two strategic products: (1) a participatory rapid assessment of the initiative involving the national steering committees of Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia and Mexico, and (2) the regional action plan for 2023. The SBC programme reached over 48,000 migrants and refugees with information on rights and access to services, using digital and interpersonal strategies, including the information point at the border. In shelters, informal settlements and indigenous communities, UNICEF engaged 30 community mobilizers to disseminate messages, conduct assessments and collect feedback, triggering programme response on different occasions. <a href="#">U-Report Uniendo Voces</a> , managed within the R4V platform, is being prepared to become the first interagency AAP tool of the response. During 2022, UNICEF strengthened IPs capacity to integrate AAP in programming, providing technical support for the implementation of CFM. Besides dedicated training, a guide and toolkit were developed.
<b>Planning, M&amp;E</b>	The Regional Office also developed a package for Rapid Need Assessment, including a multi-cluster/sector digital instrument based on the MIRA principles, CCCs indicators and benchmarks, that can be used in sudden onset emergencies, focused on data collection and analysis during the first 72 hours. The package includes the following: (1) specific sectoral questions in a digital form; (2) a monitoring framework to be used in the different stages of a humanitarian crisis; (3) a methodological guide that explains how the form should be used and applied for each sector; and (4) a dashboard fed in real time by the data collected with the digital form. This toolkit aims to support countries in identifying key issues for each of the sectors, thus enabling them to develop and apply more accurate sectoral need assessments. UNICEF has also developed a training package for its staff and partners focused on data collection, analysis, transformation and visualization. This includes a set of presentations in technologies such as Kobo toolbox, Excel, PowerBI, QGIS and ProcessMaker. Each of the presentations will be accompanied by an explanatory video which is currently being prepared by UNICEF.



## Content Summary – Quick links

[Bolivia](#) | [Brazil](#) | [Chile](#) | [Colombia](#) | [Dominican Republic](#) | [Ecuador](#) | [Guyana](#) | [Peru](#) | [Trinidad and Tobago](#) | [Uruguay](#)

[Annex A Summary of Programme Results](#)

[Annex B Funding Status](#)

[Annex C Funding Gap by Country and Sector](#)

# BOLIVIA

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In 2022, the human mobility situation was very dynamic in Bolivia. In February, there were flows of up to 600 migrants irregularly crossing the border with Chile per day. In the last quarter of 2022, the flows reduced to a third. Socio-political events in the region throughout the year have significantly impacted the migratory flow through Bolivia. Currently the migratory profile is mostly of families in transit through localities with limited access to social services, the majority are young parents with children mostly under 11 years old and led by women.

### COVID-19

In 2022, the national government focused on vaccination against COVID-19 and increasing the coverage of the regular immunization schedule for children. UNICEF strongly supported this effort with the campaign “Vacunación” through mass media and alternative media at local level, as well as the improvement of the cold chain at the subnational level. The coverage of the COVID-19 vaccine in Bolivia was around 58 per cent (complete scheme) by the end of 2022.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

Within the nutrition interventions, the main support activities for the migrant population have been the delivery of supplementation and complementary food for about 1,240 beneficiaries; 75 per cent children and adolescents. Fathers, mothers and caregivers of children (125 women, 77 men) have also been supported with workshops on complementary feeding in early childhood. In addition to direct support activities for the migrant population, a study on the nutritional situation of the migrant child population is also being finalized to evaluate their main needs and optimize support.

### Health

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF provided support for the registration with the Universal Health System (SUS) for primary health care of at least 1,727 beneficiaries, 76 per cent were children and adolescents in 5 departments and 3 border localities, both in temporary shelters and transit stations. Services provided included diagnostic and laboratory tests, as well as treatment for those cases that required it. During the reporting period, workshops with healthcare personnel were carried out to raise awareness about healthcare services available to migrants and to facilitate access to those in transit. In addition, a workshop on primary healthcare services was held for the host communities which provided an opportunity to sensitize the population living in these border towns on the reception of migrants.

### COVID-19

UNICEF delivered personal protective equipment (PPE) supplies for 1,643 health workers in the city of El Alto. A total of 100,000 nitrile gloves and 19,200 N95 masks were delivered in coordination with the Regional Health Service (MoH) and the Municipal Authority. UNICEF also delivered hygiene supplies to 58 healthcare facilities improving the prevention and mitigation of infections. These actions were complemented by vaccination strategies to achieve optimal regular schedule immunization coverage, including the COVID-19 vaccine, for children under 5 years.

### WASH

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF delivered family hygiene kits (including menstrual hygiene items) in Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pisiga (on the border with Chile) and Santa Cruz with the support of implementing partners, benefiting 1,083 people (124 girls, 123 boys, 425 women, 411 men). Hygiene kits were delivered to migrant children and their families in transit, host communities and families in destination: a total of 1,083 people benefited (124 girls, 123 boys, 425 women, 411 men). By the end of 2022, UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of the WASH infrastructures of Pisiga's healthcare facility.

## COVID-19

In 2022, WASH infrastructures in all HCFs in the municipality of El Alto (57) were rehabilitated. These HCFs provide primary health services to 943,000 people. In addition, a handwashing with soap strategy was implemented in El Alto reached 5,876 people (1,793 girls, 1,755 boys, 1,184 women, 1,144 men). A total of 190 health workers were trained in infection prevention and control to serve people in HCFs.

## Education

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

During the last quarter of 2022, an International Workshop (both face-to-face and virtual) on the use and scope of the Convenio Andres Bello (CAB) Equivalence Table was held in coordination with the Ministry of Education (MoE), with the participation of regional representatives of Instituto Internacional de Integración de la Organización Convenio Andrés Bello. This included technical staff from MoE, Departmental Directorates and District Education Directorates. A total of 809 participants were engaged from 9 departments. Material for mass dissemination regarding simplified administrative procedures for registration of migrant children in schools and technical aspects of the equivalence tables were distributed at border points, schools and urban centres, and through social media.

## Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

A total of 1,732 children (915 girls, 817 boys) and 1,293 migrant families and 405 children (168 girls, 327 boys) in 5 capital cities and 3 border points received support in case management, mental health and psychosocial care, and learned about the Safe Family service. UNICEF also carried out activities about violence prevention, socio-legal counselling, immigration regularization, obtaining identity documents, child development care, access to health insurance and specialized health services. As part of the direct services that benefit migrant and local children, sociocultural activities have been developed promoting integration actions in cultural, recreational, pedagogical and sports spaces, strengthening their integration into the host community. 269 public servants from the child protection system were sensitized and informed on the care and protection of migrant children and adolescents.

## COVID-19

The [Safe Family](#) programme continued to provide psycho-social support to people of all ages. In 2022, the helpline received 37,566 calls, 33 per cent from children and adolescents. UNICEF continued to link the helpline with 10 new municipal services reaching 16 municipalities during the 3 years of this initiative. The child protection services were trained to ensure that all calls related to violence against children and women were directly and efficiently referred to the relevant services. UNICEF also collaborated with MoE to develop 18 Safe Family workshops that reached 24,675 parents, 8,225 teachers and 41,125 students. School communities were provided with tools to manage emotions better, improve parenting skills, prevent violence, identify conflicts, develop abilities for their resolution, and access proper mental health referrals.

### Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse

All child protection partners were assessed on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and received training. All partners are medium or low risk and are very aware of UNICEF's policy on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. In 2022, a protocol to respond and safely refer cases of GBV is being developed and will be implemented by all partners in 2023.

## Social Protection and Cash Transfers

### COVID-19

Through the agreement with the Federation of Municipalities of Bolivia that promotes vaccination against COVID-19, UNICEF held a workshop with the participation of central-level institutions to present the progress made by three consultancies on communication, normative and planning. The aim was to generate joint interventions at the local level. UNICEF also developed a knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) study to identify the main barriers to COVID-19 vaccination in 11 municipalities, 3 indigenous communities and 2 migrant communities.

## Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Population

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF studied knowledge, attitudes and practices about discrimination and xenophobia with host populations including neighbours, carriers, merchants, community authorities, health, education, migration and police personnel in two cities and two border [towns](#). The results are the primary input for developing the xenophobia prevention strategy that is being carried out in a participatory manner with the population. UNICEF also carried out 10 integration activities between migrant and host communities in 5 cities and 2 border towns reaching 570 people (215 girls, 173 boys).

## COVID-19

Two vaccination campaigns were carried out specifically for the migrant population in agreement with MoH and strategic partners. In 2 days of the campaign, 180 people, including children and adolescents, received at least 1 dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. Through this campaign and through UNICEF's advocacy, migrants and refugees from Venezuela can receive the vaccine at any health centre.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF consolidated itself as an important partner of the national R4V platform. It co-leads the sub-cluster of basic needs (WASH, nutrition, food security, shelter, humanitarian transport and health), and it is an essential partner in the Solidarity Networks platform established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Resident Coordinator. In this space, UNICEF is a referent for children's issues in human mobility and also promotes coordinating humanitarian response activities with other actors and agencies. With IOM and UNFPA, UNICEF maintains a multisectoral service for migrants at the border with Chile. Together with IOM, the second DTM round was launched throughout the country.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### Press:

- For 7 out of 10 schoolchildren, face-to-face classes are the best option for studying – Latest U-Report consultation on safe return to the classroom – [Link](#)
- Street theatre for children and adolescents promotes vaccination against COVID-19 – A theatre play that informs, sensitizes and moves people – [Link](#)
- Eight out of 10 teens experience distress, depression and anxiety, but do not seek psychological support – According to U-Report survey – [Link](#)

### Social media:

- Refugee Day 2022 – [Link](#)

### Videos:

- Venezuelans in La Paz – Bolivia. Stories of Dayimar and Néstor – [Link](#)
- Karen's story, Venezuelan migrant in El Alto – [Link](#)
- Uniendo voces, Yamile story, Cochabamba – [Link](#)
- Being a migrant is splitting your heart in two – Stories of Venezuelans who found their new home in Bolivia – [Link](#)

## BRAZIL

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In 2022, 112,381 Venezuelan migrants entered Brazil via Pacaraima, 33,206 of those (30 per cent) were children and adolescents. At the end of 2022, Venezuelan migrants and refugees account for a total of 389,316 people.<sup>x</sup> Out of the 7,643 migrants living in official shelters, almost half (49 per cent) are children and adolescents. Population in street situations and in spontaneous occupations accounts for 4,062 migrants, 39 per cent of which were children and adolescents (1,409 men; 1,087 women; 1,566 children),<sup>xi</sup> but actual numbers, according to the health and social assistance systems are around 25,000 people in Boa Vista only (Roraima capital). An increase on the entrances in the second semester increased demand for services and humanitarian assistance.

## COVID-19

The economic impact of the pandemic caused a technical recession in Brazil, impacting around 4.8 million children aged 9-17 who did not have internet access at home. The COVID-19 pandemic also had a significant impact on adolescents' mental health and there have been indications of increasing rates of child labour, often due to the prolonged school closures and rising poverty levels. Brazil had more than 22 million cases and around 620,000 deaths.<sup>xii</sup> A total of 12,492 COVID-19 cases and 48 deaths have been registered for indigenous populations.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF supported the Municipal Health Secretariats of five municipalities largely affected by the Venezuelan migratory crisis through technical support in the organization of nutrition services: 2,276 malnutrition screenings for 890 children under 5, nutrition supplementation to prevent stunting and wasting for 842 children under 5, iron and folic acid supplementation to 1,183 pregnant and lactating women and 11,346 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling and training activities to 7,607 caregivers of young children to promote appropriate feeding for children and prevent malnutrition. The lack of appropriate resources resulted in the need to reduce support teams and it was impossible to reach the target number of children being screened, leading to a reduced capacity for early detection and timely care of malnutrition cases.

## COVID-19

A total of 130 people were trained on the implementation of the National System of Nutritional and Food Surveillance of MoH within the scope of the Special Indigenous Sanitary Districts in four territories. The activity had the participation of the following audiences in each of the territories: Indigenous Health Agents (AIS), Indigenous Sanitation Agents, indigenous leaders and local health advisors.

## Health

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF supported the Municipal Health Secretariats of five municipalities largely affected by the Venezuelan migratory crisis to promote the culturally sensitive and integral inclusion of migrant, refugee and indigenous living in urban context into the local primary health care facilities. UNICEF supported the design, organization and implementation of vaccination campaigns and routine vaccination services. UNICEF also supported the inclusion of 15,437 new refugee and migrant health care users and the provision of 97,088 consultations and primary health care package activities to 31,727 migrant and refugee women and children.

### COVID-19

UNICEF supported indigenous organizations and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health of the Brazilian Ministry of Health (MoH) to organize community-based health surveillance committees. The activities took place in the regions of Alto Rio Solimões, Leste de Roraima, Maranhão and Rio Tapajós, and promoted the training of 120 indigenous leaders. Four Surveillance Committees were set-up with an action plan, timeline and quarterly agenda.

## WASH

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In the states of Amazonas, Pará and Roraima, UNICEF actions impacted 36,966 migrants and refugees (46 per cent children) in shelters, informal settlements and indigenous communities receiving migrants with an adequate water supply, access to sanitation, promotion of improved personal and environmental hygiene, menstrual hygiene, solid waste management, and critical materials for cleaning and disinfection. Actions taken this year under UNICEF's WASH sector leadership at the state and national levels are setting the stage in 2023 for increased local government participation in basic service delivery, and greater cross-sector interventions with education, health and child protection.

### COVID-19

UNICEF supported strategies aimed at improving WASH services in health care facilities and communities. Actions to improve access to drinking water in 63 indigenous communities and 59 HCF in the states of Amazonas, Pará and Roraima were supported benefiting more than 15,000 indigenous people from various ethnic groups including the training of 381 health public sector professionals and partners on Infection Prevention and Control and application of the Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool (WASH FIT) tool. A total of 34 HCFs benefited from action plans elaborated thanks to the implementation of WASH FIT. For the development of these projects, climate resilient technologies were prioritized using solar-powered water harvesting systems, aiming to ensure water security in villages affected by extreme hydrological events intensified by climate change.

## Education

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In 2022, efforts continued for the provision of adequate, tailored and sufficient education services for Venezuelan students. Advocacy strategies for education public policies' improvement, including the need to properly address indigenous specificities were reinforced by the training and sensitization of over 700 education professionals. A total of 4,973 children and adolescents – part of the governmental interiorization strategy – were assisted on their transference processes to other states and destination schools through the Passport for Education initiative. In Roraima and Amazonas, 26 child-friendly spaces (CFS) and 6 local Boa Vista schools benefited from non-formal and formal education services respectively, reaching over 14,000 refugee and migrant girls and boys. School Active Search has identified and enrolled 962 migrant and refugee out-of-school students.

### COVID-19

In 2022, the safe reopening of schools was the beacon to recover education losses, including the readiness of schools and education professionals to properly respond to the post-pandemic increased level of vulnerabilities also stressing the specific needs of indigenous children and adolescents. Strategies such as Education that Protects for the identification and referral of violence cases; Active School Search for the identification and enrolment of out-of-school children and adolescents; and Successful School Pathway that addresses the causes of interrupted education, have reached over 20 schools and 2,200 students in the state of Roraima.

## Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF reached 5,603 children, adolescents and young people inside and outside shelters with individual child protection case management. Through best interest determinations, 2,386 children received alternative care or were reunited. The Super Panas strategy provides psychosocial support and GBV prevention to 43,926 children, adolescents and caregivers. A total of 2,361 people were reached with awareness activities and community mobilization interventions on PSEA. UNICEF reinforced advocacy and technical guidance work in the leadership of the Child Protection Subsector in the Response to the Venezuelan Migration Emergency (R4V) Platform, including on PSEA with 326 military personnel and 101 people from civil society organizations trained in Roraima.

