



Children play at CADI Libertad preschool in Acapulco, Mexico in November 2024. After Hurricanes Otis and John, UNICEF helped restore water access.

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Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

Reporting Period
1 January to 31
December 2024

Latin America and Caribbean Region

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2024, Latin America and the Caribbean continued to face compounding crises, including climate-related hazards that further exacerbated humanitarian needs and disproportionately affected children, particularly those in vulnerable communities.
- The transition from an El Niño phenomenon to La Niña caused a shift in extreme climatic patterns—ranging from prolonged droughts in Central and South America to widespread flooding in the Southern Cone and an exceptionally active hurricane season in the Caribbean basin.
- Amid escalating crises, UNICEF continued to deliver urgent humanitarian assistance while strengthening preparedness efforts and building more resilient response systems. Through strategic investments in child-focused social services and national emergency mechanisms, UNICEF continued to safeguard the most vulnerable populations across one of the world's most hazard-prone regions.
- To support these efforts, UNICEF mobilised critical donor contributions, enabling the continued delivery of essential services in health, nutrition, education, child protection and water, sanitation and hygiene. As risks increase, sustained and flexible funding remains vital to strengthen emergency preparedness, ensure rapid response and protect the safety and well-being of children across the region.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



12,254,032

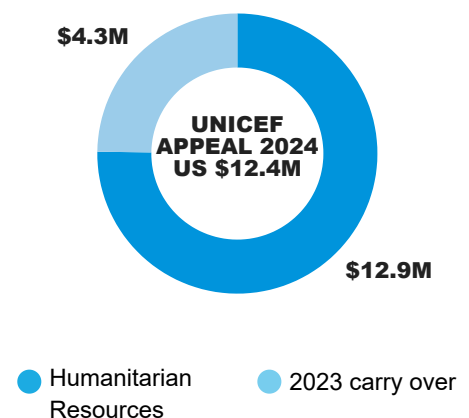
People affected by natural hazards¹



4,043,831

Children affected by natural hazards²

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



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

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2024, UNICEF secured US\$17.2 million for Latin America and the Caribbean, including US\$4.3 million carried forward from 2023 and US\$12.9 million received during the year.

UNICEF acknowledges the invaluable support of its donors, whose contributions enabled the delivery of life-saving assistance to vulnerable children and families throughout 2024. Donors included the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the Government of Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Spanish Committee for UNICEF, the Swedish Committee for UNICEF, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNICEF USA, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the World Food Programme Italy and private fundraising through UNICEF offices in Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Peru. In addition, UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds supported emergency preparedness efforts.

With these resources, UNICEF and its partners—including national governments, United Nations agencies and non-governmental and civil society organisations—provided essential services in health, nutrition, education, child protection and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), while also strengthening national systems to enhance resilience for future crises.

In 2025, UNICEF is appealing for US\$19 million to support emergency preparedness efforts across Latin America and the Caribbean and to enable a rapid response to the humanitarian needs of children. To this end, flexible and timely funding remains critical to uphold children's rights, strengthen local systems and ensure continued access to essential services amid growing vulnerabilities across the region.

SITUATION OVERVIEW & HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In 2024, Latin America and the Caribbean experienced a series of climate-related hazards that exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and disrupted critical services for children. The transition from an El Niño phenomenon to La Niña caused a sharp shift in climatic patterns—worsening drought conditions in Central America and the Amazon basin, triggering severe flooding in parts of the Southern Cone and driving an exceptionally active hurricane season across the Caribbean basin. Hurricanes Beryl and John disrupted access to education, health care and safe water, with Beryl severely affecting several Caribbean islands, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, while John caused extensive damage in Mexico. In Cuba, two hurricanes—Oscar and Rafael—struck within a span of 20 days, causing severe flooding in Guantánamo and widespread damage across Artemisa, Mayabeque and Havana. The country also experienced two earthquakes in Granma and three nationwide power outages, leaving most of the population without electricity for over 72 hours.

As one of the most disaster-prone regions globally, Latin America and the Caribbean will likely continue to experience more frequent and severe extreme weather events driven by climate change. These shocks have continued to stretch the capacity of national systems and disproportionately affect children, particularly those in remote and underserved communities. Throughout the year, more than 1,000 children were displaced each day by climate-related

hazards.³ Countries such as Cuba and Honduras ranked among the ten most affected globally by storm-related child displacements.⁴ Meanwhile, over 27 million children lived in areas with high or very high water scarcity,⁵ increasing the risk of food and water shortages, malnutrition and disease—often as secondary impacts of climate shocks.

2024's climate-related hazards also exposed critical gaps in preparedness and recovery systems. In response, UNICEF worked closely with national governments, civil society organisations and UN agencies to strengthen emergency preparedness, anticipatory action and rapid response. Support focused on adapting service delivery in high-risk contexts, reinforcing child protection and WASH systems, and ensuring timely assistance to affected communities.

Thanks to strong donor support, UNICEF was able to deliver life-saving assistance and expand essential services in health, nutrition, education, child protection and WASH programmes throughout 2024. As climate shocks intensify and vulnerabilities deepen, sustained and flexible funding will remain critical to ensuring continuity of services and strengthening resilience in the most at-risk communities.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

The following section describes key results achieved by UNICEF in countries with emergency preparedness and response efforts within the framework of the Latin America and the Caribbean Region Humanitarian Actions for Children (HAC) appeal, with funds generously contributed from donors and partners.

BELIZE

In 2024, Belize's disaster management system faced unprecedented strain, with multiple hazards occurring within a six-month period, including wildfires, flash floods and tropical cyclones. Two storms caused riverine and coastal flooding in areas previously unaffected, while wildfires impacted 300 families—over 800 people, including 400 farmers—across 19 communities. The fires destroyed 800 acres in southern Belize, causing US\$8 million in damages and US\$12.3 million in agricultural losses. The government declared a state of emergency, as healthcare facilities reported a rise in respiratory illnesses. As a result, a Level 2 regional response was activated.

To assess and strengthen national preparedness, Belize conducted a Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) audit using the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) tool. The results revealed that only 25 per cent of key indicators were met, highlighting urgent gaps in readiness and recovery mechanisms.

In response, UNICEF supported improvements to WASH facilities in four schools designated as national emergency shelters in high-risk migrant areas. These interventions directly benefited 500 boys and 486 girls, including eight children with disabilities, and indirectly supported 42 teachers and 492 community members.

To bolster child protection in emergencies, UNICEF implemented a social workforce training programme, equipping 52 social workers to manage protection cases during crises. In addition, more than 5,000 people were reached with disaster preparedness education through trainings, digital platforms and social media campaigns. UNICEF also deployed RapidPro, an innovative digital tool that enables real-time communication and data collection, particularly in remote areas.

