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UNICEF is on the ground identifying needs and supporting the physical and emotional well-being of migrant children in Tapachula, Mexico, providing psychosocial care with partner support.

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Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

Reporting Period
1 January to 31
December 2025

Children on the Move and Armed Violence - LAC

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2025, restricted migration routes and escalating armed violence exposed millions of children in Latin America and the Caribbean to exploitation, recruitment, and family separation. Irregular movements declined, but protection needs surged amid severe funding constraints.¹
- UNICEF humanitarian interventions for Children on the Move and those affected by Armed Violence last year reached over 128,000 children, adolescents, and caregivers with protection services. Around 48,000 children gained access to education, and 250,000 people received safe water, including 132,000 who were provided with critical WASH supplies.
- UNICEF received US\$67.9 million of its US\$249.5 million appeal in 2025. In total, the appeal was 27 per cent funded. Despite the generous contributions received, significant funding gaps persisted, limiting UNICEF ability to effectively respond to the humanitarian needs and make progress against targets in critical support areas.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



4,700,000

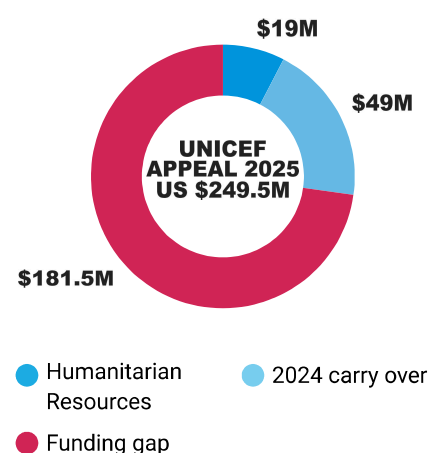
Children in need of humanitarian assistance



14,300,000

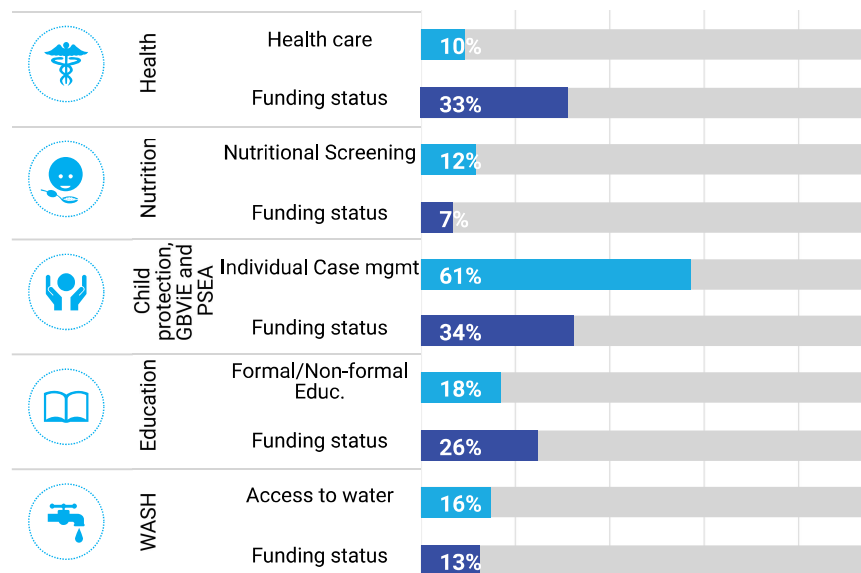
People in need of humanitarian assistance

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

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*



* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In 2025, migration dynamics across Latin America and the Caribbean shifted significantly, marked by a sharp decline in northbound movements and a notable increase in return and southbound flows.² These trends were largely driven by the introduction and reinforcement of restrictive migration and asylum measures in several countries, alongside the suspension of regularization programmes and reduced access to regular migration pathways.³ In the second quarter of the year, overall irregular movement sharply declined, particularly in Central America. Honduras recorded a sharp drop in irregular entries: 5,400 in Q2 compared to 14,300 in Q1, marking the lowest quarterly total since 2021. In Panama, entries through the Darien Jungle dropped significantly, leading to the closure of the Lajas Blancas migration reception center, with Q2 2025 registering only 96 entries, a dramatic 99.89 per cent reduction compared to Q2 2024 (91,055) and a 96.61 per cent drop from Q1 2025 (2,831).⁴ In the absence of safe and regular alternatives, many migrants, including children and adolescents, have increasingly relied on irregular and high-risk routes. This has heightened their exposure to violence, exploitation, and abuse by smugglers, traffickers, and non-state armed groups.⁵ These dynamics continue to unfold in a context of large-scale displacement. As of mid-2025, the regional inter-agency coordination platform (R4V) estimated that 6.87 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants were living across the region.⁶

At the same time, the region continues to face a severe and escalating crisis of armed violence, with profound impacts on children. Latin America and the Caribbean accounts for approximately one-third of global homicides despite representing only around 8 per cent of the world's population. Across the region, homicide remains the leading cause of death among adolescents aged 10–19 years⁷ and disproportionately affects boys, while the region also records some of the highest homicide rates globally among girls. Armed violence, criminal governance, and the expansion of non-state armed actors continue to drive displacement, recruitment and use of children, family separation, and exposure to gender-based violence.