### COVID-19

UNICEF reached 110,595 adolescents and young people for mental health and psychosocial initiatives as COVID-19 impacts mitigation activities. With the support of ECHO, UNICEF has supported the training of 360 professionals and indigenous leaders/people on mental health. A total of 39 people were reached in the Special Indigenous Health District (DSEI) Alto Solimoes (Amazonas), 251 in DSEI Leste (Roraima) and 70 in DSEI Yanomami. Following the projection of 75 people reached by each professional trained, 27,000 were reached. With respect to ethnic-cultural diversity, each training session first aimed to identify the mental health demands of the communities.

## Social Protection and Cash Transfers

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

As a result of the additional social workers provided to the most demanded Social Assistance Reference Centres in Boa Vista and Pacaraima, more than 1,400 migrants and refugees received support to access social protection services and benefits, including regular cash transfer programmes, throughout the year. The Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCT) to Venezuelan migrants and host communities and technical assistance for municipalities planned for 2022 remained on hold due to the lack of dedicated financing.

### COVID-19

Following the HCT that reached 1,433 families in the first semester, UNICEF provided technical assistance to strengthen social protection shock-responsiveness in 12 municipalities. The initiative resulted in the development of a tool to assess the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system at the municipal level, a protocol to deliver municipally owned HCTs, a distance learning course to scale up to other municipalities in Brazil and more than 70 social workers trained in shock-responsiveness tools. The additional HCT planned for 2022 remained constrained due to the lack of dedicated financing.

## Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Population

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

The SBC programme reached over 48,000 refugees and migrants with information on rights and access to services using digital and interpersonal strategies including the information point at the border. In shelters, informal settlements and indigenous communities, UNICEF engaged 30 community mobilizers to disseminate messages, conduct assessments and collect feedback, triggering programme response on different occasions. [U-Report Uniendo Voces](#), managed within the R4V platform, is being prepared to become the first interagency accountability to affected population (AAP) tool of the response. During 2022, UNICEF strengthened implementing partners' capacity to integrate AAP in programming, providing technical support for the implementation of a child functioning module (CFM). In addition to dedicated training, a guide and toolkit were developed.

### COVID-19

In the semi-arid region, UNICEF supported the safe return to in-person education with 55,000 students benefitting from instructions on handwashing and personal hygiene for COVID-19 prevention. UNICEF developed a Guidebook on Community Mobilization which was included in the UNICEF Seal official cycle. On immunization, different tones of digital messages were tested in partnership with Meta and the University of Yale. The results will be used to support the incoming government in strengthening routine immunization and reducing the number of Zero Dose children. UNICEF also tested offline engagement approaches for vaccine promotion with young communicators in Rio de Janeiro and with indigenous partners in the Amazon region.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

Dedicated personnel allowed for leadership on R4V's WASH, Nutrition, and Education sectors, as well as co-leadership on Child Protection sub-sector and the Communicating with Communities working group. Sector response plans and strategies were elaborated with the government, while the Inter-sectoral Multi-partner Rapid Needs Assessment with a focus on Children (ISNAC) has been conducted counting on Community Mobilization with Adolescent Participation Strategy (CMAPS) community mobilizers, contributing to 2023–2024 R4V planning. Partnerships with CSOs were also essential to strengthening community engagement.



## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### Human interest stories:

- [Coming from Venezuela, siblings want to go back to school \(Story\)](#) – English
- [“It’s worth fighting for what we want” \(community mobilization strategy\)](#) – English
- [Strengthening indigenous medicine for the response to covid-19 and other diseases](#) – Portuguese
- [A safe return to in-person classes](#) – Portuguese
- Missing school so much! (Photo essay) – Portuguese
- [Back to school with safety and hope](#) – Portuguese

### Press release:

- [With coalition “Roraima against Polio”, UNICEF and partners unite against the return of the disease to Brazil](#) – Portuguese
- [UNICEF provides course for young refugees and migrants from Venezuela who dream of entering university](#) – Portuguese
- [UNICEF supports the guarantee of Warao boys and girls’ rights to education](#) – English
- [More than 600 children vaccinated against the COVID-19 in refugee and migrant shelters in Roraima](#) – English

### Social media:

- ECHO visit to informal settlement in Roraima – [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#) – Portuguese
- International Migrants Day (thank to donors) – [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#) – Portuguese
- 16 days of activism – [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#) – Portuguese
- [Workshop on Citizenship, Rights and Consultation of Indigenous Peoples \(recorded event\)](#) – Portuguese

### Videos:

- [Video made by adolescent communicators at Super Panas](#) – Portuguese subtitles
- [Valentina in Super Panas](#) – Portuguese subtitles

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

The foreign population in Chile has had a considerable increase in recent times. By 2022, the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) estimated that 1,482,390 would reside in the country, representing 7.5 per cent of the population, increasing the total number of foreign residents to more than 14 per cent compared to 2018. The northern macrozone is the prelude to entry through unauthorized routes, with an increase of 80 per cent since 2010 with 35,400 admissions until 2021, where 37.2 per cent are children and adolescents and according to IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Colchane,<sup>xiii</sup> 50 per cent of them feel unsafe on the way. Lack of opportunities, protection and health continue to be crucial issues in addressing the response to migration and contemplating the well-being of children and adolescents. Along with this, gender gaps are key points to intervene, by the year 2020, 42.3 per cent of migrant women in Chile indicated that they had been victims of gender-based violence and 11.6 per cent of femicides in Chile correspond to migrant women, without detracting from the fact that there is a growing number of disabled children and adolescents with multiple needs in Chile.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF, with partner World Vision, has provided nutritional evaluations and sexual and reproductive health services, reaching 426 beneficiaries (207 male, 219 female). These workshops focus on the gender approach whose function is to detect critical conditions of malnutrition in boys and girls, and a detection and response plan for pregnant and lactating women and children with nutritional problems: a local network of referral streams and alerting the local health system has been successfully established. UNICEF has also trained health workers to deliver health care from a rights-based perspective. UNICEF's actions, which are coordinated with other United Nations organizations, help provide information to families and facilitate registration in the public health system. There is constant communication with the public health system at the local and national levels to improve the government's response. The workshops are aimed at children and adults with a programmatic offer that stands out with workshops on the prevention of gender violence, nutritional health, parenting skills and birth control.

### Health

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In 2022, nutritional evaluations were carried out on 289 children, adolescents and pregnant women, in addition to food and nutritional counselling for 312 people from the target audience. Only one severely underweight case was identified which was referred to the public health system and followed up until it received care.

### WASH

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF, in collaboration with World Vision, achieved successful results in hygiene and sanitation in northern Chile in 2022, reaching 1,557 people (461 boys, 483 girls, 243 men, 370 women) using safe and adequate sanitation facilities. At the beginning of the year, UNICEF prepared a report with a basic assessment of the WASH situation in temporary shelter centres in Colchane and Lobito. An agreement was signed with World Vision to implement a response plan in three axes: guidelines for temporary sanitation solutions, promotion of hygiene practices and distribution of hygiene kits. This plan was successful in delivering the necessary infrastructure improvements with 699 boys and girls (340 boys, 359 girls) in improved learning facilities, the delivery of 3 specialized handwashing structures for girls and boys. Hygiene and sanitation kits, differentiated by gender and age for distinguished needs, reached 1,492 people (520 women, 253 adults, 719 children). Informative workshops were also held to influence the behaviour of children and their families reaching 815 people (130 boys, 129 girls, 204 men, 352 women).

### Education

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

At the beginning of the year, UNICEF committed to foster local-level coordination among public institutions to ensure access to early childhood education, advise national-level MoE teams and partner with Valoras UC (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile) to pilot a socio-emotional support programme in host communities. In addition, UNICEF signed an agreement with World Vision to implement two temporary learning spaces in Iquique and Lobitos. By the end of the year, UNICEF had achieved significant results including supporting coordination and adaptation of the offer of early childhood education in the region, providing close technical assistance to MoE, generating useful material with Valoras UC and providing informal education to children and adolescents in Iquique and Lobitos. As a result, MoE committed to fund the educational response in the north of Chile.

## Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

The intervention at Hogar de Cristo in Colchane and Iquique was strengthened to guarantee essential services and protection to migrants who transit through irregular crossings. By 2022, 11,300 people have received support in the temporary accommodation centres in Colchane and Iquique. As of March 2023, the government will be in charge of implementing the UNICEF reception centres on the northern border. The agreement with the Jesuit Service for Migrants ended in December, benefiting 230 children from Antofagasta, Arica and Tarapacá along with 134 adults identified as adults/caregivers who agreed to individual case management to guarantee referral to public services and humanitarian support networks, support socio-emotional and migratory information. In addition, 202 children were assisted through the Migrapp application that provided information on immigration regulations and access to public services. The agreement also included training for 131 officials (34 men, 97 women) from the state programme for specialized legal assistance for children and adolescents on intercultural approaches to the family, children's rights on the new immigration law and access to immigration regularization for children. The agreement with Fútbol Mas provided socio-emotional support through sports to 500 children who are sheltered in Playa Lobitos and the first reception centre in Iquique. Regarding strengthening the response to PSEA, UNICEF staff, implementing partners and frontline government employees were trained in fulfilling their responsibilities to prevent and respond to SEA through a total of 6 training sessions (3 virtual and 3 face-to-face) reaching 115 people. Inter-institutional SOPs have been established for the Lobitos shelter; approval from state authorities is pending. Finally, 203 people reached were with an outbreak of risk mitigation, prevention or response related to gender-based violence, reaching a total of 195 women.

## Social Protection and Cash Transfers

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In 2022, distribution of cash transfers for migrants was not implemented and two areas of work were pursued instead. The first, linking migrants with institutions that provide basic social services such as identification, health and education. With the protection area, work has been done on the enrolment of migrants that allows progress in their migration regulation process. The second area of work focused on advancing the incorporation of migrant children into the Social Register of Households, the gateway to Chile's Social Protection System. The objective of this work is to facilitate the incorporation of these children into the register and allow them access to any necessary social protection programmes. To this end, a meeting was held with the Ministry of Social Development to explore ways to streamline the process.

## Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Population

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF worked to ensure that migrant families, especially those with children, had access to information about their rights and access to social services. UNICEF partnered with World Vision to implement a plan which included setting up a web platform and providing internet access at the Lobito shelter. However, the web platform was not developed since families preferred to receive information from a social worker in individual or group settings. Five tablets with internet connection were provided but they were not heavily used. The AAP feedback mechanism was also not successful as the mailbox that was installed with this purpose was not perceived as useful by the families. In the end, UNICEF was able to provide tailored information through messaging on prevention and access to services through the social worker.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

As part of the Working Group on Refugees and Migrants (GTRM in Spanish), UNICEF and the Regional Secretariat for Social Development lead the Child Protection Subgroup which works to strengthen the response capacities of local authorities and civil society on the rights and protection needs of children on the move. In 2022, UNICEF provided technical guidance to the Ministry of the Interior to incorporate a child-centred approach in humanitarian mechanisms in the northern region (at the border with Peru and Bolivia). This initiative led to the establishment of specialized rooms for family court hearings and an improvement in the protective perspective in shelter attention flow. UNICEF also monitors the situation of children in the state's first reception facilities in Tarapacá and reports the challenges of its implementation to the government.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

In 2022, UNICEF produced the video "A migrant mother crossing the desert on foot with her children: Andrelis' journey to Chile" (see link below). Andrelis Álvarez is a young migrant mother who arrived at the Colchane camp with her family. The decision to seek a better life for her children led her to leave her native Venezuela and cross the Andean desert on foot.

Also, during the reporting period UNICEF produced the following human stories, and video stories:

### Press:

- [Venezolanos, jóvenes y con la meta puesta en la RM: Encuesta de la ONU perfila a migrantes que ingresan por Colchane](#)
- [UNICEF: 1 out of every 3 migrants who enter through the Colchane pass are minors](#)

### Social media:

- [Valeria and Education](#)
- [Paula Pacheco talks about Migration](#)
- [Thank you letters Temporary Accommodation Centres](#) (I)

- [Thank you letters Temporary Accommodation Centres \(II\)](#)
- [Andrelis Journey](#)
- [1 out of every 3 migrants who enters Chile through Colchane is a child or adolescent](#)

**Web:**

- [A migrant mother crosses the desert on foot with her children: Andrelis' journey to Chile](#)
- [UNICEF supports the dreams of girls and boys who cross the desert to reach Chile](#)
- [Information from United Nations agencies reveals that 1 out of every 3 people in a situation of migration that enters the country through Colchane is a child or adolescent.](#)
- [The needs of migrant families in northern Chile](#)
- [Migrant children in northern Chile and access to education](#)



## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

To date Colombia is the largest recipient of migrants and refugees in the region with 2.4 million Venezuelans migrants and refugees in the country.<sup>xiv</sup> By December 2022, humanitarian child protection actors identified approximately 3,600 cases of unaccompanied migrant children. GBV continues to have a differential effect on the migration process, affecting mostly girls, adolescents' girls and migrant women. According to the National Institute of Health (INS; SIVIGILA), between January 2022 and the second week of September 2022, 92,668 cases of gender-based violence were registered.

Every year, thousands of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants from different countries use the Darien Gap, located on Panama's border with Colombia, to enter Central America and advance on their way to North America. Between January and November 2022, approximately 155,000 migrants have transited, 15 per cent of them are children and adolescents and 72 per cent of the total number of people are of Venezuelan nationality (showing an increase of more than 3000 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year).<sup>xv</sup>

### Other situations

The armed conflict is one of the main axes of the response, mainly in territories with multiple affectations, limited institutional response and presence of indigenous and Afro communities, vulnerable to the impacts of confinements and displacements. Climate change crises have required the implementation of response actions in Nariño, Choco, La Guajira, Vichada, Norte de Santander and Arauca, and droughts in the Caribbean Coast, La Guajira and the Eastern Plains. In Colombia, between January and November 2022, more than 550,000 people were affected during 287 humanitarian emergencies due to confinement, forced displacement and disasters caused by climate variability.<sup>xvi</sup> According to the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD in Spanish), 466,500 people were affected in 3,300 events, which is why the Government declared a National Disaster situation on 1 November. The humanitarian consequences of the armed conflict and violence continue to intensify, highlighting the figures of victims of explosive devices amounting to the sum of 366 being Nariño, Choco, Norte de Santander and Cauca, the areas of greatest impact, increasing by 43 per cent compared to the same period of 2021.<sup>xvii</sup>

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

Nutrition activities were implemented in Arauca, Barranquilla, La Guajira, Norte de Santander and Santander along with the provision of health services in local hospitals, as well as through extramural health teams. A total of 5,482 caregivers of children aged 0–23 months received IYCF counselling (69 per cent women, 31 per cent men), 3,939 children between 6–59 months were screened for acute malnutrition (51 per cent girls, 49 per cent boys) and 1,893 pregnant women received preventive iron supplements. A total of 144 children aged 6–59 months were identified with malnutrition and admitted for treatment and 2,081 received multiple micronutrient powders. Considering the mobility and contact situation of the migrant population, monitoring children with malnutrition continues to be a challenge.