Recognising the need to integrate disaster risk reduction into national systems, UNICEF partnered with academic institutions to develop a postgraduate diploma and micro-credential courses on

disaster risk management. This initiative is equipping 45 public officers with specialised skills to enhance institutional response capacity.

With funding from the European Union, UNICEF supported efforts to strengthen Belize's social protection system. Technical assistance was provided to revise the manual of the government's flagship social assistance and conditional cash transfer programme, [BOOST](#), to improve its emergency response capability. In line with the Ministry of Human Development, Families and Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MHDFIPA) digitalisation strategy, UNICEF is working to develop a Grievance Redress Mechanism to enhance transparency, accountability and service delivery during crises.

To address financial vulnerabilities, UNICEF also supported an analysis of social protection budgets and expenditures. The findings will inform government advocacy for increased investment in shock-responsive social protection, including emergency and regular cash transfer programmes. This work also explores contingency funds and catastrophic insurance mechanisms to ensure the system can better protect vulnerable populations during future crises.

BRAZIL

During the reporting period, UNICEF Brazil strengthened emergency preparedness at national and subnational levels, working alongside government counterparts to enhance community resilience to environmental degradation and extreme climate events. UNICEF played a key role in the development of Brazil's first [Protection and Civil Defence National Plan](#), providing strategic recommendations on integrating Child-Centred Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR). At the request of the National Civil Defence, UNICEF also produced a [Guide to Children and Adolescent Centred Disaster Response and Emergency Shelters](#) for G20 member states, offering local authorities guidance to ensure emergency shelters and response efforts address the specific needs of children and adolescents, particularly adolescent girls.

At the subnational level, UNICEF convened a workshop with Civil Defence representatives from Bahia, Pernambuco and Minas Gerais to identify gaps in child-responsive emergency practices. Discussions were informed by a UNICEF-led survey conducted in early 2024 in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Rights, which assessed implementation of the National Protocol for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents in Situations of Risks and Disasters.

In response to the severe drought in the Amazon region, UNICEF collaborated with state, municipal and community actors to strengthen child-responsive preparedness. In partnership with the Amazonas State Social Assistance Secretariat, a real-time evaluation of the social assistance response was conducted across 50 municipalities, using a UNICEF-developed tool already deployed in 444 municipalities nationwide. In addition, 43 state personnel received UNICEF-led training on [Child-centred Risk Communication and Community Engagement](#) to ensure future emergency response efforts prioritise children's needs.

Severe flooding in Rio Grande do Sul affected 468 municipalities and displaced more than 300,000 people. UNICEF supported the government's response by conducting a census across 981 temporary shelters, identifying over 15,000 children and adolescents, 2,000 individuals with disabilities, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups.

To connect 34,000 people to essential services and reach 30,000 individuals with critical hygiene information, UNICEF implemented a community mobilisation strategy in partnership with the state government and 60 trained mobilisers. Some 400 health agents

were trained in infection prevention and health management in emergencies. In addition, 13 high-pressure cleaning machines were provided to community organisations to sanitise 1,200 flood-affected households.

In partnership with IOM and UNHCR, UNICEF trained 971 local partners in humanitarian principles and child protection. Thirty-three safe spaces were established across three municipalities, providing 2,616 children with mental health and protection services. Educational needs in the most affected areas were assessed, and approximately 5,000 families received social assistance through the mobilisation of 38 social workers from the Ministry of Social Development. Social media and radio campaigns reached around 95,000 people with essential information, including how to discuss disasters with children.

In drought-affected Amazon regions, particularly across 196 Indigenous and riverside communities, UNICEF's WASH emergency response reached over 64,000 people. Large 60-cubic-metre water cisterns were installed in three Indigenous Basic Health Units (UBSI), strengthening climate-resilient water access. Water supply systems in 39 UBSI facilities were upgraded, and 1,600 hygiene kits—benefiting 5,000 girls and women—were distributed to approximately 10,000 individuals. Additionally, 182 children and adolescents were supported with strategies to prevent gender-based violence.

In addition, UNICEF trained 39 professionals in climate-sensitive water safety planning and 2,224 health workers in nutritional surveillance and immunisation. Malnutrition assessments were conducted for 3,558 Indigenous children, with 1,566 identified as at high nutritional risk and receiving ongoing monitoring and care.

COLOMBIA

Children in Colombia continued to face multiple, overlapping crises in 2024, including the worsening effects of climate change. In response to the El Niño phenomenon, UNICEF expanded operations to newly affected areas and adapted the minimum package of humanitarian services to meet emerging needs. Efforts focused on strengthening coordination, preparedness and evidence-based decision-making to improve access to essential services and enhance collaboration with local authorities, partners and communities.

UNICEF provided rapid response assistance to more than 7,000 children affected by sudden-onset, climate-related emergencies. Support included the distribution of hygiene kits, access to safe drinking water, psychosocial support, primary health and nutrition services, and the activation of critical protection pathways. Emergency education interventions enabled children to remain enrolled in school despite the crisis.

To strengthen community resilience, UNICEF developed a risk prevention communication strategy that reached over 15,000 people in Cauca through digital platforms and direct outreach. Messaging was tailored by age, gender and ethnicity to ensure relevance and effectiveness. In parallel, 137 frontline humanitarian workers were trained in emergency preparedness to enhance local response capacity. Coordination across the education, protection and WASH clusters was reinforced through the consolidation of the minimum humanitarian response package, development of rapid response guides and refinement of assessment tools.

Key lessons from 2024 underscored the importance of community engagement in coordination, preparedness and response—particularly in communication strategies and needs assessments.

They also emphasised the value of pre-positioning supplies and deploying rapid response teams to ensure timely interventions. Nonetheless, challenges persisted, including restricted humanitarian access due to the presence of armed groups, operational constraints in implementing emergency procedures and the need to strengthen support to meet preparedness standards.

CHILE

Following the February 2024 wildfires in Viña del Mar (Valparaíso Region), which caused severe infrastructure damage and impacted hundreds of children and adolescents across Chile, UNICEF conducted a Child Protection Rapid Assessment (CPRA) with the undersecretariat for children. Safety, protection and potable water were identified as the most urgent needs. UNICEF then partnered with the Municipality of Viña del Mar to establish three care stations providing psychosocial support, social protection guidance and emergency kits. These supported 1,244 individuals, including 684 children and adolescents. Later in the year, UNICEF and partners developed a Child Protection Handbook for Local Governments, enhancing response capacity in future emergencies.