### COVID-19

Following the increase in the risk of malnutrition due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, nutritional interventions were initiated in municipalities of Barbacoas, Manaure, Tumaco and Uribia. Through nutrition services provided by public hospitals, 1,124 children between 6–59 months were screened for acute malnutrition and 278 pregnant women received iron and folic acid supplementation. Four hospitals received anthropometric equipment and nutrition supplements for children and pregnant women. A total of 44 children between 6–59 months were identified with malnutrition and admitted for treatment. In addition, UNICEF contributed to the recovery of 2,685 children at risk of malnutrition in the department of Nariño through joint work with local health authorities for the delivery of nutritional supplements. Considering the mobility and contact situation of the migrant population, monitoring children with malnutrition continues to be a challenge.

### Health

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

Health actions continued to focus on providing basic health services to children, adolescent, pregnant and lactating women in compliance with official guidelines including growth and development care, vaccination, prenatal care, psychology, health education and general odontology. As of December 2022, in Arauca, Barranquilla, La Guajira, Norte de Santander and Santander, 24,971 children and women have received basic health care services (24 per cent migrant women, 39 per cent migrant girls, 31 per cent migrant boys). A total of 6,259 children were vaccinated as per national standards and 3,327 were vaccinated against measles. Additionally, 3,281 persons participated in accountability mechanisms supported by UNICEF. UNICEF provided technical assistance to 553 health professionals (73 per cent women, 27 per cent men) who participated in training process related the integrated management of acute malnutrition in girls and boys from 6–59 months in Arauca, Barranquilla, La Guajira, Nariño, Norte de Santander and Santander.

## COVID-19

UNICEF supported MoH in the vaccination campaign against measles and regular vaccination, with logistical support, vaccinators, coordination in territories, and information and communication actions. A total of 117,704 doses applied contributed with the increase in vaccination coverage for boys and girls in the departments of Atlántico, Arauca, Bolívar, Chocó, La Guajira, Magdalena and Nariño.

## Other situations

UNICEF supported access to basic health care to 1,519 girls, boys and women in the municipalities of Barbacoas, Manaure Tumaco and Uribia, including growth and development control services and deworming. During the rainy season and the La Niña phenomenon, UNICEF provided a local hospital in La Guajira with medicine for 340 girl and boys, with ready to use therapeutic food to support the attention of acute malnutrition in 11 children aged 6–59 months, the dissemination of key messages for prevention the diseases in communities and training for 115 health professionals to care for acute malnutrition.

## WASH

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

During 2022, UNICEF's response was focalized in the departments of Antioquia (Necoclí), Arauca, Atlántico, La Guajira, Nariño, Norte de Santander and Vichada reaching 58,263 beneficiaries (approximately 38 per cent children). Activities included the provision of critical WASH supplies including hygiene kits with Menstrual Hygiene Management items, hygiene practices promotion and the improvement of WASH services in schools and other learning spaces. In territories such as La Guajira, Vichada, and North of Santander, UNICEF work with migrant and binational indigenous communities such as Amorúa, Bari, Piapoco, Sikuaní, Wayuus, Yarurosand and Yukpas. With these communities, a differential ethnical approach was included which led to an in-depth coordination process, the creation of demand on WASH services and community empowerment. UNICEF's emergency response to migrants and refugees has a strong nexus with the development actions such as advocacy with national and departmental authorities to improve the access to water and sanitation on informal human settlements, and with the development of a human settlement detection system that will allow identification of the availability of WASH services in the settlement's surroundings.

## COVID-19

The COVID-19 response focused on facilitating quality WASH services in school in four departments (Chocó, La Guajira, Nariño and Norte de Santander) including rural and peri urban areas. UNICEF prioritized key activities such as the rehabilitation of WASH facilities (including handwashing points), delivery of critical WASH supplies and behaviour change strategies mainly focused on handwashing with soap and COVID-19 prevention measures. A total of 25,049 people participated in these activities (60 per cent children).

## Other situations

Regarding violence, internal displacement and disasters, WASH activities reached 25,343 people, 56 per cent of whom were children. WASH activities focused on facilitating sufficient access to safe drinking water and household needs, provision of hygiene items (also hygiene promotion activities), access to basic sanitation systems according to local contexts mainly at the rural level and the strengthening of local capacities to operate and maintain the WASH infrastructure. During 2022, humanitarian trends continued in relation to violence, internal displacement and confined communities, so the main gap was the response to all humanitarian situations due to limited funding and limited presence of the WASH cluster partners. The UNICEF WASH team was trained on the WASH FIT, WASH'EM and WASH in emergencies methodologies to improve their capacity to response and coordinate WASH actions in health centre and humanitarian contexts.

## Education

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF focused its education response for migrants on regularization and learning levelling at school and community level and kept its response on ECD. In 2022, 730,000 Venezuelan children advanced in their regularization process in Colombia (225,000 children with the support of UNICEF). UNICEF provided assistance on data quality control and verification, registration campaign at schools and biometric registration across the country. UNICEF also prioritized curricular flexibility for learning levelling and adapted the Todos a Leer programme implementing it in 14 human settlements, strengthening the educational capacity of 51 community leaders.

UNICEF developed a flexible ECD strategy for migrants on the move through friendly spaces “on the move” along the migration route in the departments of Norte de Santander, Santander and Arauca. The moving spaces were adapted and equipped with a focus on diversity and territorial approach, using local materials and numerous and diverse pedagogical resources. Through this programme, 19,925 boys and girls, accessed non-formal education, 27,713 children and 22,899 parents or caregivers accessed psychosocial support and 10,864 primary care givers of children 0-2 month received IYCF counselling.

## COVID-19

In 2022, 64,000 children did not return to school and 301,445 were reported as “dropouts” during the year (MoE, 2022). UNICEF supported the retention of 98,275 children (51 per cent girls, 14,741 migrants) in 115 schools in 26 municipalities by: (1) promoting the implementation of formative evaluations which allow planning tailored-made pedagogical practices; (2) training 551 teachers in strategies to level and catch-up learning outcomes of children and (3) designing individual plans for 26,911 children with critical language outcomes. As a result, boys and girls improved on average, by 5.6 percentage points in language.

## Other situations

Given the systematic increase on internal displacement due to armed conflict events and natural disasters across Colombia, UNICEF began the design of a resilient education curriculum that will protect school trajectory of children in contexts of human mobilization and natural disasters. By the end of 2022, 660 teachers have been part of this process. UNICEF also provided more than 4,165 learning materials such as school supplies, pedagogical and learning kits to support the learning crisis activities.

## Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

During the reporting period, 19,188 children and 10,476 adults participated in child protection activities through child-friendly spaces, drop-in centres and community activities. Around 70 per cent of the participants were Venezuelan, the rest belonged to host communities and other nationalities. The Venezuelan population received information and support to access the temporary regularization mechanism, still in force for children in child protection or education systems, reaching 174,500 children who advanced in the process to obtain their permits.

At least 10,339 children and adolescents and 4,346 adults participated in interventions to mitigate GBV. Of these, 864 government officials (50 per cent), civil society members (31 per cent) and implementing partners (19 per cent) participated in training to prevent and respond to GBV against children. The response to children on the move included the delivery of key messages about risks on the roads, prevention of violence against children and access to Colombian child protection services. A total of 4,224 children in need of specialized services and 1,585 unaccompanied or separated children were identified and referred to the child protection system. Actions also include violence prevention strategies in host communities, humanitarian support and reestablishment of family contacts in Colombia (30 per cent were reunited with their families).

A Child Protection Management tool was designed to identify protection risks for children on the move. Initially implemented in Necoclí, it is expected to be extended to other territories and transferred to the official institutions. In 2022, 342 people from 24 implementing partners (IPs) in 43 municipalities of 16 departments received and completed the training programme on PSEA.

## COVID-19

UNICEF participated in updating the protocols and action plans for the identification and activation of routes. Also in 2022, the toolbox to promote the prevention of violence in times of COVID-19 was updated to and continued to be transferred and shared with IPs and communities.

## Other situations

A strategy to prevent recruitment and accidents from landmines, unexploded ordinance and booby-traps was developed in Arauca, Cauca, Chocó, Nariño and Norte de Santander. A total of 7,719 children (37 per cent girls, 63 per cent boys) and 2,673 adults participated in awareness workshops about the risks for children in armed conflict context, access to state protection services and, as a development of the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Minimum Service Package, in training on life skills and psychosocial support. A total of 22 children identified as in risk of recruitment were referred to the authority's protection mechanisms and had access to humanitarian support. In 2022, 5,286 anti-personnel mine victims had access to humanitarian support and 91 victims were attended.

## Social Protection and Cash Transfers

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF supported the National Planning Department in accelerating the integration of regularized migrant families into the national database of potential beneficiaries of social protection programmes – the Identification System for Potential Beneficiaries of Social Protection Programmes (SISBEN). A community-based communication strategy was designed in partnership with the social behaviour change (SBC) team to clarify rumours, doubts and information gaps among migrants about the convenience of requesting the SISBEN survey. Between July and December, 214,062 people were reached with messages through community media, there were 16,350 interactions on social networks and 6,267 SISBEN survey requests were received, of which 62 per cent were from migrant families in the municipalities of Arauca, Barranquilla, Cúcuta and Riohacha.

## COVID-19

In response to the request for support from the Department for Social Prosperity (Departamento para la Prosperidad Social), UNICEF developed an analysis of bottlenecks and access barriers for migrant families to the Social Protection System. Priority

was given to the monetary transfers that the Government offers to highly vulnerable populations, and the expansion capacity of these programs to integrate regularized families. This is based on the interest in transforming and expanding the Solidarity Income program, which was created in mid-2020 in response to the COVID-19 crisis.

## Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Population

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

According to the focus of the Colombian government to ensure access to services to migrant families and prevent risks of statelessness, SBC concentrated its actions in three areas: (1) promoting community integration; (2) delivering information to migrant families on the move jointly with education and child protection areas and, (3) ensuring implementation of accountability to affected population mechanisms. The SBC area focused on promoting community participation to demand more and better services; youth empowerment as positive agents of change; delivery of information to increase knowledge of risks; and AAP to inform the programmes and reduce risks of PSEA. A total of 16,838 people (3,859 boys, 4,248 girls) participated in SBC strategies to promote local integration and 3,728 gave feedback to UNICEF actions through AAP mechanisms.

### COVID-19

To promote access to meaningful and relevant information, SBC continued its focus on strengthening local capacities to produce information lead by communities, especially indigenous communities, LGBTI, youth and migrant organizations; implementing and tracking community information systems to gather rumours, misinformation and beliefs regarding COVID-19; and implementing AAP mechanisms to promote participation and inform and adapt the strategy. By 2022, the communication strategy, Somos Enlace, based on community and alternative media ended after two and a half years of work in 17 departments of the country and gathering 40 community media producers. A total of 176,000 people interacted with the information delivered by UNICEF, 1,668 people directly participated in the local production of information and 7,153 people gave feedback to the UNICEF strategy.

### Other situations

By the end of the year, Colombia faced a strong rainy season where multiple territories were affected by floods and communities, especially small children, were affected by vector-borne diseases. The UNICEF response was led by the health sector and SBC supported the intervention with delivery of information to raise awareness of risks and action recommendations to caregivers through community media in La Guajira territory. SBC works with implementing partner Fuerza de Mujeres Wayuu Foundation in La Guajira focusing on providing information to migrant communities and indigenous Wayuu communities on rights and services in the migration context and implementing activities to prevent violence against children including GBV. Due to the context, the work of the implementing partner was adapted to support and reinforce safe practices in emergency contexts. A total of 21,636 people received information and 344 participated in AAP mechanisms.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF and its implementing partners constantly articulate their actions at the territorial level with humanitarian organizations such as the Colombian Red Cross, Norwegian Refugee Council, Action Against Hunger, Doctors of the World, Médecins Sans Frontières, International Committee of the Red Cross or the Geneva Call, as well as with United Nations agencies, OCHA, UNHCR, WFP and members of the Local Coordination Teams (LCT). UNICEF is part of LCT and the Interagency Group on Mixed Migration Flows (GIFMM in Spanish), the National Migrant Children Panel, the child protection subgroup, the EiE Cluster (and its mirror coordination mechanisms in the territories), where it constantly follows the humanitarian situation, and shows and positions the child protection agenda in contexts of humanitarian crisis while at the same time accompanying efforts for interagency coordination to improve response in the territories. In the territories referred to, UNICEF leads or co-leads various sectoral spaces for humanitarian coordination. With the support of iMMAP, some information management initiatives of the humanitarian coordination mechanisms (GIFMM and Grupo Intercluster) have been accompanied, strengthening the clusters led by UNICEF (WASH, education and childhood protection). Likewise, UNICEF provided support to both platforms with the collection and analysis of information on children for needs assessments and multisectoral analysis of inputs for the construction of the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the R4V RMNA, fundamental documents for the construction of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and RMRP.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

In 2022 for the commemoration of International Migrants Day UNICEF prepared a special content for website that included 4 life stories and 4 videos that had 33,049 views. The content was also published on UNICEF 6 social networks (Colombia).

[Día Internacional del Migrante | UNICEF](#). Other publications include:

### Social media:

- [https://web.facebook.com/45235597147/posts/489546139872694?\\_rdc=1&\\_rdr](https://web.facebook.com/45235597147/posts/489546139872694?_rdc=1&_rdr). Impressions: 6.156
- [https://web.facebook.com/45235597147/posts/498585022302139?\\_rdc=1&\\_rdr](https://web.facebook.com/45235597147/posts/498585022302139?_rdc=1&_rdr) Impressions: 13.591
- [https://web.facebook.com/45235597147/posts/499303758896932?\\_rdc=1&\\_rdr](https://web.facebook.com/45235597147/posts/499303758896932?_rdc=1&_rdr). Impressions 12.834
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CjvoQJyqOvt/>. Reached 2.888
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CjyCkd1qXPn/>. Reached 2.652
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CkWOdQxqgRQ/>. Reached 2.925



- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CkWOdQxggRQ/>. Reached 2.155
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFColombia/status/1574882023201710092> Impressions: 660
- <https://twitter.com/user/status/1580947964461473792>. Impressions: 288
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFColombia/status/1581669062991806467>. Impressions 277
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFColombia/status/1586439034544455680>. Impressions 509
- <https://twitter.com/UNICEFColombia/status/1587151243708866563>. Impressions 392

#### Video

- [Dairelis and why it is so special to play Golombiao](#)
- [Luis, one of the brilliant players of Golombiao 2022](#)

#### Web:

- The Journey of Miranda to Pasto. [La Travesía de Miranda a Pasto | UNICEF](#)
- Yelimar and his grandmother's garden. [Yelimar y el jardín de su abuela | UNICEF](#)
- [Roberto: The young leader in the settlement La Concepción and Maduro's Border](#)
- A flower that is reborn in Colombia. The Story of Gardenia [Una flor que renace en Colombia | UNICEF](#)

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

As of December 2022, there were approximately 115,300 Venezuelan migrants and refugees in the Dominican Republic.<sup>xviii</sup> The regularization plan for Venezuelans that began in 2021 has not reopened its registration phase. Many families have not been able to cover the costs of the regularization plan or obtain identity documents, such as birth certificates for children born in the Dominican Republic or passports. A restrictive interpretation of the Normalization Plan for Venezuelans has impeded the normalization of the migratory status of Venezuelan children born in the Dominican Republic since 2014, making it difficult for them to leave the country or return in a regular manner. Access to legal identity or documentation needed to enrol in the education system is a major obstacle to completing formal education. The assessment of psychosocial needs of the Venezuelan population in the Dominican Republic, carried out by UNICEF and the Institute of Mental Health and Telepsychology (ISAMT) in 2022, confirms the issue as a priority alongside bullying suffered by Venezuelan children.