UNICEF strengthened local child protection systems and humanitarian coordination, reaching 12,867 people with psychosocial support, referrals and assistance. In education, UNICEF supported 809 girls and 849 boys through three Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS), an accelerated education programme and inclusion initiatives. In coordination with the Ministry of Education and partners, 372 children obtained provisional school identifiers and 77 were enrolled in formal schools. The TLS provided academic support, psychosocial services and anti-xenophobia activities. UNICEF also trained education officials and held a seminar with 198 educators from 21 institutions in Iquique.

WASH access improved despite the absence of a dedicated humanitarian WASH framework in Chile. UNICEF provided temporary sanitation solutions, secure water access and hygiene promotion, distributing 1,331 hygiene kits and 111 dignity kits. These efforts benefited 12,867 people, including 6,818 children and adolescents. Social and behaviour change (SBC) activities and workshops promoted positive hygiene practices. In Alto Hospicio, recommendations from the Stockholm International Water Institute informed the development of an action plan focused on community participation, self-management and sustainable solutions tailored to informal settlements. However, sectoral coordination and extreme conditions posed ongoing challenges.

UNICEF supported nutritional assistance through 120 counselling sessions for caregivers of children aged 0–23 months, delivered in safe spaces with the Fundación Madre Josefa (FMJ). A complementary assessment identified the need for nutritional supplements and a comprehensive nutrition programme for children and adolescents. Though UNICEF did not directly implement health interventions in 2024, FMJ facilitated 804 health referrals in Iquique—202

for girls and 207 for boys—and conducted workshops on health rights and menstrual health. UNICEF also supported the registration of children for provisional health identification numbers and advocated for equitable healthcare access amid long waiting lists and limited specialist availability in the north.

CUBA

During 2024, Cuba was struck by two hurricanes within a span of 20 days. Hurricane Oscar caused severe flooding in Guantánamo province, while Hurricane Rafael brought strong winds and heavy rainfall, resulting in extensive damage across Artemisa, Mayabeque

and Havana. In addition, two earthquakes hit Granma, damaging homes and public infrastructure. Three nationwide power outages left most of the population without electricity for over 72 hours. These overlapping emergencies severely disrupted community services for children, causing widespread damage to health facilities, schools, water supply systems and food distribution centres.

To address water supply disruptions and hygiene concerns, UNICEF supported efforts to restore access to safe drinking water for 388,266 people and improved hygiene conditions for 8,446 individuals in the hardest-hit areas of Guantánamo, Artemisa and Granma.

In coordination with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF helped ensure continuity of maternal and child health services. As a result, 204,000 people accessed medicines and essential health supplies, while 4,000 pregnant women in Guantánamo, Artemisa, Mayabeque and Granma received iron supplements.

To support the rapid resumption of education and provide psycho-emotional care in safe learning environments, UNICEF equipped 115 schools with roof coverings and water storage facilities, benefiting 12,338 children. Educational and recreational kits were distributed to facilitate recovery. In response to the earthquakes in Granma, UNICEF provided tents and accessible portable latrines, enabling 1,065 children to continue learning in temporary spaces. Across affected communities, 11,500 children received psycho-emotional support through educational and recreational activities.

UNICEF also continued recovery efforts in Pinar del Río following the impact of Hurricane Ian in 2022. In 2024, an additional 50,866 people regained access to safe water through the rehabilitation of five pumping stations.

To strengthen disaster preparedness among children and adolescents, UNICEF supported DRR activities involving 7,310 students—336 of whom have disabilities—from 87 schools in high-risk communities in Granma and Guantánamo. These included the development of multi-hazard risk maps, simulation exercises and first aid training.

In parallel, 4,485 students, including 2,415 girls, benefited from the implementation of a resilient school model tailored to the Cuban rural context and guided by the three pillars of the Comprehensive School Safety Framework. In 2024, UNICEF conducted an assessment in selected schools and developed a conceptual framework, validated during a Resilient Schools Workshop attended by 45 teachers from Santiago de Cuba, Granma, Guantánamo and Holguín. In Guantánamo, improved learning conditions in 10 educational centres benefited 746 students, including 383 girls, across seven rural communities.

To institutionalise preparedness, a Comprehensive Response Procedure for the education sector is under development. Built on a multisectoral approach, the procedure is structured around the phases of DRR planning and outlines sector vulnerabilities, response actions and key objectives, including the rapid resumption of education and delivery of socio-emotional support.

With coordination led by Civil Defence and the Ministry of Education, 50 representatives from diverse institutions agreed on their roles in emergency response, reinforcing intersectoral collaboration and advancing the finalisation of the response procedure.

As part of preparedness efforts, UNICEF is prepositioning essential education and psychosocial supplies to support over 20,000 children in the event of future emergencies, ensuring continuity of learning and emotional support.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Over the course of the year, UNICEF strengthened emergency

preparedness and resilience in the Dominican Republic through targeted interventions across education, nutrition, WASH and other critical sectors. These efforts aimed to reinforce institutional capacities, enhance community resilience and protect the well-being of children and adolescents in crisis-prone areas.

In the education sector, UNICEF advanced preparedness through a European-funded project (2022–2024) that supported institutional and community resilience to safeguard children and adolescents. As part of this initiative, 80 Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plans were developed for schools, and 525 school staff received training on child protection. In parallel, 402 children were engaged as DRM and climate change ambassadors, building their capacity to contribute to preparedness efforts in their communities. A youth-focused campaign, featuring three adaptation and preparedness videos and endorsed by the National Emergency Operations Centre, generated over four million impressions.

Institutional strengthening continued with the development of Terms of Reference for the Education Sector DRM Coordination Board, led by the Ministry of Education, and the drafting of a new Policy on DRM and Environmental Sustainability. UNICEF also supported a review of the organisational structure of the Ministry's Directorate of Risk and Environmental Management. Under a new European-funded project (2024–2026), UNICEF plans to promote shock-responsive preparedness through the digitalisation of school-level data collection to support faster decision-making during emergencies.

In nutrition, UNICEF procured 165,000 packs of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), which were distributed through partners to assist 3,000 children and 750 pregnant women in vulnerable communities at risk of cholera and other vector-borne diseases. UNICEF also worked with the Ministry of Health and WFP to develop national Nutrition and Food Guidelines in Emergencies, aiming to improve response planning in nutrition-sensitive crises.

In WASH, UNICEF supported disease surveillance by the Ministry of Health, which reported a sharp decline in cholera cases to just 15 in 2024. Although no major disasters occurred, preparedness was strengthened through the prepositioning of critical supplies in flood-prone areas. In collaboration with LACRO, UNICEF procured 750 hygiene kits, 450 jerry cans and other essential items to bolster readiness for 2025.

UNICEF also advanced emergency resource mobilisation. A targeted outreach to 3 per cent of the individual donor database yielded a 70 per cent success rate, with an average additional contribution of US\$27 per donor. Though no large-scale emergency occurred, the campaign demonstrated increased donor engagement and preparedness.

Operational readiness was further enhanced through the acquisition of a power backup system to support emergency deployments. UNICEF also upgraded its communications capacity by replacing the Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) with a Starlink satellite system, improving connectivity and scalability in the event of major disruptions.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Throughout the reporting period, the UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area (ECA) Office continued to support system strengthening and Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) across four UK Overseas Territories: Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands (BVI), Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI). Efforts focused on designing multipurpose cash transfer programmes for vulnerable migrant families and improving data protocols for people on the move.

In BVI, UNICEF and the British Red Cross conducted market and social protection assessments, as well as cash feasibility studies, to inform the design of institutionalised cash transfer programmes. The design phase is now nearing completion, with community consultations ensuring the inclusion of user-sensitive approaches.

In Anguilla, UNICEF partnered with CDEMA and CashCap (supported by the Norwegian Refugee Council) to conduct an SRSP simulation. The exercise refined standard operating procedures and strengthened accountability mechanisms for affected populations. Lessons learned from this initiative are informing the planning of a similar simulation in Montserrat.

Across Anguilla, Bermuda, BVI, the Cayman Islands and TCI, 15 individuals—12 women and 3 men—were certified as master trainers through a mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) training of trainers programme. These trainers are expected to continue cascading MHPSS training in 2025. In addition, 354 people (320 women and 34 men) in Anguilla, BVI, Montserrat and TCI received psychological first aid training to strengthen emergency response capacity.

UNICEF also partnered with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Caribbean Chambers of Commerce (CARICHAM) and the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Chamber of Commerce to strengthen private sector resilience. A validation workshop was held with over 20 businesses to review a family-friendly Business Continuity Plan tool, aimed at integrating child- and family-sensitive policies into business operations. UNICEF ECA and CARICHAM also signed a memorandum of understanding to advance collaboration on humanitarian action and resilience. As part of this partnership, a draft humanitarian action guidebook for businesses has been developed.

ECUADOR

Over the course of 2024, UNICEF Ecuador supported preparedness and response efforts for the anticipated impacts of El Niño. Over 6,500 children affected by El Niño-related emergencies were provided with hygiene kits, safe drinking water and mental health and psychosocial support. Educational support helped ensure continuity for children displaced by flooding in coastal areas, while risk awareness campaigns reached more than 12,000 individuals with key prevention and response messages.

UNICEF worked closely with local governments in Esmeraldas, Manta and Guayaquil, providing technical assistance for child-focused interventions in El Niño contingency plans. UNICEF also supported training for field staff and humanitarian partners on Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS) in emergencies. Coordination was strengthened through the establishment of the WASH cluster, improving information management and response planning. Resource readiness and pre-positioned supplies enhanced the flexibility and timeliness of emergency interventions.

Although the impacts of El Niño were milder than expected, the regular rainy season caused substantial damage and humanitarian needs, particularly along the coast. Preparedness investments proved essential in addressing these challenges. A key lesson was the critical importance of flexible funding and strategic partnerships to protect vulnerable populations during future climate-related emergencies.

In the second half of the year, UNICEF reinforced collaboration with the Risk Management Secretariat and the Ministry of Education's Risk Management Department. With complementary funding, UNICEF supported the development of a tailored disaster preparedness strategy, further strengthening national capacity to anticipate and respond to emergencies.

GUATEMALA

Throughout 2024, UNICEF supported the implementation of the Building Climate Resilience (BCR) initiative in four municipalities of the Southern Commonwealth for Integral Development (MASUR)—Escuintla, Iztapa, La Democracia and San Jose, in the department of Escuintla. This initiative addressed climate-related risks linked to heatwaves during the dry season and flooding during the rainy season. In collaboration with local authorities and the private sector, efforts focused on strengthening preparedness, prevention and mitigation capacities.

As part of the Resilient Municipalities strategy, a new methodology was developed and integrated into local planning processes through formal commitments from each municipality. These commitments aimed to institutionalise resilience-building by promoting public investment in climate-resilient social services, engaging the private sector and establishing municipal agencies to support long-term implementation.

To support this process, eight awareness workshops were conducted—two in each municipality—for local officials. These sessions aimed to increase understanding of risk management priorities and foster collaboration among municipal stakeholders. Capacity-building workshops are planned for 2025 to further reinforce institutional knowledge and preparedness.

Notably, one participating municipality is preparing to establish Guatemala's first Climate Change Directorate—a milestone for national climate governance. The initiative has helped identify priority needs, facilitate targeted interventions and promote the integration of the private sector into local risk management systems, in close coordination with public institutions.

JAMAICA

UNICEF strengthened its health and nutrition emergency response in the areas within Jamaica most affected by Hurricane Beryl, which made landfall on 3 July 2024. Approximately 2,000 children—among 6,000 affected individuals—received psychosocial support and referrals to essential services. In the hardest-hit communities, counselling and life skills sessions helped enhance resilience. The civil society organisation Eve for Life led interventions in Rocky Point and Portland Cottage (Clarendon) and Treasure Beach (St Elizabeth), where at least 10 key community figures in each location were trained to provide referral support for children and families. Health fairs and well-being events were conducted, and targeted interventions were implemented in three schools across the affected parishes.

UNICEF collaborated with the Jamaica Teaching Council and the Guidance Unit to deliver training for teachers in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support and Psychological First Aid (PFA). Through the Return to Happiness Programme, 530 teachers in hurricane-affected areas were trained. Additionally, 15,000 students received copies of *Be Prepared*, an activity guide focused on disaster preparedness and response. Forty-five schools completed PFA in-house sessions and received PFA kits, while an online version of *Be Prepared* was shared across the sector. A family-focused PFA event also reached 200 parents and 200 children. These efforts aimed to ensure a holistic response to both the immediate and long-term needs of children and communities.

Through its contingency agreement with Food for the Poor, UNICEF supported approximately 28,000 individuals in affected areas.

Assistance included the distribution of 3,600 hygiene kits, 7,500 ten-litre water containers, the establishment of eight communal water points and the provision of 1,000-litre water tanks to two emergency shelters.