### COVID-19

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the country registered an economic contraction of 7 per cent and an inflation rate of 5 per cent. According to the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPYD), general poverty increased from 21 per cent in 2019 to 23 per cent in 2020 and extreme poverty from 2.7 per cent to 3.5 per cent, reversing the progress previously made in the country. In 2022, the economy recovered, and official estimates of the MEPYD indicate that the country will have maintained a GDP growth rate of 5 per cent in 2022. Despite this favourable economic situation, social, gender and territorial inequalities persist. The most vulnerable children are those with disabilities, those without access to legal identity and migrants. At the end of 2022, the total number of cases reported was 659,211 with a positive rate of 10 per cent. The country has reached high vaccination rates with 6,078,255 people fully vaccinated, and 16,211,082 doses issued.

### Other situations

Migratory policy changes continue to negatively impact the protection of children, adolescents, pregnant women, and families on the move between Haiti and Dominican Republic. In 2022, 154,333 undocumented foreigners were deported, mostly of Haitian nationality. Press reports from the end of the year report cases of Venezuelans waiting for deportation in detention facilities.<sup>xix</sup>

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In 2022, 33,923 boys and girls were screened: 3 per cent were diagnosed and treated for severe acute malnutrition, 5 per cent were diagnosed and treated for moderate acute malnutrition and 16 per cent for risk of acute malnutrition. The NUTRE MUAC App that collects this data does not record the nationality of the child since the current situation with migrants in the country could put them at risk.

### WASH

#### COVID-19

In the framework of the COVID-19 response and thanks to the support of ECHO, 590 WASH solutions were implemented in Primary Health Care Units, schools, churches, markets and community centres in territories selected by its high percentage of migrant population: 24 per cent out of these were education facilities. Improvements of WASH and sanitation access benefited an estimated of 28,600 children and adolescents.

Regarding hygiene, a social listening study was conducted on knowledge and attitudes in basic and menstrual hygiene. A communication campaign on basic hygiene and menstrual management was conducted with 26 workshops for training 367 promoters, who delivered the message of basic hygiene and menstrual management. A total of 24,941 people participated in this campaign and 700 basic and menstrual hygiene kits were distributed considering family composition, effect on their income and other social vulnerability issues.

### Education

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF and the Dominican Institute for Integral Development established four CFS to improve well-being, integration and school placement of Venezuelans: there are currently 163 children attending activities in such spaces. Children were expected to be out of school, however, most of them have managed to get into school even though they do not have formal enrolment. The CFS service schedule was therefore adjusted to the school schedule and the families' needs. UNICEF has delivered 450 school supply kits and 450 [Juega Conmigo](#) guides for parents and caregivers to stimulate their children under 5 years old while offering them loving and sensitive care.

## Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In 2022, UNICEF supported 129 Venezuelan children and adolescents in obtaining a student visa and one case in obtaining a certificate of live birth for subsequent birth registration. A total of 88 Venezuelan migrants received specialized mental health services through Línea Familiar, coordinated by the Institute of Mental Health and Telepsychology. There is a continuing need for support for access to immigration regularization documentation and other legal identity documents that facilitate formal registration in education.

### Other situations

In 2022, UNICEF assisted 5,174 children (65 per cent boys) detained by migration or law enforcement agencies of which 2,126 (79 per cent boys) were unaccompanied. A total of 686 children were reunited with their families in the Dominican Republic (66 per cent boys), while 1,650 children (81 per cent boys) with no connections in the country were referred to Haitian consular authorities and UNICEF Haiti for family reunification. Thanks to a presence at the border, UNICEF assisted 2,681 accompanied children (55 per cent boys) who were not admitted into the Dominican Republic and 153 pregnant and lactating women were able to return to their homes in the Dominican Republic, thus avoiding family separation.

## Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Population

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF, working with Venezuelan CSOs, reached 7,193 Venezuelan families through an information campaign about access to education, birth registration and protection services. Each publication generated threads of conversation and questions that were answered, but also raised new concerns that served to identify new humanitarian and information needs. Regarding AAP, 137 children, adolescents and caregivers who benefited from the different actions reported feeling confident and satisfied with the assistance received; however, most of them were unaware of the mechanisms for expressing complaints. Steps are being taken to develop accessible mechanisms and make beneficiaries aware of their needs.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF maintains close coordination and collaboration with both IOM and UNHCR through interagency activities implemented both during emergencies and in development programmes. UNICEF takes part in the R4V activities and leads the Child Protection sector. At the local level, UNICEF maintains collaboration with several government institutions. Activities are implemented in collaboration with MoE, Instituto Nacional de Atención Integral a la Primera Infancia, the Ministry of Women, CONANI and the Public Ministry.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### Social media:

- <https://www.instagram.com/p/Cj8cDofusZp/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CjwM-hauh-Z/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CjvePbfO72-/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/Cjx3wN9OCxG/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/Cj1QewlulQu/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/Cj3CuXtu-le/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>
- Child Friendly Spaces – <https://www.instagram.com/reel/CmgwjnWoylA/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y%3D>
- Child Friendly Spaces – <https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cmfaz56la5o/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y%3D>

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

The flow of migrants and refugees into Ecuador continues unabated. By the end of 2022, an estimated 502,200 Venezuelan migrants and refugees resided in the country.<sup>xx</sup> Although the government has worked on the legal framework to regularize their migration status since September, it is still challenging for the majority to obtain a legal permit as this applies only to those who registered their entry at an official immigration control point. In Ecuador, 73 per cent of people on the move are in an irregular status.<sup>xxi</sup> Unaccompanied refugee and migrant children and adolescents in the absence of protection are a matter of concern. UNICEF continues working with its partners to promote intersectoral and comprehensive interventions for children and their families in need. The R4V Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) analysis<sup>xxii</sup> for the RMRP 2022 showed that among the 2,240 respondents, 155 families (6.9 per cent) were in need of special protection, 224 families (10 per cent) had household members with disabilities, 414 families (18.5 per cent) had household members with chronic diseases, and 36 families had separated children and adolescents. Among the 1,185 families with girls and female adolescents (5-17 years old), 9 families had pregnant girls and adolescents, and 10 families had girls and breastfeeding adolescents. Accommodation and employment were most pressing humanitarian need, followed by access to food.

### COVID-19

According to WHO, until 6 January 2023, there had been 1,040,463 confirmed cases of COVID-19. The successful vaccination campaigns resulted in approximately 14 million of the total population being fully vaccinated as of December 15, 2022.<sup>xxiii</sup> The socioeconomic situation is still challenging for families, particularly those with children; for instance, about half of those families face moderate or severe food insecurity. UNICEF continues supporting the State in its response to the crisis due to COVID-19 through the production of information, procurement of cold-chain equipment, and psychosocial support, among others.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF continued focusing on a nutrition response to support locals and people on the move to ensure equitable access to healthcare and nutrition services. As part of a regular programme including the migrant population in Monte Sinaí, Guayaquil, UNICEF volunteers involved in a community-based surveillance strategy provided nutritional screening and support to identify the migrant population with cases of anaemia and malnutrition benefiting 115 children under 5.

### COVID-19

As the prevention strategy to control COVID-19, UNICEF has implemented a community epidemiological surveillance strategy to monitor access to essential health services and immunizations in communities benefiting 4,300 vulnerable families and training 246 tutors in prioritized territories. This strategy has shifted to include chronic malnutrition and is being scaled up by MoH. It has so far benefited 2,838 children under 2 and 1,367 pregnant women at the local level.

### Health

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF, jointly with the World Health Organization and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), promoted the quality of maternal and child services provided by MoH through the Establecimientos de Salud Amigos de la Madres y del Niño (child and mother friendly health facilities) strategy. UNICEF, in coordination with MoH and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), implemented the intersectoral community-based approach with local governments to improve health and nutrition in early childhood and for pregnant women. In Monte Sinaí, Guayaquil, the community epidemiological surveillance models facilitated the identification of 900 migrants, including 400 children and adolescents under 18 years of age who received medical care, HIV screening and COVID-19 prevention messages.

### COVID-19

UNICEF contributed to the national government improving the conservation of vaccines in difficult access areas, indirectly benefiting around 3 million people and 350,000 children under 5 years. In addition, MoH personnel's capacity was enhanced, and 197 first-level operating units were supported in monitoring the regular vaccination conditions and processes in prioritized areas with low immunization coverage, leading to improved immunization coverage indicators.

### WASH

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

Within the national migration response platform, UNICEF served as the WASH focal point supporting the Joint Needs Assessment for migrants and refugees and ensuring proper planning and reporting of WASH. UNICEF interventions improved WASH services and accessibility for children with disabilities at 10 peri-urban schools benefiting 11,992 students including 650 migrants. Sanitation services were enhanced in strategic sites along the migration route improving the availability and accessibility of drinking water for the migrants. Hygiene kits for women and babies were also distributed to 1,187 migrants on



the northern migration route near the Ecuador-Colombia border. The intervention was carried out in intersectoral coordination with WASH through the rehabilitation of sanitary batteries, infrastructure adaptation for those with disabilities and personnel training in menstrual hygiene incorporating a focus on climate change and waste management module.

## **COVID-19**

To mitigate COVID-19, WASH infrastructure and capacities at 31 rural schools (3,875 students), 34 rural ECD centres (1,340 children), 8 healthcare facilities and 12 rural water service providers in Cayambe municipality were improved reaching up to 26,311 people including 18,664 children and adolescents. In Imbabura, Manta and Tulcán, UNICEF led local child protection and WASH working groups to plan regular field assessments on the main migration route.

## **Education**

### **Children on the move, including Venezuelans**

In a coordinated effort with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNHCR with support from the Education Cannot Wait global fund, the Government of Canada and ECHO, interventions were developed to increase the inclusion in education of the population in a situation of human mobility in seven provinces where more than 80 per cent of this population is concentrated. The interventions benefited 98,000 boys and girls on the move and their host community as well as 3,600 teachers in 70 educational institutions. Interventions focused on the elimination of barriers to access the education system, improvements in infrastructure and accessibility, support and mentoring for teachers, recovery of learning losses and development of transferable skills. In conjunction with the National Institute for Educational Evaluation, an innovative educational evaluation model was developed to monitor the results of interventions to improve holistic learning.

## **COVID-19**

UNICEF, together with MoE, led the process of generating evidence to demonstrate the severe effects of school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic and to promote the urgency of returning 4.3 million students to face-to-face learning in the education community. UNICEF started the implementation of a formative evaluation model that will provide teachers with tools to reduce learning losses and enhance the development of transferable skills in their students. To coordinate the mitigation actions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF led the education working group in which some 40 organizations participate to advocate for the return to face-to-face learning and promote the articulation of their interventions to achieve educational inclusion of children. In support of the safe return of children and adolescents to face-to-face education, UNICEF assisted 11,992 students, including 650 migrant children, in improving their WASH services and accessibility for children with disabilities as part of the Education Cannot Wait programme. UNICEF also supported the Pedagogical Levelling and Acceleration Programme for the 4,300 students to get back into the educational system.

## **Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA**

### **Children on the move, including Venezuelans**

The Protocol for Special Attention to Children and Adolescents in Contexts of Human Mobility is acknowledged as good practice at the regional level for protection of children on the move that guarantees their entry and protection in the country regardless of their documentation or migratory status – benefiting approximately 130,000 children on the move. As the lead of the Child Protection Area of Responsibility within R4V, UNICEF has been able to channel the attention of approximately 50,000 children in 2022. UNICEF implemented Comprehensive Support Spaces in Esmeraldas, Manta and Tulcán and where specialized care is provided to children on the move and host communities with a focus on integration in coordination with local government. These spaces have provided specialized care to 48,000 people including children (65 per cent), parents, caregivers and public servants. UNICEF has provided legal attention (protection and migratory regularization) to 11,000 people and psychosocial attention to 20,000, focusing its efforts on the attention of 3,000 children with special protection needs (including unaccompanied and separated children).

### **Gender-based violence in emergencies**

UNICEF continues strengthening the resilience of vulnerable households with children in the peri-urban neighbourhoods of Manabí and Esmeraldas with emphasis on prevention of GBV. Psychosocial support services were provided through individual therapy sessions and direct attention to parents, children and adolescents. The new masculinities project and parenting programme increased awareness to prevent violence, mainly against adolescent women and girls. A gender programmatic review has been carried out according to the UNICEF Gender Action Plan 2022–2025 to implement, monitor and evaluate the tailored gender programmatic priorities to meet the specific humanitarian needs of girls, women and other marginalized populations in all the programmatic result areas. Proposed interventions include covering preventing and responding to sexual violence, early teenage pregnancy and promote girls' participation in decision making.

### **Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse**

UNICEF has continued to evaluate its partners on PSEA policy compliance. This process includes training partners' teams and creating follow-up plans in each case. UNICEF also promoted the online course among partners, the Child Protection Cluster, local and national public institutions.

## COVID-19

UNICEF has worked with more than 20 civil society organizations as part of the Child Protection Subgroup of the Country Humanitarian Team. At the local level, UNICEF worked with various Decentralized Autonomous Governments especially working closely with the municipal decentralized autonomous governments of Esmeraldas, Manta and Tulcán. This response also aimed at preventing mental disorders among children, adolescents and caregivers as there was a rise in mental health problems attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Social Protection and Cash Transfers

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

To support the social protection system, UNICEF continued a cash transfer programme to protect vulnerable Venezuelan migrant and refugee children and their families. In 2022, 143 new families benefited from this strategy, in addition to the families who were already benefitting from the previous year, which is a cash transfer for nine months, top-up for education and early childhood, and continuous accompaniment to the families to access education, protection among other services.

## COVID-19

UNICEF has contributed to building evidence on the situation and impact of COVID-19 on children and their families through rapid telephone surveys since October 2020, aiming at promoting dialogue to prioritize children and adolescents and policies to address their challenges. In 2022, UNICEF implemented three surveys in February, June and October.

## Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Population

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF strengthened inter-institutional work with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR and other CSOs to implement U-Report Uniendo Voces regional initiative as AAP in humanitarian responses and as a regional strategy articulated to the R4V response, reaching 44,954 people, 84 per cent of whom are between 15 and 29 years of age and 60 per cent are women. Among them, 6,751 young people including adolescents on the move constantly receive relevant, sensitive and pertinent information about their access to services and rights.