Social and Behaviour Change activities focused on hygiene, health and emergency preparedness. Public education sessions and town criers in eight affected communities promoted hand hygiene, water purification and menstrual hygiene. Preparedness efforts included the prepositioning of 6,000 ten-litre water containers and 100 hygiene kits, which were distributed through the national emergency agency (ODPEM) within the first four days, reaching approximately 7,200 people.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities and other partners in delivering humanitarian assistance. Approximately 7,000 households—reaching an estimated 10,000 children, including 4,000 girls—received cash transfers. An additional 1,500 children with disabilities were supported with in-kind packages. All interventions upheld the rights and dignity of children and were informed by data from MICS Plus, which helped assess whether support reached those most in need.

Social and Behaviour Change initiatives also leveraged mass media. A breastfeeding awareness campaign reached 3,000 people via social media and 150,000 through a television segment. Radio time signals broadcast key messages—exclusive breastfeeding, proper handwashing, and positive parenting—for 30 consecutive days, reaching 315,000 individuals. Plans were developed to expand outreach via SMS, targeting 100,000 individuals each with breastfeeding and child protection messages and 200,000 with WASH messages. These activities played a critical role in promoting behaviour change to safeguard child and family well-being.

Accountability to Affected Populations was integrated into the social protection response. A beneficiary feedback mechanism captured perceptions of the assistance provided. Survey results indicated high satisfaction levels, with 87 per cent rating support positively. However, 68 per cent reported limited awareness of available services, and 12 per cent expressed concerns regarding the conduct of service providers during distribution. This feedback is informing the refinement of future interventions to improve accessibility, transparency and service delivery.

To address nutritional risk, UNICEF provided nutrition-sensitive packages to 1,100 families with young children. A total of 33,000 Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes were handed over to the Ministry of Health and Wellness, facilitating malnutrition screening for approximately 11,000 children under five. These efforts contributed to strengthening the government's emergency nutrition response and improving preparedness for future crises.

MEXICO

In 2024, UNICEF implemented a six-month humanitarian response and reconstruction plan to support children and families affected by Hurricane Otis, which made landfall in Acapulco, Guerrero in late October 2023. The response addressed urgent needs across health, nutrition, child protection, WASH, education and social behaviour change. Following the suspension of classes in all municipalities in Guerrero, 10,513 basic education institutions and 776,955 students were impacted. UNICEF's coordinated response focused on restoring learning opportunities, rehabilitating essential services and strengthening the resilience of affected communities.

By the end of 2024, significant progress had been made across all sectors. In nutrition, 57 pregnant women received micronutrient

supplements, and 366 children under the age of five received vitamin supplements. In addition, 324 caregivers of infants aged 0–23 months were provided with nutrition guidance. Haemoglobin testing was conducted for 293 children and 53 pregnant women, revealing anaemia prevalence rates of 37.5 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively. Malnutrition was identified in 64 children (5.2 per cent), while 14 children (1.1 per cent) were found to be overweight or obese.

In health, UNICEF-supported facilities provided primary healthcare services to 2,343 children and women. This included medical consultations for 1,173 children, 30 pregnant women, 109 lactating women and 130 male caregivers. A total of 1,366 nutritional assessments were carried out for 1,219 children, 33 pregnant women, 110 lactating women and four male caregivers. Psychosocial support was delivered to 1,268 individuals, while 425 people participated in health and nutrition workshops.

UNICEF also played a key role in improving WASH services for affected communities in Mexico. Safe water was provided to 13,000 people, with an equal number gaining access to safe sanitation. Information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns promoting hygiene practices reached 54,000 people, and WASH-related messages were displayed on tarpaulins in 1,000 schools. Through the Dignity Corner initiative, UNICEF distributed hygiene items to 12,000 children and delivered 5,520 hygiene kits to families. A total of 80 cleaning and disinfecting kits were also provided to schools. In total, 37 schools, shelters, health facilities and Social Assistance Centres benefited from new or rehabilitated WASH infrastructure and services.

In education, UNICEF supported the safe reopening of schools and the restoration of learning opportunities. In collaboration with LACRO and the education sector, UNICEF developed a real-time dashboard to monitor school damage and inform decisions on reopening. A total of 463 schools—spanning basic and upper secondary levels in Acapulco and Coyuca—were mapped. Support for early childhood education reached 124 teachers and 169 children aged 0–5, while 151 parents and caregivers also received assistance. To address psychosocial needs, 254 teachers were trained to deliver socioemotional support and facilitate the reopening of early childhood centres. In basic education, 604 teachers received training in psychosocial support, benefiting 12,860 students. A further 550 teachers from 62 schools were trained in disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and school resilience. School-in-a-Box kits were distributed to 3,200 children, and UNICEF directly supported the cleaning and restoration of 34 schools, creating safe learning environments for more than 8,580 students.

In child protection, UNICEF established 19 child-friendly spaces in Acapulco and Coyuca de Benitez, where 6,934 children and adolescents, along with 508 women, accessed mental health and psychosocial support. A multidisciplinary team provided individual case management for 126 children, supporting local authorities in identifying and protecting unaccompanied and separated children and those at risk of abuse. Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services reached 1,520 women and children through two safe spaces.

In early 2024, SBC and risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities reached 8,146 individuals affected by Hurricane Otis, including 2,708 girls, 2,443 boys, 2,643 women and 352 men. Messaging focused on disease prevention, child protection, hygiene, health, nutrition and access to safe water and sanitation. These efforts were delivered by implementing partners—World Vision, ADRA, La Jugarreta, JUCONI and Save the Children—across the municipalities of Acapulco, Chilpancingo and San Marcos in Guerrero, including at the “CAS” social care centre under the

Integrated Family Development System (DIF). Further outreach extended to Pinotepa Nacional and Monte Alban in Oaxaca.

NICARAGUA

Throughout 2024, UNICEF strengthened WASH infrastructure in three shelters along the Caribbean coast, increasing their capacity to accommodate up to 5,000 people during emergencies. To build local resilience, 200 youth and adults participated in workshops on WASH facility management and climate adaptation. In parallel, 30 climate-resilient water security plans were developed to support long-term sustainability.

A public health communication campaign, Cut the Contagion, reached 394,697 people, supporting disease prevention, control and eradication. A complementary digital initiative, #LongLifeForAll, engaged a further 54,864 individuals, promoting awareness of health risks and preventive practices.

To advance community health efforts, UNICEF trained 125 community leaders in social listening techniques and conducted two studies—developed in collaboration with faith-based organisations—to identify barriers and facilitators to routine immunisation. A child and family care strategy was also implemented across 202 churches in 129 communities in 11 municipalities, further promoting inclusive and community-based care.

Intercultural health services were strengthened through the training of 163 individuals from 35 Intercultural Integral Health Groups. Participants were equipped to identify challenges to integrating immunisation services with broader child health and nutrition programmes.

In education, UNICEF conducted two emergency preparedness workshops for 57 teachers, reaching 10,060 students. To improve accessibility, the Education in Emergencies (EiE) guide was translated into indigenous languages. In addition, 228 recreational kits and 54 first aid kits were distributed to support student brigades engaged in school-based emergency preparedness activities.

Through an agreement with OCHA, UNICEF provided critical equipment to 140 members of Nicaragua's National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED) emergency brigades. Supplies included 17 first aid kits, 19 rigid emergency stretchers and 140 personal safety kits, enhancing frontline emergency response.

To improve psychosocial support in emergencies, UNICEF collaborated with the National Disaster Prevention System to establish a national network of 1,500 individuals trained in mental health first aid. An additional 2,191 adolescents were trained in psychological first aid to support displaced populations in shelters.

To enhance data-informed emergency response, UNICEF developed a model to estimate the number and characteristics of affected individuals. This model is now being replicated on the global platform, GeoSight, and is considered a reference for preparedness and response planning across the Caribbean Basin.

UNICEF also delivered large-scale digital risk communication. An emergency preparedness campaign reached 1,703,766 people, increasing awareness and promoting community resilience. In response to heavy rains, targeted messaging on child protection in emergencies reached 948,541 individuals, strengthening community engagement in safeguarding children during crises.

PARAGUAY

Over the course of 2024, Paraguay faced a multi-hazard context marked by flooding in the south, droughts and wildfires in Chaco, and widespread outbreaks of arboviral diseases. Given limited coordination capacity, UNICEF supported efforts to strengthen institutional preparedness, address dysfunctional rainwater harvesting systems, improve communication strategies and enhance community engagement. Interventions were implemented in coordination with the National Emergency Secretariat (SEN), the Ministry of Health and local authorities.

UNICEF contributed to improving information management and coordination through support to the WASH emergency table, led by SEN. Supplies were delivered to the National Malaria Eradication Service (SENEPA) to support surveillance and control of vector-borne diseases, as well as to WASH units in Boqueron Department.

As a result of these efforts, 15,000 Indigenous children gained access to safe water through the rehabilitation of rainwater harvesting systems, while 3,000 children benefited from improved WASH services in schools in Asuncion and Central. Additionally, 4.5 million litres of water were transported to the Chaco region through coordination with the WASH emergency table. More than 300,000 people—including 2,000 Indigenous individuals—were reached with training on the prevention of arboviral diseases, hygiene promotion, water management and proper sanitation.

Support provided through UNICEF's humanitarian thematic funds enabled significant improvements in coordination and data management capacities for emergency preparedness and response. Institutional partnerships were strengthened to ensure the availability and regular updating of emergency information, contributing to improved accountability and faster response times.

UNICEF also supported the reactivation of a working group on drought and desertification preparedness and worked with the Ministry of Health to enhance readiness for future pandemics, including threats related to waterborne and arboviral diseases. These efforts included institutional capacity strengthening across the health system, emergency coordination mechanisms and local governments.

Ongoing activities under the Global Fund for the Prevention of New Pandemics—implemented in part by UNICEF—will continue to reinforce preparedness efforts nationwide.

PERU

Following the impact of Cyclone Yaku in 2023, UNICEF implemented the Supporting the Preparedness and Response to El Niño in Peru project to strengthen community readiness and improve response capacity across multiple sectors, including health, nutrition, education and WASH.

In health and nutrition, 3,310 individuals received services, 387 health workers were trained and 85 health centres received technical support. A total of 3,019 children aged 6–59 months were screened for malnutrition, enabling timely intervention and reinforcing local health system capacity.

WASH activities supported remote communities vulnerable to flooding and waterborne diseases. Infrastructure improvements benefited approximately 19,923 people. UNICEF distributed water treatment supplies, provided Mi Agua kits for home-based purification and conducted training workshops on water quality and dengue prevention. Messaging reached 7,260 children, adolescents and community members, while 177 public officials participated in coordination efforts to improve WASH service delivery.

To maintain access to education during emergencies, UNICEF provided preparedness information to 3,188 children, adolescents

and families. Training in pedagogy, mental health and psychosocial support was delivered to 491 members of the education community. Infection prevention and control protocols were implemented in 16 schools to ensure safer learning environments.

Social and Behaviour Change efforts strengthened accountability and community engagement. Input from 531 individuals informed local response actions, supported by 98 active community actors who helped improve transparency and trust. Radio broadcasts on dengue prevention reached an estimated 1.67 million people, contributing to broader public health awareness.

Monitoring and evaluation systems were also strengthened through the development of digital platforms. The Power BI Migration Platform enhanced data-driven decision-making, improving [response planning](#) for both migration and emergency [preparedness actions](#).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: COORDINATION, PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

In 2024, UNICEF collaborated with country offices across the region to strengthen health and nutrition in emergencies, focusing on preparedness, response and capacity-building. Ahead of the hurricane season, emergency nutrition preparedness was mapped, and refresher trainings were conducted on response actions. A virtual session on Gender and Nutrition supported the design of gender-responsive interventions in humanitarian settings.

Across Mexico and Central America, more than 600,000 individuals accessed primary healthcare, vaccinations and emergency medical care. Health systems in migration- and climate-affected areas were reinforced to improve malnutrition treatment, maternal health support and psychosocial services. Assistance for pregnant women and new mothers was expanded, supported by advocacy for equitable healthcare access across the region.

WASH

UNICEF strengthened emergency preparedness and response in the WASH sector, supporting safe water, sanitation and hygiene services for crisis-affected populations. Technical assistance and capacity-building were provided to country offices and national coordination platforms to enhance service delivery.

Guidance was provided to the Colombia WASH Cluster, while the WASH for Peace: Lessons Learned virtual dialogues were convened in May. A three-day WASH in Emergencies Information Management Workshop trained 20 participants in Trinidad and Tobago, complemented by additional coordination training for 17 participants. Collaboration with WHO's Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) also supported the Water and Sanitation in Emergencies event, reinforcing regional partnerships.

EDUCATION - ECD

UNICEF advanced education in emergencies to ensure learning continuity for crisis-affected children. Technical support helped country offices and partners integrate education into migration response efforts and expand access to inclusive learning opportunities.

Key initiatives included the fourth Education Beyond Borders forum and the launch of the Resilient School and Disaster Risk Reduction

Education course, based on the Comprehensive School Safety Framework. UNICEF also contributed to the Santiago Declaration 2024 and supported the development of a Community of Practice with partners such as Save the Children.