## COVID-19

In a strategic alliance with IOM and MoH, a nationwide communication campaign was carried out to improve immunization coverage emphasizing the migratory population. Technical assistance and logistical support were provided to run the Yo me refuerzo campaign aimed at improving vaccination coverage against COVID-19. As a result, the campaign improved immunization coverage indicators both in the regular schedule and boosters of the COVID-19 vaccine, benefiting 38,924 inhabitants in both urban and rural areas.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF worked with several ministries such as the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Relations, as well as local governments and CSOs with the aim of ensuring that public policies and care services include children in human mobility. In addition, UNICEF developed partnerships with HIAS, Cooperazione Internazionale, the Daniel Children's Fund and international cooperation organizations to provide comprehensive responses at the local level. Finally, sectoral coordination groups from the GTR, with strong support from UNICEF, continue to respond to the ongoing migration crisis.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

In 2022, UNICEF produced the following human stories and external media:

- [Recuperar el aprendizaje tras dos años de pandemia](#)
- [Empoderamiento comunitario, la apuesta de UNICEF para lograr intervenciones sostenibles e integrales](#)
- [Las familias con niños, las más afectadas por la pandemia](#)
- [Los efectos de la pandemia en el bienestar de los hogares en Ecuador](#)
- [Perder el miedo a la vacunación contra COVID-19](#)
- [Encuesta nacional sobre el bienestar de los hogares ante la pandemia de Covid-19 en el Ecuador \(Encovid-EC\)](#)
- [Comprehensive interventions in Cayambe and Imbabura](#)

### Web:

- [Fabiana focuses on her studies for better opportunities in Ecuador](#)
- [Together with their father, Félix and Wilneydis seek new opportunities in Ecuador](#)
- [Migrate and grow: Mirlenis and Elio dream of a better present for their son](#)
- [Reciclaje e inclusión para que la infancia viva en un ambiente más sano y seguro](#)
- [Recuperar el aprendizaje tras dos años de pandemia](#)
- [Las familias con niños, las más afectadas por la pandemia](#)
- [Los efectos de la pandemia en el bienestar de los hogares en Ecuador](#)
- [Perder el miedo a la vacunación contra COVID-19](#)

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

An estimated 29,000 Venezuelan migrants including 9,000 children and adolescents have settled in several communities but mostly along the border side of Guyana. Existing systems to provide support are constrained due to limited human resources, and other capacity challenges (infrastructure, mobility of migrants from one location to other locations, etc.). To support longer term planning, development and response, UNICEF is supporting the strengthening of the coordination and collaboration that is needed to ensure state and non-state support and joint delivery of programmes.

UNICEF is working with partners to identify and prioritize communities where the need for WASH interventions is classified as urgent and is also working with MoE to strengthen WASH infrastructure in key schools attended by migrant children. All sectors (health, education, social protection, child protection, justice, finance) need support to cater for the increase of migrants (including from Venezuela) to meet basic needs, especially in interior and rural communities where services have been traditionally limited or non-existent.

### COVID-19

The relaxation of the significant restrictive measures by the Government of Guyana in the first quarter of 2022 has negatively impacted the uptake of COVID-19 vaccine, but uptake has been affected majorly by vaccine hesitancy due to complacency, lack of confidence as well as lack of convenience. Nevertheless, vaccination continues in all regions with more focus on lower-performing regions. There is a need for more communication and SBC activities.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF supported the infusion of the nutrition interventions through a training in basic nutrition, breastfeeding and complementary feeding literacy for 28 CHWs and Community Service Officers from hinterland villages. This skilled-up group will serve 884 children (477 boys, 407 girls) and their parents including migrants from 17 hinterland communities in regions 1 and 9.

### COVID-19

Overcrowded living conditions increases the transmission of COVID-19 and risk of violence. Border closures saw a rise in entries through irregular pathways and routes, exposing migrants – especially children and adolescents – to more risks. Migrants are seen as a burden on the host communities because of sharing the (limited) resources and opportunities they have. The lack of a valid identity document is a barrier to accessing public health services and government social protection measures. UNICEF provided support in the rollout and vaccination of COVID-19 by ensuring a continuous availability of the COVID-19 vaccine through the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access mechanism as well as the donation of 450 vaccine carriers and 20 cold boxes to ensure vaccines spread far and wide, especially to hard-to-reach areas and underserved communities to ensure no child is left behind.

### Health

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In Guyana, strengthening of the health system is ongoing with more focus on the hinterlands and vaccine-hesitant regions to ensure improved immunization services and COVID-19 response. There has been an enhanced demand for COVID-19 vaccines and routine immunization vaccines in communities, as well as an increase in the number of children and adolescents vaccinated against HPV vaccine following community dialogue/sensitization campaigns held in the 10 administrative regions.

### COVID-19

National capacity and delivery of routine immunization through COVID-19 investment was strengthened during the reporting period. In 2022, storage capacity at the service delivery point has been improved. Storage volume has also been upgraded by an additional 140 litres thereby ensuring storage for new vaccines and COVID-19 vaccines. This was achieved through coordination meetings, high-level advocacy by UNICEF and the Expanded Programme on Immunization team, and full procurement and installation by UNICEF. UNICEF has provided an additional ultra-low temperature freezer for storage of the COVID-19 vaccine at the national store thereby boosting the country's capacity for storage of this type of vaccine. Furthermore, UNICEF provided 450 vaccine carriers/20 cold boxes for transport of vaccine for outreaches and storage sites and supported the transportation of vaccines to ensure they reach everyone. UNICEF also supported the maintenance of 38 solar refrigerators across the country, providing 100 per cent functionality. UNICEF conducted four vaccine hesitant workshops (three at the sub-national level and one at the national level) in collaboration with MoH. The workshops were attended by 60 community leaders, 70 healthcare workers, 7 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), 30 peer educators, 40 religious leaders and other prominent influencers. The engagement with the invited stakeholders created a platform that provided a better understanding of the

misconceptions around COVID-19 vaccines from different perspectives including religious, racial, social-cultural and ethnic views as well as providing solutions to address these misconceptions.

## **WASH**

### **Children on the move, including Venezuelans**

Strengthening partners and community capacity and creating an enabling environment for the establishment and management of WASH systems remained a key focus in 2022. Key activities included the training of 100 CSOs to better equip them with the knowledge and skills to operate and maintain the water supply systems in their villages. This included building new capacities to maintain photovoltaic systems to provide climate resilient, safe water for 15,000 persons. Other support included the provision of 100 water tanks, 10,000 collapsible water containers and 2 million water purification tablets to ensure the provision of safe drinking water to thousands of people, including migrants, with a focus on increasing the accessibility and availability of safe water in areas where people need it.

UNICEF supported implementing partner Guyana Water Inc. water utility (GWI) to conduct a diagnosis of the WASH situation in new areas where migrants had settled including recommendations and supplies to improve the situation of migrant children and their families. UNICEF is working with GWI to implement the recommendations including installation/improving of WASH infrastructure, hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits. UNICEF delivered a WASH in emergencies preparedness training for 20 Guyana participants from several agencies as part of the sector coordination strengthening, WASH stakeholders and emergency responders, with the collective elaboration of the new WASH Rapid Assessment Tool, now harmonized for the sector with the Stockholm International Water Institute's support.

## **Education**

### **Children on the move, including Venezuelans**

In 2022, the most significant result was the increased ECD coverage by 22 per cent to the migrant children and those in their host communities in an additional 17 villages and offering nurturing care strategies to their parents and other family members. This was achieved through the identification and training of community-based facilitators to boost sustainability, ownership and cultural appropriateness. The added result was the enhanced competencies and pro-bono services by CHWs, Community Service Officers and a few villagers engaging children and their parents in ECD stimulation and positive parenting in health centres/clinics and their homes.

## **COVID-19**

Focussing on continuity of learning for all children was the biggest achievement in this output in 2022, with the return to school for face-to-face learning measuring an average daily attendance of 85 per cent of children across the country. For the first time, the Schools Welfare System utilised gender responsive counselling strategies to address the psycho-social and mental health needs of children and teachers. To date, 150 children and 15 teachers across the education districts have received priority counselling for a range of GBV infractions – incest, trauma, bullying, self-harm and suicidal tendencies. Competencies in digital learning and teaching have improved in 2022 with 912 teachers trained to deliver distance learning content delivery, assessments and monitoring and using online platforms thus offering on a more efficient scale a hybrid approach to learning.

## **Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA**

### **Children on the move, including Venezuelans**

Provision of services for the reporting/treatment of child sexual abuse for 72 migrants (GBV services with at least 60 per cent being girls) and over 5,000 persons for birth registration services in 4 regions. No official data is available on the number of cases related to child protection/GBV and PSEA. Issues regarding the need for strengthened services (including access to translation services) has been raised by partners as an area for priority in 2023. UNICEF is also supporting the revision of training programmes in Social Work and the introduction of new training courses on migration which would aid in the response.

## **Social Protection and Cash Transfers**

### **Children on the move, including Venezuelans**

In support of the Civil Defence Commission, UNICEF developed an assessment to evaluate the institutional arrangements and existing mechanisms to facilitate humanitarian cash transfers nationwide. UNICEF has provided capacity building in value for money and child friendly budgeting and continues to advocate for a more targeted social protecting system.

## **COVID-19**

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated equity issues and it is likely that the increasing frequency of infectious disease outbreaks will continue to threaten progress and will impact on the ability to allocate sufficient resources for social programmes benefitting the most marginalized populations. Recent floods in communities in the interior has further impacted the lives of the most marginalized children, including migrants.



## Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Population

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF continues to provide technical support for the integration of risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), COVID-19 awareness and prevention messaging into national communications strategies for both migrants and host communities, with the government committing to ensure access to vaccinations for the entire population.

### COVID-19

Enhanced demand creation for COVID-19 vaccines and routine immunization vaccines in communities as well as an increase in the number of children and adolescents vaccinated against the HPV vaccine following community dialogues/sensitization campaigns were held in the 10 administrative regions. UNICEF collaborated with MoH to conduct four vaccine hesitant workshops (three at the sub-national level and one national). They were attended by 60 community leaders, 70 healthcare workers, 7 CSOs, 30 peer educators, 40 religious leaders and other prominent influencers. The engagement with the invited stakeholders created a platform that provided a better understanding of the misconceptions around COVID-19 vaccines from different perspectives including religious, racial, social-cultural and ethnic views, as well as solutions to address these misconceptions. UNICEF also supported social media messaging, Google Ads, and other public service announcements reaching more than 300,000 persons on the COVID-19 vaccine and HPV vaccines to improve vaccine uptake. Messages included testimonies from persons who had COVID-19 and encouraged people to become vaccinated. Some messages targeted parents and encouraged them to involve children in the decision about vaccination and the duty of care; others focused on vaccine safety.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The United Nations Resident Coordinator requested other United Nations agencies to work with UNICEF leveraging its multisectoral capacities, presence and convening role with several key ministries on the approach to migrants in the country. The National Multi-Agency Coordinating Committee on Migrants from Venezuela is led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Governance and Parliamentary Affairs. UNICEF is a key member in the multi-agency coordinating committee to address the needs of migrant children from Venezuela and host communities. The government has maintained an open-door policy to all migrants coming from Venezuela and continues to lead in the coordination efforts through a Multi-Agency Task Force led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance. UNICEF's role in emergency response, including flood emergency, has plugged gaps in the partners' (government) coordination mechanisms and has proven integral in the joint United Nations response by ensuring effective and timely actions for the impacted population. There is a continuing need for technical – including capacity building – and financial support to ensure the equitable provision of WASH services in the most vulnerable communities, including where migrants have settled.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

In 2022, UNICEF has produced the following human stories, and external media:

### Social media:

- [Community Support Officers trained to operate and maintain the water supply systems in their communities](#)
- [Emergency flood relief supplies handed over](#)
- [Court renovated and upgraded to provide safe rooms to better serve women and children](#)
- [Schools Welfare Officers trained to address the psychosocial needs of children in Guyana](#)
- [Healthcare workers trained to tackle vaccine hesitancy](#)

### Web:

- [UNICEF donates water tanks, portable containers, and water purification tablets to Civil Defence Commission](#)
- [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene personnel trained to address WASH needs in emergencies](#)
- [Community, religious leaders join healthcare workers to tackle vaccine hesitancy in Region 2](#)

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

The flow of migrants and refugees continues to be constant through the northern border, mostly through irregular crossings, which heightens their vulnerability to GBV, trafficking, and others. In November 2022, IOM counted an average of 805 entries and 368 departures per day in Tumbes.<sup>xxiv</sup> According to UNHCR, the main needs were access to food, shelter, transport, and hygiene items (including menstrual hygiene items). UNICEF intervention escalated in the second semester, offering direct humanitarian and technical assistance in health and nutrition, WASH, child protection, and education. Special attention was given to inclusive and gender-sensitive services. Migratory status regularization and integration has continued to be a priority as it facilitates access to basic services and formal work opportunities.

### COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic and post-pandemic times continue to negatively affect the country, including the migrant and refugee population; of those entering the country, 35 per cent have not been vaccinated (UNHCR Protection Monitoring, November 2022). With almost 220,000 COVID-19 confirmed deaths (1,389 of them children and adolescents), highest case fatality rate in the region (4.89 per cent, OurWorldInData), many people have lost their livelihoods, health care centres limited their capacity and are just now partially reactivating, children suffered great setbacks in their learning processes, mental health has deteriorated, and vulnerabilities have increased.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF assisted migrants settled in Northern Lima through the strengthening of services for prenatal care, pregnancy and newborn care, ECD, growth and development controls, and home visits. During 2022, 1,093 children in Lima and Tumbes were surveyed for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition – the latter received nutritional supplements. In addition, UNICEF worked with 2,095 teachers and ECD specialists to address the post-COVID-19 school return considering the comprehensive early childhood approach. In Tumbes, 18,450 people were reached with information on nutrition and health services through radio spots and 1,240 people through 5 health fairs. UNICEF repaired and donated equipment to nine HCFs including infantometers, anthropometric measuring tapes and foetal heartrate detectors, among others.

### COVID-19

UNICEF continued to strengthen HCFs reactivation and their adequate care for pregnant women, children and adolescents. In the Amazonian region of Ucayali, in close coordination with DIRESA, UNICEF provided technical assistance, training, accompaniment, furnishing and materials in 18 prioritized health centres. A total of 1,640 children under 5 were surveyed for acute malnutrition, of which 41 cases were identified and referred. In addition, 350 kits for pregnant women and 320 ECD-family kits were delivered with items for children under 2 and newborns. UNICEF also worked at a national level providing technical assistance in the elaboration of MoH's guidelines for treating malnutrition.

### Health

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF delivered 37 oxygen concentrators to 9 health care centres or facilities (HCFs) that attend migrants and refugees in Tumbes, as well as evaluation and diagnostic equipment. Vaccination brigades provided 12,170 vaccine doses (5,502 to migrants) for COVID-19, HPV and for the regular vaccination schedule. A dissemination campaign through the Regional Health Directorate (DIRESA)'s social media reached 79,000 people and 18,000 brochures and leaflets on vaccination, COVID-19 and access to services were distributed. UNICEF contributed to the reopening of the psychoprophylaxis service in two maternity centres.

A total of 2,033 home visits (210 to migrant families) were carried out during the year which have been increasingly strengthened thanks to training and opportunities for reflection on the cases, strengthening the link between users and health professionals. Migrant families also received information on their legal status to improve their employment and income. The [AFINIDATA platform](#), shared in all soup kitchens of Carabayllo district, also helped 1,186 families (1,416 children) to download 6,575 activities for children.

### COVID-19

UNICEF continued to provide support in the reactivation of primary health care through training, technical assistance, equipment and donations. In Northern Lima, targeted HCFs extended their opening hours to meet the demand for early childhood development (ECD); some prioritized children under 1 when staffing was lacking. A total of 167,264 children and adolescents also received 3 COVID-19 vaccination doses thanks to UNICEF-backed brigades in Northern Lima.

In Ucayali, UNICEF strengthened the information system for registration, monitoring, scheduling appointments and quotas, which consist of mobile devices to track and monitor the health of the prioritized population through training and technical assistance. Approximately 239 health technicians were trained in information management and using the E-qalhy information

system, 135 health care workers (HCWs) and technicians were trained in primary health care during COVID-19, accompanied by 441 monitoring visits. 12 community health workers (CHWs) were also trained in comprehensive care of children, pregnant women and adolescents. HCFs in Northern Lima and Ucayali received equipment and furnishing in their specialized attention spaces for ECD, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, pre-natal, neonatal and adolescent care.