Progress was made through the Learning Passport strategy, now being rolled out in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama. In addition, UNICEF worked with Save the Children, UNESCO and Plan International to promote inclusive learning environments under the Education Multi-Year Resilience Project.

CHILD PROTECTION - GBVIE AND PSEA

Child protection interventions focused on psychosocial support, transitory care for unaccompanied children and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention. In partnership with UNHCR, World Vision and Save the Children, UNICEF led a regional Child Protection in Humanitarian Action training in Panama for 38 participants. The first global meeting of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action held in the region gathered nearly 200 participants to explore the intersections of armed violence, climate change and migration.

GBV prevention efforts targeted adolescent girls, women and LGBTIQ+ survivors. UNICEF conducted technical missions to Mexico and Guatemala, developed social inclusion guides for migrant and refugee girls and strengthened care protocols for GBV survivors. Safe spaces in migration stations and Indigenous communities were reinforced, including services for menstrual hygiene and survivor support. Preparations for the regional rollout of the Safeguarding Procedure—incorporating Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse—were finalised for 2025.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

UNICEF expanded cash transfer programmes and supported national systems to become more responsive to emergencies. In Belize and the Eastern Caribbean, analysis of fiscal space informed financing strategies, and Belize's BOOST cash transfer programme was adapted to include shock-responsive features. Additional schemes were introduced for migrant families in four British Overseas Territories.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC), ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

SBC and AAP efforts promoted inclusive and respectful engagement with affected communities. Technical support was provided to country offices to strengthen feedback mechanisms, safeguarding and gender-sensitive communication, particularly in crisis-affected contexts.

Regional AAP frameworks were reinforced through collaboration with the AAP Interagency Group. Guidelines for engaging Indigenous communities were developed in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. An emergencies dashboard was introduced to assess capacity gaps and inform preparedness planning. Looking ahead, UNICEF will evaluate U-Report implementation in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador to expand AAP mechanisms across South America.

COMMUNICATIONS

UNICEF's communications and advocacy efforts highlighted the

protection risks faced by children amid migration, displacement and climate shocks. Country offices received technical support on emergency communications, media engagement and countering misinformation.

UNICEF also contributed to the communication table of OCHA's REDLAC (Red de Gestion del Riesgo, Emergencias y Desastres de America Latina y el Caribe), promoting knowledge-sharing and joint preparedness. Press releases, media statements and advocacy by the Regional Director drew attention to rising numbers of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and their vulnerabilities.

To improve access to lifesaving information, UNICEF developed the Internet of Good Things (IoGT) platform, which will launch in 2025. The platform will provide health, education and mental health content, including offline access for communities with limited connectivity.

PROGRAMME MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation were strengthened to improve data quality, reporting and evidence-based planning across country offices. Quarterly briefs and thematic discussion papers were produced to inform decision-making and programme design at both national and regional levels.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

BRAZIL

Press Releases:

- [UNICEF and ADRA implement “Gurizada Spaces” in children’s accommodation in Porto Alegre](#)
- [UNICEF and World Vision open “Gurizada Spaces” in accommodations with children in the city of Canoas](#)
- [UNICEF provides guidance on how to welcome and talk to children impacted by floods in Rio Grande do Sul -](#)
- [UNICEF reaffirms commitment to children's rights in reconstruction after floods](#)
- [UNICEF supports government in response to rains in Rio Grande do Sul](#)
- [UNICEF warns about water safety during drought in Amazonas](#)

Articles:

- [Amazonas government and UNICEF hold communication workshop for rapid response to drought emergencies](#)
- [A new beginning for Maria José and her granddaughter: safe water after the flood in Rio Grande do Sul](#)
- [A Stream of Hope Amid the Rains in the South: The Story of Elizabeth and Her Grandchildren](#)
- [UNICEF mobilizes support for victims of drought and water crisis in the Amazon region](#)

Video:

- [Amazonas Drought](#)

COLOMBIA

Social Media:

- [During the rainy season, protecting our children and adolescents is even more crucial](#)
- [In Chocó and La Guajira, UNICEF is supporting children and adolescents affected by the heavy rains.](#)
- [In Catatumbo, Norte de Santander, UNICEF is working to strengthen emergency education and natural disaster prevention.](#)

CUBA

Articles:

- [Aprendizajes que salvan vidas](#)
- [Children's well-being after the hurricane](#)
- [Disaster risk reduction starts at the school level](#)
- [Educación sobre multirriesgos: claves para el futuro](#)
- [In emergencies, a response with a human face](#)
- [Medicines for mother-and-child health services in Guantanamo arrive in Cuba](#)
- [Por una infancia más resiliente](#)
- [Salvar el bosque, salvar la vida](#)
- [School is synonymous with protection](#)
- [UNICEF accompanies the recovery in Guantanamo for every child and their families](#)
- [UNICEF donations arrived in Cuba for the people affected by the climatic phenomenon](#)

Social Media:

- [As part of the United Nations System's Action Plan in Cuba in response to Hurricane Oscar, UNICEF received a flight with essential supplies at Santiago de Cuba airport, thanks to a joint effort with four other UN agencies and the European Union](#)
- [Essential medicine kits, purchased by UNICEF Cuba with a contribution from the Canadian Embassy in Cuba and logistical support from U.S. Civil Protection & Humanitarian Aid for their airlift, arrived at Guantánamo to ensure the continuity of health services in the communities hardest hit by Hurricane Oscar](#)
- [Hurricane Oscar left a devastating impact on the municipality of San Antonio del Sur, in Guantánamo](#)

- [In response to the recent earthquakes, UNICEF is mobilizing to provide support to the most affected children](#)

- [The earthquakes that have affected eastern Cuba, especially in the Pilón municipality in Granma province, have left a deeply worrying landscape](#)

- [With the support of EU Civil Protection & Humanitarian Aid, 11,317 children living in the municipalities of Baracoa, Imías, Maisí and San Antonio del Sur, the most affected by Hurricane Oscar, have benefited from the delivery of roofing sheets, waterproofing sheets, and water tanks](#)

- [35 children from the "Blas Roca Calderío" school in Yacabo Abajo, Imías, Guantánamo, returned to their classrooms after the school was repaired](#)

Reports:

- [Avanzar juntos hacia la recuperación](#)
- [Infancias resilientes contra huracanes](#)
- [Implementación de kits para la expresión y la innovación de adolescentes](#)
- [Two years after Hurricane Ian, UNICEF continues its support in Pinar del Río](#)
- [Project "Strengthening Health Capacity for the COVID-19 Crisis"](#)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Articles:

- [Desplazados en RD serían niños en desastres naturales](#)
- [In the face of natural disasters in the Dominican Republic, it is estimated that 40% of those displaced would be children, according to UNICEF](#)
- [UNICEF warns about the vulnerability of children in the Dominican Republic to natural disasters](#)

Social Media:

- [Children and adolescents are often the ones who suffer the most after a disaster. However, they are also the most powerful agents of change.](#)
- [Do you know how to prepare your backpack in case of an emergency, like now with #Beryl, the first cyclone of 2024?](#)
- [Ensuring that the lives of far fewer people are affected by disasters is everyone's commitment.](#)
- [Every year on September 22nd, the National Day of Disaster Prevention and Emergency Response is celebrated across the country to remind everyone of the importance of being prepared for risky or emergency situations](#)

[Experience shows that girls and young women have unique ideas about the risks in their communities and how to address them](#)

- [to address them](#)

[How can the country be strengthened against the impact of climate shocks?](#)

- [of climate shocks?](#)

[If we look around us, we can recognize that nature is always in constant change and motion.](#)

- [always in constant change and motion.](#)

[If we look around us, we can recognize that nature is always in constant change and motion.](#)

- [always in constant change and motion.](#)

[Now more than ever, it is vital to prevent, prepare, and be ready to face future natural emergencies.](#)

- [ready to face future natural emergencies.](#)

[Remember this invaluable lesson taught to us by scientist Charles Darwin: "It is not the strongest who survive, but the most adaptable."](#)

- [the most adaptable."](#)

[Some things make individuals, communities, cities, or countries more likely than others to experience the harmful effects of a hazard and face significant challenges in terms of human mobility. This is what we call vulnerability.](#)

- [vulnerability.](#)

[The future is in good hands: the youth. That's why we must prepare and empower them so they're ready to face any emergency, risk, threat, or disaster.](#)

- [any emergency, risk, threat, or disaster.](#)

GUATEMALA

Social Media:

[UNICEF, together with the municipalities of the Mancomunidad del Sur, MASUR, implement the Resilient Municipalities initiative](#)

- [Municipalities initiative](#)

MEXICO

Social Media:

[After Hurricane Otis, UNICEF trained 926 teachers and supervisors in Acapulco and Coyuca](#)

- [supervisors in Acapulco and Coyuca](#)

[#BacktoSchool is here ! Education gives children and adolescents the skills and knowledge to reach their full potential and exercise their other rights](#)

- [potential and exercise their other rights](#)

[Huracán Otis: su impacto en niñas, niños y adolescentes en Guerrero](#)

- [en Guerrero](#)

[Providing access to safe drinking water and hygiene supplies for children and adolescents is essential in crisis situations like the one that occurred in Guerrero after Hurricane Otis](#)

- [Hurricane Otis](#)

[Schools are more than just learning centres](#)

- [Schools are more than just learning centres](#)

["The most important thing about being in school is learning."](#)

- [learning."](#)

[UNICEF works to ensure that children and adolescents like Gerardo enjoy all their rights, even in times of emergency](#)

- [emergency](#)

[UNICEF cares for the emotions of the children affected by #HurricaneOtis in #Guerrero](#)

- [#HurricaneOtis in #Guerrero](#)

NICARAGUA

Social Media:

[Tropical storm Sara preparedness recommendations for families](#)

- [families](#)

[Youth Participating in emergency preparedness activities](#)

- [Youth Participating in emergency preparedness activities](#)

PARAGUAY

Social Media:

[Mirá parte de lo que fue la minga ambiental que llevamos adelante con jóvenes del #BañadoTacumbú](#)

- [adelante con jóvenes del #BañadoTacumbú](#)

Press Release:

[New bathrooms and fun learning to take care of your health](#)

- [health](#)

PERU

Articles:

[UNICEF presents results of assistance to 28,000 students affected by Cyclone Yaku in Piura and Lambayeque](#)

- [affected by Cyclone Yaku in Piura and Lambayeque](#)

[UNICEF provides clean water for Piura residents](#)

- [UNICEF provides clean water for Piura residents](#)

[150 families in the El Sausal community benefit from the delivery of a water treatment system by UNICEF](#)

- [delivery of a water treatment system by UNICEF](#)

Blogs:

[Madres venezolanas y peruanas luchan contra la anemia y desnutrición](#)

- [y desnutrición](#)

[Migrar y resistir las inundaciones](#)

- [Migrar y resistir las inundaciones](#)

Social Media:

[Visit by Laura Salamaca, UNICEF Deputy Representative to San Juan, Lambayeque](#)

- [to San Juan, Lambayeque](#)

[This is the story of Fernanda, a student from Lambayeque who, together with her community, has overcome climate challenges with preparation and resilience](#)

- [challenges with preparation and resilience](#)

JAMAICA

Article:

[Hundreds in Clarendon receive UNICEF Hygiene kits after Beryl's devastation](#)

- [Beryl's devastation](#)

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Latin America and Caribbean Region Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/lac>
- Latin America and Caribbean Region Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/lac/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: AUGUST 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Emergency response	4,050,000	10,175,490	1,894,745	-	0%
Emergency Preparedness	5,350,000	1,475,937	2,046,981	1,827,082	34%
Regional Office capacity	2,950,000	1,264,316	315,299	1,370,385	46%
Total	12,350,000	12,915,743	4,257,025	-4,822,768	-39%

Funding available - funding available in the current appeal year to respond in line with the current HAC appeal.
Humanitarian resources– humanitarian funding commitments received from donors in the current appeal year.
Resources available from 2023 (carry over)– funding received in the previous appeal year that is available to respond in line with the current HAC appeal

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ENDNOTES

1. Estimated based on EM-DAT dataset for 2024.
2. Estimated number of children affected based on EM-DAT dataset for 2024 and UNICEF's standard estimation of 33% of the population being children.
3. UNICEF, Latin America and the Caribbean: 2.3 million children displaced by weather-related disasters over six years, <https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/press-releases/latin-america-and-caribbean-23-million-children-displaced-weather-related-disasters?utm_source=chatgpt.com>
4. UNICEF, Latin America and the Caribbean: 2.3 million children displaced by weather-related disasters over six years, <https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/press-releases/latin-america-and-caribbean-23-million-children-displaced-weather-related-disasters?utm_source=chatgpt.com>
5. UNICEF, Latin America and the Caribbean: 1 in 6 children exposed to severe water scarcity, <https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/press-releases/1-6-children-exposed-severe-water-scarcity?utm_source=chatgpt.com>