## **WASH**

### **Children on the move, including Venezuelans**

UNICEF implemented WASH services across shelters, healthcare centres and schools in Tumbes. This included the installation of 1 mobile container with 4 toilets and 2 showers, and 4 drinking water points along the migrant route for people on the move reaching 7,886 people. A total of 35 healthcare workers (26 female, 9 male) were trained on solid waste management and use of disinfection supplies, and sanitization kits were distributed to 7 healthcare facilities and shelters in Tumbes. The WASH FIT methodology was applied to evaluate the WASH conditions in one health centre which attends migrants. Based on the results, a preliminary improvement plan was proposed which includes capacity-building, new personnel, coordination with the local government to establish regular waste collection routes and water provision, infrastructure repairs and amplification, furnishing and materials, signage and menstrual hygiene items.

### **COVID-19**

UNICEF provided WASH services in Ucayali to schools, healthcare centres and communities consisting of restroom repair and the WASH FIT diagnostic application. Our activities included training for staff, technical assistance in updating the Regional Sanitation Plan and advocacy actions to include WASH in the public agenda (Roundtable for the Fight against Poverty). UNICEF also carried out workshops with students and organized a WASH challenge among schools in coordination with the Local Education Management Unit. A stand was set up at the 'The Water Route' Fair, with games, videos, photos and prizes. Field actions also included the provision of health kits and culturally adapted communication strategies to promote hygiene practices and prevention of COVID-19. In total, 9 health facilities were intervened, and WASH FIT was applied to 18 HCFs. This resulted in the elaboration of improvement plans and training of 48 members of the Sanitation Services Administration Boards, 60 CHWs, 10 municipal officials and 36 HCF operators. A total of 4,200 hygiene kits were delivered to 62 indigenous communities reaching 16,311 people.

## **Education**

### **Children on the move, including Venezuelans**

UNICEF and its partners, through the Multi-year Education Cannot Wait (ECW) (+Diversity) Programme, have improved educational services for over 129,000 students including migrant and host community students. In 2022, UNICEF's communication and advocacy with MoE contributed to an increase in the number of Venezuelan students in the Peruvian education system to more than 135,000 this school year. Likewise, joint work with MoE and other partners has made it possible to expand access and support the process of reinsertion of 6,936 Venezuelan students that are out of school. To close gaps in access and permanence of children in the school system, 1,587 families received cash transfers and 1,458 school supplies kits were given to the most vulnerable students, especially migrants.

During the reporting period, 51 teachers and 50 school directors and authorities from the Local Education Management Units and Regional Education Directorate were trained in strategies to ensure the integration of migrants and on planning and using school materials, namely in the prefabricated classrooms and addressing migrants' special needs. In Northern Lima, the learning recovery programme reached 433 migrant students (211 female, 222 male) and 1,566 students from host communities (808 female, 758 male).

### **COVID-19**

During 2022, UNICEF concentrated its work on school returns and learning recovery post-COVID-19, mostly through technical assistance, media presence and communications support. UNICEF continued its collaborative work with MoE through the Active Search campaign to identify out-of-school children or those at risk of dropping out and support their re-entry and retention. Workshops and meetings supported by UNICEF reached 1,164 parents and caregivers with a focus on parents in education, addressing school return, COVID-19 care and prevention (vaccination, handwashing) and psychosocial support for loss-related grief.

## **Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA**

### **Children on the move, including Venezuelans**

During 2022, UNICEF provided support in strengthening the work of the National Migration Authority to guarantee a focus on children and adolescents in its migration policies and management including in the process to request migratory regularization, migration protection measures, and improving protocols for attention and referral of cases of vulnerable persons.

In Tumbes, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the local Special Protection Unit in identifying and treating children in vulnerable conditions, focusing on children in human mobility and unaccompanied and separated adolescents. A total of 267 cases were identified by the end of the year. Through fixed and mobile CFS, seven children in vulnerable situations (disabilities, pregnant, unaccompanied, separated and HIV+) were identified and referred to organizations, agencies or state entities that provide specialized assistance. CFS also provided psychosocial support and messages of violence prevention, family separation and activation of the protection system in case of violation of rights. During 2022, 2,312 children accessed child-

friendly spaces at least once in 26 fixed or mobile interventions. In Tumbes, two workshops on dignified management of menstruation were carried out with implementing partners, counterparts and UNICEF staff.

## COVID-19

After working with implementing partner Fútbol Más, UNICEF transferred the sports-for-development methodology to an elite working group created by the national programme of youth centres to escalate the initiative to the national level. In total, 33 sessions of the methodology were carried out with 85 per cent of adolescents in two juvenile deprivation of liberty centres in Lima (76 female, 435 male). UNICEF also supported the pilot of the model of accompaniment for children and adolescents orphaned because of COVID-19.

## Social Protection and Cash Transfers

### COVID-19

UNICEF developed three studies that analyse the strategies implemented by the social programmes Cuna Más, Contigo and Juntos during COVID-19 to strengthen the system in emergency situations: (1) Cuna Más created the non-face-to-face modality of the Family Care Service and innovated in the use of information and communication technology for both user care and facilitator training; (2) Contigo created Contigo te Escucha consisting of online support for users and/or caregivers and (3) Juntos created the Temporary Intervention for the Strengthening of Child Development which expanded geographic coverage from 1,325 districts (2020) to 1,849 districts (2022), and programme coverage from 698,206 to 722,193 affiliated households in the same period. The recommendations for the institutionalization of the strategies implemented in the short term are being incorporated by the programmes.

## Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Population

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

Across all interventions, 619 people participated in feedback activities related to the COVID-19 vaccination promotion strategy and access to services for Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Tumbes and Northern Lima. UNICEF implemented community activities and dissemination of messages through local media for CHWs and HCWs. In WASH, UNICEF implemented awareness-raising and behavioural change strategies to guide the proper use of water, reaching 1,552 girls and 1,363 boys. In child protection, a 5-month communication campaign was carried out in 2022 with products and messages on migration regularization and how to access basic services, reaching 331,586 people. The campaign dealt with school bullying, access to education for migrant children, access to documentation for migrant children, etc.

In Tumbes, with the organization Venezolanos Informados and with the participation of children, adolescents and their mothers, the recipe book *Con Mucho Gusto* (a fusion of Peruvian and Venezuelan dishes) was presented and distributed. The booklet includes dishes prepared by Venezuelan migrants living in Peru, showing how they have brought together Peruvian and Venezuelan cuisine, flavours and ingredients. In Northern Lima and Tumbes, UNICEF implemented community activities such as information fairs and dissemination of messages through local media. The partner institutions were the DIRESA in Tumbes, the Integrated Health Directorate of Northern Lima, and their areas of Health Promotion, Quality and Communications.

### COVID-19

UNICEF conducted a KAP survey of perceptions in rural native communities of Loreto on COVID-19. Significant barriers were found in the provision of health services, population access and cultural appropriateness of services. The perception of adolescents towards vaccination was positive, despite the influence of the negative opinion of some family members, friends, or religious leaders in their communities.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the IOM-UNHCR-led Refugee and Migrant Working Group, co-leading the education subgroup and the child protection and nutrition subgroups, at the national level, and the child protection and WASH sub-subgroups in Tumbes (on the border with Ecuador). UNICEF has provided input and assistance in gathering information for the upcoming 2023–2024 RMRP. UNICEF co-leads the MoE-spearheaded Peru chapter of the Global Coalition for Education, which aims to channel support and leverage funds to implement the MoE's COVID-19 response strategy, and where UNICEF acts as an advocate for Venezuelan children as a vulnerable group. UNICEF also participates in the ECW initiative which includes promotion of migrant children and adolescents' integration in the school system. UNICEF keeps close coordination with, and provides technical assistance to government agencies, local and regional governments and services, United Nations agencies and other NGOs/grassroots organizations.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### Social media:

- [Axlyn's story. Venezuelan student in a school in Tumbes. Published for Migrants' Day.](#)
- [Spot for social media on the project "Con Mis Documentos en Regla".](#)
- Spots [1](#), [2](#) and [3](#) about the project "Con Mis Documentos en Regla".
- [Teacher's Day. Testimonies of teachers trained through the Education Cannot Wait project.](#)
- [Refugee Day. Testimony of 3 migrant students.](#)

**Web:**

- [Delivery of nutritional supplements in the Tumbes Regional Health Directorate DIRESA for vulnerable population, including migrants in transit.](#)
- [ECW Global Note on the need for budget to continue caring for children -especially migrants- in the world.](#)
- [Migratory regularization of migrant children and adolescents through the project "Con Mis Documentos en Regla".](#)
- [Joint communiqué with the Refugee and Migrant Working Group for World Refugee Day.](#)



## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

Migrant and refugee families with children faced very challenging circumstances in 2022. According to the Food Security and Livelihood Survey (August 2022) there was a 10.2 per cent food inflation compounded with high energy prices, and the deterioration of the national socioeconomic situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey recognizes that migrants and refugees in Trinidad and Tobago are the most severely impacted considering the protracted nature of the migration crisis, and their fragile migratory status. The current context has also brought heightened crime, violence, and other safety issues particularly impacting women in the form of sexual harassment and abuse.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

Utilizing three different strategies, the Living Water Community (LWC) and UNICEF delivered counselling on IYCF to 963 caregivers (159 males, 824 females). The first strategy is the delivery of the standard counselling plan for families with young children. Noting the challenges with birth registration and as part of integrated programming, the counselling now includes key information about registering children at birth. The second strategy utilized professionals to deliver webinars on nutrition during the pregnancy, breastfeeding, feeding and development of children, food allergies and preparation of local foods. The third strategy is embedded as part of the food assistance programme.

### Education

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In partnership with LWC, UNICEF reached over 2,000 children on the move from early childhood through secondary school (1,018 boys, 1,025 girls), with 24 obtaining their high school diploma (11 girls, 13 boys). 738 devices were distributed as part of continued support for online education. Collaboration between implementing partners resulted in over 100 teachers (91 females, 12 males), volunteers and facilitators trained on identifying red flags that suggest development and special learning needs. Forty-eight facilitators and volunteers were trained on adolescent participation using the tools from Plan 12, an initiative for global citizenship and sustainability. Students benefiting from online education indicated a high level of satisfaction (81 per cent with the programme and 54 per cent indicated they have an increased interest in learning).

### Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

In tandem with a hybrid approach to CFS that benefited 1,700 children, another 2,000 children and caregivers had access to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services. Over 4,900 women and children received GBV risk mitigation through 12 community outreaches. A total of 3,103 persons (1204 males, 1899 females) benefited from awareness activities and community mobilization interventions on PSEA. A total of 84 unaccompanied and separated children (22 males, 62 females) were provided with case management bridging the humanitarian-development nexus. Solutions included family reunification and alternative care in partnership with the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago and the Archdiocese Ministry for Migrants and Refugees (AMMR).

### Social Protection and Cash Transfers

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

Prices swelled in 2022 impacting the purchasing capacity of migrant and refugee families. A total of 178 households with children under 5 years old (28 headed by males, 150 headed by females) benefited from emergency nutritional support. A real time review was undertaken on this initiative to serve accountability and learning functions, which will inform improved programming in 2023. In partnership with the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 100 households with children between the ages of 11–17 who are enrolled in DAWERE, an online education programme, were successfully registered to receive humanitarian cash assistance. HCT is designed to remove the financial barriers to their learning.

### Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Population

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

During the reporting period, emphasis was given in communicating with the affected population with critical messages on the birth registration of children born to Venezuelan parents. The 2021 OIM [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM) captured that 18 per cent of persons interviewed knew children born in Trinidad and Tobago who did not have a birth certificate. A video with critical messages communicated the critical steps that should be taken for the successful obtention of birth certificates and has over 9,200 views. Other critical information shared with the population of concern was on the preparation of meals using local products and handwashing, both for children under 5.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The newly established Cash Working Group was used as sounding board for designing cash interventions and to add value on issues related to the financial inclusion of the population of concern. UNICEF is currently leading efforts with the Ministry of Social Transformation on evidence generation on the minimum expenditure basket to sharpen decisions about transfer values, and the potential complementarity of designing HCT interventions. The role of the ministry is key in bridging the humanitarian-development nexus as the evidence highlights areas in which costs differ for the local and the refugee and migrant population.

Under UNICEF's leadership, the Child Protection Working Group worked collaboratively to address bottlenecks to birth registration, prevent detention of children, and support best interest determination for resettlement. Under the Alternative Care Sub-Working Group there is progress towards the design of HCT for foster families providing 84 children on the move with care and support.

The Education Working Group elaborated standards for programmatic interventions and jointly developed a communication and advocacy strategy for the right to education of children on the move led by the Catholic Education Board of Management. In addition, under UNICEF's leadership, it developed a strategy to identify out-of-school children on the move and provide them with a pathway through online education as part of a collaboration with the Archdiocese Ministry for Migrants and Refugees and LWC.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

Information sharing on the scaling-up of online learning as an innovative proposal for EiE was part of a Yammer session during the reporting period. Other knowledge and human-interest stories communication products will be forthcoming. The Yammer can be found [here](#).

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

The vulnerability of migrants arriving in Uruguay continued to worsen throughout the year. At both the Chuy and Rivera borders, the entry of children and adolescents in situations of extreme vulnerability has been observed. Migrant families do not remain on the border, however, as the vast majority move to Montevideo. One of the lessons learned in recent years is that, in Uruguay, the impact of migration on children and adolescents is often an invisible reality. The rush of migrating families to meet their urgent needs, resolving food, housing, work and documentation issues, often leads to 'children's problems' getting placed on the back burner; 'children's or adolescent concerns' become neglected and invisible among the humanitarian assistance the families receive.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

#### Children on the move, including Venezuelans

UNICEF and IOM have launched a service for migrant children and adolescents that seeks to provide them with support and social and educational services during the migration process and which aims to generate knowledge on the best ways to support the psycho-emotional development of migrant children and adolescents. The project was launched in December 2022 together with Montevideo's Municipality B and is scheduled to run for 11 months providing support to 100 children and their families. Project implementation will also be an input for advocacy work on specific public policies for this population. Within the framework of the R4V platform, an online course on Care for Children and adolescent survivors of GBV in contexts of human mobility was held between August and October with the objective of providing practical tools with which to detect and begin to address these situations. Approximately 70 people from CSOs and public institutions from different border departments of the country registered for the course.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is part of the R4V Platform and co-led the Protection sector with UNHCR in 2022. Within this sector, the development of a virtual course on Care for children and adolescent victims of GBV in contexts of human mobility was promoted with the aim of acquiring practical tools for the detection and initial approach to these situations. People from CSOs and public institutions that act at the border with Brazil took part in it.

## Next SitRep: 01 July 2023

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

UNICEF LAC Facebook: [www.facebook.com/uniceflac](https://www.facebook.com/uniceflac)

UNICEF LAC Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/children-on-the-move-venezuela>

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## Annex A

### Summary of Programme Results

Sector		UNICEF Target 2022	Total Result 2022						
Indicator	Country		Boys	Girls	Men	Women	% Migrants	Result	Progress
Nutrition									
# children aged 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment									
Colombia		660	103	96			63%	199	30%
Dominican Republic		500	0	0			0%	288	58%
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling									
Bolivia		56,500	0	0	77	125	100%	202	0%
Brazil		5,250	132	596	1,849	5,400	100%	7,977 <sup>1</sup>	152%
Colombia		33,420	403	448	1,274	3,357	80%	5,482	16%
Dominican Republic		1,000	0	0	0	0	0%	4,475	448%
Ecuador		3,600	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Guyana		10,000	0	0	0	0	0%	18,050 <sup>2</sup>	181%
Trinidad & Tobago		675	0	0	178	917	100%	1,095 <sup>3</sup>	162%
# children 6-59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders									
Bolivia		102,850	84	120			100%	204	0%
Brazil		4,000	409	433			100%	842	21%
Colombia		21,117	1,582	1,580			61%	3,162	15%
Ecuador		6,000	0	0			0%	0	0%
# children 6-59 months screened for wasting									
Brazil		5,400	2,164	2,116			100%	4,280	79%
Chile		1,800	207	219			100%	426	24%
Colombia		21,028	2,529	2,534			72%	5,063	24%
Dominican Republic		6,500	0	0			0%	19,173	295%
Ecuador		5,000	335	215			34%	625	125%
Peru		10,400	0	0			0%	4,767	46%
Health									
# children vaccinated against measles									
Brazil		455,382	244	244			0%	488	0%
# children and women receiving primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities									
Bolivia		67,730	581	730		295	100%	1,606	2%
Brazil		29,500	6,765	6,948		16,942	100%	30,655 <sup>4</sup>	104%
Chile		2,520	15	36		43	100%	94	4%
Colombia		60,000	9,267	11,298		6,424	88%	26,989	45%
Dominican Republic		16,000	0	0		0	0%	0	0%
Ecuador		33,968	4,159	4,160		6,104	0%	14,423	3%
Guyana		25,652	0	0		0	0%	300	1%
Peru		297,000	225,420	240,558		459,041	4%	925,019 <sup>5</sup>	311%
# healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)									
Brazil		18,000			0	0	0%	0	0%
Colombia		180			0	0	0%	0	0%
Ecuador		557			200	79	0%	279	0%
# children receiving the minimum set of vaccines									
Bolivia		750,000	125	155			100%	280	0%
Brazil		8,250	5,663	6,470			100%	12,133 <sup>6</sup>	147%

<sup>1</sup> In 2022, there was a lack of resources to hire nutrition professionals as planned. In the context of this challenge, our teams focused on carrying out activities by community health agents, including great emphasis on these activities.

<sup>2</sup> IYCF is provided in all MCH clinics.

<sup>3</sup> In 2022 there was a surge in the need for emergency nutritional support. One of the entry points to receive this cash assistance was through receiving the counselling. The surge in need for cash assistance led to an increase in the demand of counselling services.

<sup>4</sup> In 2022, UNICEF made important progress in cooperation with the Municipal Health Secretariat of Boa Vista, so information flow about the services provided with UNICEF support could be better carried out. In this sense, UNICEF began to receive monthly reports with more accurate numbers. This data also allowed a better characterization of the distribution of refugees and migrants living in the municipality of Boa Vista, and the volume of demand implied in health services. Based on these data, it was possible, for example, to identify that an average of 26.1% of the health care required in the Basic Health Units of the municipality is required by refugees and migrants from Venezuela.

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF has greatly expanded the stations where health services is provided (in Ucayali, for example, thanks to the ECHO SM210770 project, or in North Lima with other service stations of the DIRIS where care, accompaniment, material, and PPE have been provided).

<sup>6</sup> In 2022, UNICEF made important progress in cooperation with the Municipal Health Secretariat of Boa Vista, so information flow about the services provided with UNICEF support could be better carried out. In this sense, UNICEF began to receive monthly reports with more accurate numbers. In



Sector		UNICEF Target 2022	Total Result 2022						
Indicator	Country		Boys	Girls	Men	Women	% Migrants	Result	Progress
Colombia		24,792	17,176	21,114			34%	38,290	154%
Guyana		11,000	0	0			0%	16,791	153%
Water, sanitation, and hygiene									
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs									
Brazil		30,110	9,450	8,622	9,049	9,845	100%	36,966 <sup>7</sup>	123%
Chile		8,000	461	483	243	370	100%	1,557	19%
Colombia		53,260	13,853	13,711	9,864	10,493	28%	47,921	90%
Ecuador		52,280	0	0	0	0	0%	52,385	4%
# children use safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces									
Bolivia		16,000	0	0			0%	0	0%
Brazil		128,900	29,511	24,146			7%	53,657	42%
Chile		4,000	340	359			100%	699	17%
Colombia		83,000	5,698	6,480			27%	12,178	15%
Dominican Republic		20,000	0	0			0%	23,522	118%
Ecuador		50,000	0	0			0%	20,016	27%
Guyana		4,000	0	0			0%	200,000	5000%
# people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes									
Bolivia		110,000	1,755	1,793	1,144	1,184	0%	5,876	5%
Brazil		2,700,000	0	0	0	0	0%	1,744,536	65%
Chile		400	130	129	204	352	100%	815	204%
# people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items)									
Bolivia		274,800	212,753	197,954	276,671	257,455	0%	944,833 <sup>8</sup>	344%
Brazil		20,066	3,048	2,863	3,733	3,460	100%	13,104	65%
Chile		1,090	350	369	253	520	100%	1,492	137%
Colombia		72,000	10,669	10,471	18,014	15,948	47%	55,102	77%
Ecuador		16,280	0	0	0	0	0%	50,535	98%
Guyana		38,000	0	0	0	0	0%	32,000	84%
Peru		377,421	0	0	0	0	0%	332,054	88%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA									
# children, parents and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support									
Bolivia		30,610	4,455	7,798	9,890	17,418	5%	39,561	129%
Brazil		119,450	80,629	80,424	1,691	3,587	17%	166,331 <sup>9</sup>	139%
Chile		16,500	3,705	3,614	1,901	3,713	43%	12,933	78%
Colombia		542,750	21,291	23,539	7,205	16,238	55%	68,273	13%
Dominican Republic		3,331	0	0	0	0	0%	1,930	58%
Ecuador		15,990	4,851	5,663	416	0	0%	25,097	77%
Guyana		2,200	200	400	300	300	0%	1,200	55%
Peru		13,650	2,115	2,158	0	0	100%	4,273	31%
Trinidad & Tobago		2,738	1,056	1,055	0	0	57%	2,111	77%
Uruguay		2,950	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions									
Bolivia		1,800	548	486		719	24%	1,753	97%
Chile		860	1	7		195	100%	203	24%
Colombia		16,946	4,646	5,693		3,710	80%	14,049	83%
Ecuador		6,103	0	0		0	0%	8,525	19%
Guyana		300	0	0		0	0%	0	0%
Peru		125,000	35,021	11,121		66,565	0%	112,707	90%

addition, UNICEF actively collaborated in vaccination campaigns and vaccine blockade responses to outbreaks of diseases such as chickenpox, covid-19, influenza, meningitis C. Data from vaccination campaigns were not received in previous years, and their inclusion favoured the overachievement.

<sup>7</sup> In 2022, there was a significant increase in the flow of migrants and refugees compared to 2020 and 2021. In addition, UNICEF has expanded its work in informal settlements outside the shelters of the "Operação Acolhida".

<sup>8</sup> 260 family hygiene kits were delivered in Pisiga (Oruro), the border with Chile - 160 families were migrants, and the other 100 people were from host communities. Other family kits were delivered by IPs in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, La Paz, Beni.

<sup>9</sup> BCO prioritized results on mental health support as part of 2022 activities of UNICEF Seal initiative and included an online course on this issue in the new Virtual Learning Environment (AVA) allowing more people to be directly involved.

Sector		UNICEF Target 2022	Total Result 2022						
Indicator	Country		Boys	Girls	Men	Women	% Migrants	Result	Progress
Trinidad & Tobago		1,000	2,107	2,868		0	42%	4,975 <sup>10</sup>	498%
# unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care or reunified									
Brazil		2,500	1,140	1,087			100%	2,227	89%
Chile		580	0	0			0%	36	6%
Colombia		750	924	661			95%	1,585	211%
Dominican Republic		700	752	164			0%	916	131%
Ecuador		150	0	0			0%	104	69%
Guyana		60	0	0			0%	0	0%
Trinidad & Tobago		50	22	62			63%	84 <sup>11</sup>	168%
# children identified as in need of specialized services who are referred to health, social welfare and justice services									
Bolivia		1,140	779	721			56%	1,500	132%
Brazil		28,389	3,979	4,034			52%	8,013	28%
Chile		1,800	76	75			9%	151	8%
Colombia		18,888	1,882	2,355			86%	4,237	22%
Dominican Republic		3,000	0	0			0%	19	1%
Guyana		900	0	0			0%	0	0%
Peru		33,400	8,540	8,829			0%	17,369	52%
# people reached with awareness activities and community mobilisation interventions on PSEA									
Bolivia		20,000	4,252	5,089	2,114	3,507	4%	14,962	75%
Brazil		202,000	58,048	57,698	4,413	12,337	2%	132,496	66%
Chile		18,300	0	0	34	97	0%	131	1%
Colombia		48,500	3,863	4,834	467	2,826	85%	11,990	25%
Ecuador		893	0	0	0	0	0%	1,135	15%
Guyana		500	0	0	140	140	0%	280	56%
Education									
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning									
Bolivia		61,250	0	0			0%	0	0%
Brazil		127,000	16,719	16,271			55%	32,990	26%
Chile		400	419	388			100%	807	202%
Colombia		76,646	25,916	26,895			31%	52,811	69%
Dominican Republic		44,000	54,679	54,678			0%	109,357	249%
Ecuador		121,750	131,618	141,587			0%	273,205 <sup>12</sup>	214%
Guyana		85,500	498	438			0%	1,536	2%
Peru		415,000	0	0			0%	135,000	33%
Trinidad & Tobago		975	699	713			49%	1,412 <sup>13</sup>	145%
Uruguay		700	0	0			0%	0	0%
# children receiving learning materials									
Brazil		10,000	343	302			100%	645	6%
Colombia		45,500	3,208	3,094			18%	6,302	14%
Ecuador		7,204	3,722	3,835			2%	7,557	68%
Guyana		40,500	498	438			0%	1,536	4%
# children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes									
Brazil		73,800	6,350	5,720			0%	79,061	107%
Ecuador		161,593	45,779	46,418			0%	92,197	3%
Guyana		2,600	498	438			0%	1,736	67%
Trinidad & Tobago		2,600	667	671			100%	1,338	51%
Social protection and cash transfers									
# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding									
Bolivia		650					0%	0	0%
Brazil		36,000					0%	3,820	11%
Chile		3,000					0%	0	0%
Colombia		50,000					0%	0	0%

<sup>10</sup> In 2022 UNICEF ECA, which covers Trinidad and Tobago, partnered with the Archdiocese Ministry for Migrants and Refugees (AMMR) for the Refugee Day which consist of a monthly one-day event where refugees and migrants come to receive services in a one-stop shop. These events are well attended and have provided and outlet to share GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to the population.

<sup>11</sup> As part of partnership agreements with the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago and AMMR there is now a case worker. This has led to better reporting and case management of UASC.

<sup>12</sup> This includes distance learning.

<sup>13</sup> In 2022 UNICEF ECA and partners rolled out different strategies to close the gap in education for refugee and migrant children. This included scaling up accredited online education.

Sector		UNICEF Target 2022	Total Result 2022						
Indicator	Country		Boys	Girls	Men	Women	% Migrants	Result	Progress
Dominican Republic		1,000					0%	35,000 <sup>14</sup>	3500%
Ecuador		4,000					0%	0	0%
Guyana		1,100					0%	0	0%
Trinidad & Tobago		1,329					0%	639	48%
# households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers									
Brazil		600					0%	180	30%
Dominican Republic		750					0%	0	0%
Ecuador		10,000					0%	143	1%
Peru		1,000					0%	0	0%
# households benefitting from new or additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical assistance support									
Peru		15,000					0%	0	0%
C4D, community engagement and AAP									
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services									
Bolivia		2,048,600	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Brazil		40,000	64,819	63,478	136,148	135,068	0%	161,259,053 <sup>15</sup>	403148%
Chile		33,330	6	5	114	279	100%	404	1%
Colombia		312,500	0	0	0	0	0%	104,220	33%
Dominican Republic		40,000	0	0	0	0	0%	47,246	118%
Ecuador		68,280	1,173	1,116	2,560	2,211	0%	9,473	4%
Peru		70,000	0	0	0	0	0%	195,287	279%
Trinidad & Tobago		10,000	0	0	0	0	0%	118,478 <sup>16</sup>	1185%

<sup>14</sup> UNICEF supported the Government of the Dominican Republic with the development and piloting of the standard operating procedure for the activation of cash transfers in the event of an emergency. On the occasion of Hurricane Fiona, which impacted the eastern and northeaster areas of the Dominican Republic, the SOPs have been activated and UNICEF supported the emergency survey of households affected by the hurricane, so that the initial target of 1,000 people was achieved. Based on this survey, the SUPERATE program carried out a vertical and horizontal expansion of the regular cash transfer program to eventually reach 35,000 affected households.

<sup>15</sup> The partnership with Meta and University of Yale, which offered to UNICEF a large sum of ad credits, allowed the COVID-19 prevention campaign "Cola Bora" and the COVID vaccination campaign to reach an audience way beyond the initial organic target.

<sup>16</sup> For the first time in 2022, UNICEF ECA implementing partners boosted posts on social media, yielding very positive results for the reporting period.

## Annex B: Funding Status\*

TOTAL REGIONAL						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022**	Other resources received in 2022***	Humanitarian resources available from 2021 (carried over)****	US\$	%
Health	15,552,754	3,137,540		3,852,802	8,562,412	55%
Nutrition	8,810,206	2,949,800		436,221	5,424,185	62%
WASH	31,004,821	3,746,830		4,289,292	22,968,699	74%
Education	45,355,693	7,394,926	9,899,756	2,780,339	25,280,671	56%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	36,886,665	10,218,383		1,801,016	24,867,266	67%
Social protection and cash transfers	31,078,085	1,618,616		912,516	28,546,953	92%
Regional Support + other countries	5,700,000	2,007,803	991,307	98,341	2,602,549	46%
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	11,361,353	792,350		350,927	10,218,076	90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,749,577</b>	<b>31,866,249</b>	<b>10,891,063</b>	<b>14,521,454.10</b>	<b>128,470,811</b>	<b>69%</b>

\* As of 31 December 2022. As defined in Humanitarian Appeal first published in December 2021 for a period of 12 months and later updated in June 2022. Cross sectoral costs are embedded in sectors.

\*\* Includes emergency funds received against the HAC.

\*\*\* Includes non-emergency funds directly contributing to the emergency response.

\*\*\*\* Includes only emergency funds received under the 2021 appeal for the response to the Venezuelan migration situation and emergency funds received in 2021 for COVID-19 response.

## Funding Status by Country

BOLIVIA						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources received in 2022	Humanitarian Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Health	2,518,360	41,523	-	-	2,476,837	98%
Nutrition	905,960	58,671	-	-	847,289	94%
WASH	2,128,890	74,506	-	685,050	1,369,334	64%
Education	923,360	69,345	-	-	854,015	92%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	1,140,280	251,188	-	-	889,092	78%
Social protection and cash transfers	505,760	-	-	-	505,760	100%
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	1,032,400	-	-	-	1,032,400	100%
<b>Total BOLIVIA</b>	<b>9,155,010</b>	<b>495,233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>685,050</b>	<b>7,974,727</b>	<b>87%</b>

BRAZIL						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources received in 2022	Humanitarian Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Health	4,593,600	809,523	-	1,589,361	2,194,716	48%
Nutrition	2,200,520	744,412	-	9,747	1,446,361	66%
WASH	9,465,152	1,125,395	-	1,875,376	6,464,381	68%
Education	13,688,000	2,598,750	-	1,233,723	9,855,528	72%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	9,850,140	1,728,832	-	485,860	7,635,449	78%
Social protection and cash transfers	6,840,252	-	-	681,040	6,159,212	90%
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	3,757,973	-	-	228,238	3,529,735	94%
<b>Total BRAZIL</b>	<b>50,395,637</b>	<b>7,006,912</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,103,343</b>	<b>37,285,381</b>	<b>74%</b>

CHILE						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources received in 2022	Humanitarian Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Health	92,800	-	-		92,800	100%
Nutrition	232,000	57,849	-		174,151	75%
WASH	846,800	39,111	-		807,689	95%
Education	1,058,748	21,722	-	113,532	923,494	87%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	3,651,702	165,816	-	86,468	3,399,418	93%
Social protection and cash transfers	232,000	9,077	-		222,923	96%
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	290,000	26,425	-		263,575	91%
<b>Total CHILE</b>	<b>6,404,050</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>5,884,050</b>	<b>92%</b>

COLOMBIA						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources received in 2022	Humanitarian Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Health	2,204,054	1,114,337	-	316,058.83	773,658	35%
Nutrition	2,647,126	919,636	-	203,562.06	1,523,928	58%
WASH	6,899,891	2,174,884	-	940,322.20	3,784,685	55%
Education	8,469,066	2,642,412	3,193,459.39	325,605.67	2,307,589	27%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	9,315,183	3,257,813	-	669,476.75	5,387,893	58%
Social protection and cash transfers	9,927,360	260,918	-	-	9,666,442	97%
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	5,547,860	749,018	-	122,689.00	-	0%
<b>Total COLOMBIA</b>	<b>45,010,540</b>	<b>11,119,018</b>	<b>3,193,459</b>	<b>2,577,715</b>	<b>23,444,195</b>	<b>52%</b>



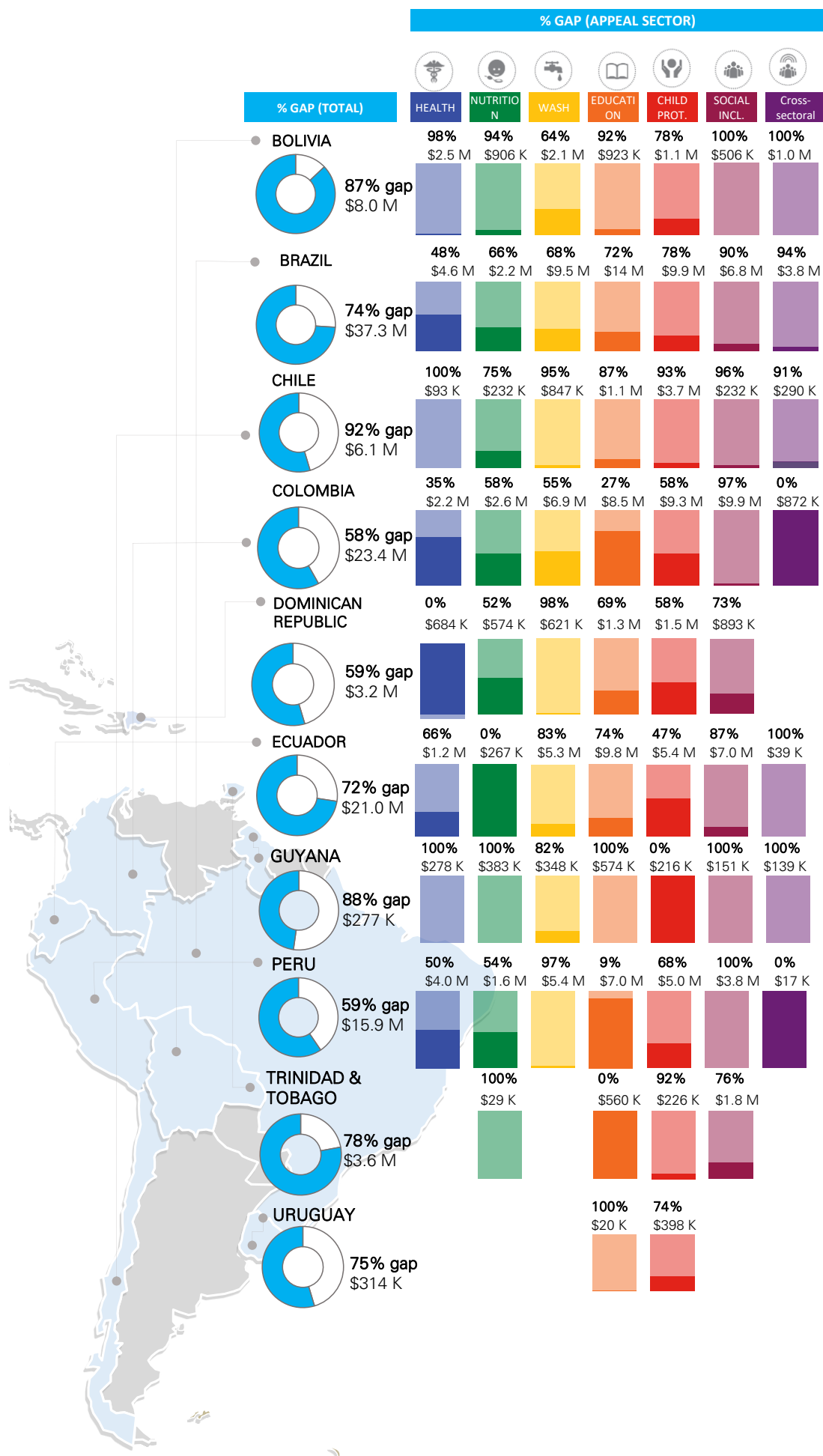
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources received in 2022	Humanitarian Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Health	684,400	179,136	-	553,888		0%
Nutrition	574,200	51,360	-	222,912	299,928	52%
WASH	620,600	-	-	9,955	610,645	98%
Education	1,287,600	173,894	-	230,026	883,679	69%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	1,467,400	552,241	-	68,207	846,952	58%
Social protection and cash transfers	893,200	57,823	-	181,335	654,042	73%
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	220,400	-	-	0		0%
<b>Total DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>	<b>5,747,800</b>	<b>1,014,454</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,266,324</b>	<b>3,246,622</b>	<b>56%</b>

ECUADOR						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources received in 2022	Humanitarian Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Health	1,218,000	-	-	415,425	802,575	66%
Nutrition	266,800	387,320	-			0%
WASH	5,329,620	286,144	-	615,823	4,427,653	83%
Education	9,794,808	208,302	2,294,457.83	27,586	7,264,463	74%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	5,391,680	2,765,760	-	64,931	2,560,989	47%
Social protection and cash transfers	6,960,000	859,169	-	50,141	6,050,690	87%
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	353,800	-	-			0%
<b>Total ECUADOR</b>	<b>29,314,708</b>	<b>4,506,695</b>	<b>2,294,458</b>	<b>1,173,906</b>	<b>20,985,849</b>	<b>72%</b>

GUYANA						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources received in 2022	Humanitarian Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Health	278,400	-	-		278,400	100%
Nutrition	382,800	-	-		382,800	100%
WASH	348,000	46,789	-	14,548	286,663	82%
Education	574,200	-	-		574,200	100%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	429,200	215,571	-		213,629	50%
Social protection and cash transfers	150,800	-	-		150,800	100%
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	139,200	-	-		139,200	100%
<b>Total GUYANA</b>	<b>2,302,600</b>	<b>262,360</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,548</b>	<b>2,025,692</b>	<b>88%</b>

PERU						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources received in 2022	Humanitarian Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Health	3,963,140	993,021	-	978,070	1,992,050	50%
Nutrition	1,571,800	730,551	-	0	841,249	54%
WASH	5,365,868	-	-	148,217	5,217,651	97%
Education	7,041,200	1,358,072	4,411,839.23	612,165	659,124	9%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	5,017,000	1,168,793	-	416,350	3,431,857	68%
Social protection and cash transfers	3,765,012	-	-	-	3,765,012	100%
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	-	16,907	-	-	-	-
<b>Total PERU</b>	<b>26,724,020</b>	<b>4,267,344</b>	<b>4,411,839</b>	<b>2,154,802</b>	<b>15,890,036</b>	<b>59%</b>
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2021	Other resources received in 2021	Humanitarian Resources available from 2020 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Health	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Nutrition	29,000	-	-	-	29,000	100%
WASH	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Education	2,498,411	322,431	-	237,686	-	0%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	226,200	18,369	-	-	207,831	92%
Social protection and cash transfers	1,803,701	431,631	-	-	1,372,070	76%
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	19,720	-	-	-	-	0%
<b>Total T&amp;T</b>	<b>4,577,032</b>	<b>772,431</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>237,686</b>	<b>3,566,915</b>	<b>78%</b>
URUGUAY						
Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources received in 2022	Humanitarian Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASH	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	20,300	-	-	16	20,284	100%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	397,880	94,000	-	9,723	294,157	74%
Social protection and cash transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral support (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total URUGUAY</b>	<b>418,180</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,739</b>	<b>314,441</b>	<b>75%</b>

## Annex C: Funding Gap by Country and Sector



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- <sup>i</sup> Migration: US\$114,505,337; COVID-19: US\$58,455,457; Other crisis: US\$12,788,783; Regional support: US\$5,700,000
- <sup>ii</sup> UNICEF revised the appeal in June 2022 to include Chile's response to the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable migrants and refugees entering the country. In Chile an important increase in the number of refugees and migrants, majority from Venezuela, enter the country from the northern borders with Bolivia and Peru, has been recorded since February 2022, with an average of 600 persons daily. These migrants don't have access to basic needs and services such as protection, education, housing, nutrition, and adequate WASH services. On February 14 an Emergency Decree allowed the military to take control of the Colchane border crossing and increase its presence in the region.
- <sup>iii</sup> Including response targeting Venezuelan migrants in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay; and other nationalities in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Uruguay.
- <sup>iv</sup> In all countries covered by this appeal.
- <sup>v</sup> Internal displacement in Colombia and potential displacement of Colombians to Ecuador, where a contingency response has been planned.
- <sup>vi</sup> R4V Latin America and the Caribbean, 'Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region', R4V, Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region – December 2022, <[www.r4v.info/es/document/r4v-america-latina-y-el-caribe-refugiados-y-migrantes-venezolanos-en-la-region-dic-2022](http://www.r4v.info/es/document/r4v-america-latina-y-el-caribe-refugiados-y-migrantes-venezolanos-en-la-region-dic-2022)>, accessed 08 February 2023.
- <sup>vii</sup> UNICEF estimate based on country-level analysis (for needs related to COVID-19) and the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan 2022 (for needs related to the Venezuelan migration situation).
- <sup>viii</sup> Other countries include Chile, Brazil, Haiti, Cuba and extra continental migrants from Africa and Asia.
- <sup>ix</sup> This relates mainly to internal displacement and violence in Colombia and Ecuador.
- <sup>x</sup> Brazil Federal Police data as per UNICEF border monitoring. Brazil Federal Police release daily bulletins from where UNICEF collect the entrances and exits since 2018, generating the migration balance.
- <sup>xi</sup> [IOM POPULAÇÃO VENEZUELANA REFUGIADA E MIGRANTE FORA DE ABRIGOS EM PACARAIMA BRASIL - OUTUBRO DE 2022](https://www.iom.int/publication/iom-populacao-venezuelana-refugiada-e-migrante-fora-de-abrigos-em-pacaraima-brasil-outubro-de-2022)
- <sup>xii</sup> WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard, <<https://covid19.who.int/table>>, last accessed 27 February 2023.
- <sup>xiii</sup> IOM Chile Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring Survey Round 1 & 2 – June 2022, <<https://dtm.iom.int/chile>>
- <sup>xiv</sup> R4V Latin America and the Caribbean, 'Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region', R4V, Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region – December 2022, <[www.r4v.info/es/document/r4v-america-latina-y-el-caribe-refugiados-y-migrantes-venezolanos-en-la-region-dic-2022](http://www.r4v.info/es/document/r4v-america-latina-y-el-caribe-refugiados-y-migrantes-venezolanos-en-la-region-dic-2022)>, accessed 08 February 2023.
- <sup>xv</sup> Informe Tendencias e Impacto Humanitario en Colombia 2022 | Fecha de corte: Enero - December 2022 | Fecha de publicación: 23 de enero de 2023 - Colombia | ReliefWeb.
- <sup>xvi</sup> Idem.
- <sup>xvii</sup> Idem.
- <sup>xviii</sup> R4V Latin America and the Caribbean, 'Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region', R4V, Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region – December 2022, <[www.r4v.info/es/document/r4v-america-latina-y-el-caribe-refugiados-y-migrantes-venezolanos-en-la-region-dic-2022](http://www.r4v.info/es/document/r4v-america-latina-y-el-caribe-refugiados-y-migrantes-venezolanos-en-la-region-dic-2022)>, accessed 08 February 2023.
- <sup>xix</sup> According to official data from the General Directorate of Migration and internal case management records of local Venezuelan organizations- <https://migracion.gob.do/la-direccion-general-de-migracion-dispone-repatriacion-de-tres-venezolanas-se-encontraban-ilegales-en-el-pais/>, accessed 10 February 2023. Also available at: [www.swissinfo.ch/spa/r-dominicana-migraci%C3%B3n\\_r-dominicana-repatri%C3%B3n-en-2022-a-154.333-personas-la-gran-mayor%C3%ADa--haitianas/48172048](https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/r-dominicana-migraci%C3%B3n_r-dominicana-repatri%C3%B3n-en-2022-a-154.333-personas-la-gran-mayor%C3%ADa--haitianas/48172048)
- <sup>xx</sup> R4V Latin America and the Caribbean, 'Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region', R4V, Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region – December 2022, <[www.r4v.info/es/document/r4v-america-latina-y-el-caribe-refugiados-y-migrantes-venezolanos-en-la-region-dic-2022](http://www.r4v.info/es/document/r4v-america-latina-y-el-caribe-refugiados-y-migrantes-venezolanos-en-la-region-dic-2022)>, accessed 08 February 2023.
- <sup>xxi</sup> Ecuador monthly update, UNHCR, November 2022, <<https://reporting.unhcr.org/document/3913>>, accessed on 14 February 2023.
- <sup>xxii</sup> GTRM Ecuador: Joint Needs Analysis – May 2022 [www.r4v.info/es/document/gtrm-ecuador-evaluacion-conjunta-necesidades-mayo-2022](http://www.r4v.info/es/document/gtrm-ecuador-evaluacion-conjunta-necesidades-mayo-2022), R4V, accessed on 16 February 2023.
- <sup>xxiii</sup> World Health Organization (COVID-19) Homepage <<https://covid19.who.int/region/amro/country/ec>>, accessed on 27 February
- <sup>xxiv</sup> Peru - Venezuelan Migration Flow, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 49-52, <<https://dtm.iom.int/reports/peru-flujo-de-migracion-venezolana-ronda-49-la-52-octubre-2022?close=true>>, October 2022, accessed on 22 February 2023.