Country-level trends illustrate the scale and severity of risks facing children. In Ecuador, between January and May 2025, more than 300 children and adolescents were killed, including at least 135 girls, while nearly 900 children were detained for offences often linked to forced recruitment or coercion by criminal groups.⁸ Violence has also driven internal displacement affecting approximately 92,000 people, many of them children. In Honduras, at least 108 children were killed in the first half of 2025, while an estimated 247,000 people remain internally displaced due to gang control, extortion, and political violence.⁹ In Mexico, reports of missing and disappeared children increased by more than 46 per cent compared to early 2024, rising from 875 reports to 1,280 cases in the first five months of 2025, according to official data.¹⁰

The convergence of violence, displacement, and restricted access to safe migration pathways is increasing protection risks for millions of children. Simultaneously, severe funding constraints in 2025 forced several humanitarian actors to scale back or cease operations, particularly in border and high-risk urban areas, further limiting access to essential services. This has placed additional pressure on remaining responders, including UNICEF, to sustain life-saving assistance, strengthen child protection systems, and support governments and communities in addressing growing needs. With violence, displacement, and unsafe migration routes continuing to place children at heightened risk, sustained and flexible donor support remains critical to maintain essential services, expand protection interventions, and strengthen shock-responsive systems

to safeguard the most vulnerable children across the region. Operational constraints further limited the scale and reach of the response.

To respond to humanitarian needs arising from migration, and recognizing the regional scope of this crisis, UNICEF launched the 2026 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal covering 16 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago. In 2026, an estimated 11.3 million people, including 3.9 million children, are expected to require humanitarian assistance across these countries due to migration and armed violence.¹¹ Furthermore, UNICEF will implement multisectoral interventions in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico to address the humanitarian needs of children and adolescents in communities severely affected by armed violence. These interventions will focus on risks related to recruitment, exploitation, limited access to essential services, family separation, and the severe psychological impacts associated with these crises.

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

The 2025 HAC appeal for Children on the Move and Armed Violence, covering 16 country offices in Latin America and the Caribbean, was 27 per cent funded, with \$67.9 million received against a \$249.5 million funding requirement. Of the total funding available in 2025, \$18.9 million was newly received during the year, while \$49.03 million represented carry-forward funding from 2024. Contributions received in 2025 were generously provided by the European Union (EU), the Government of Japan, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), among others. Additional support was provided by UNICEF National Committees and pooled Global Thematic Humanitarian funds.

Flexible and timely funding is critical for UNICEF to sustain essential, evidence-based national humanitarian responses that address immediate needs and mitigate longer-term impacts on vulnerable refugee and migrant children, as well as other crisis-affected communities. Despite the generous contributions received, significant funding gaps remain, limiting UNICEF's capacity to meet children's needs and achieve targets in key support areas.

UNICEF continues to collaborate closely with national authorities, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), other UN agencies, and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) to protect the rights of children and families on the move and those affected by armed violence. UNICEF's 2025 response was aligned with the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants and its 2025 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP), as well as the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) in Central America.

Looking ahead, UNICEF will continue to strengthen strategic coordination by leading and co-leading inter-agency sectoral and cluster humanitarian efforts at both regional and national levels. Priority sectors include child protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, and nutrition. Despite current funding challenges, UNICEF remains firmly committed to delivering critical support to the most vulnerable children and families and calls on donors and partners to urgently mobilize additional resources to sustain and scale up life-saving assistance across the region.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE BY COUNTRY

BELIZE

In 2025, Belize continued to host a diverse migrant population, including first-to third-generation migrants and individuals in transit or seeking protection. At the end of 2025, the Government of Belize signed a Safe Third Country agreement with the United States, establishing a legal framework for the transfer of asylum seekers; however, the agreement remains pending Cabinet approval. While the Government has not disclosed data on migration trends, anticipated formal and informal settlements pose risks to already strain essential services for host and migrant communities.

A UNICEF needs assessment in host and migrant communities conducted between 2024-2025 across 10 communities and 857 households, identified growing gaps in child protection, livelihoods, access to education materials, birth registration, and WASH. However, the scale of the response faced constraints due to funding shortfalls, reduced civil society organizations (CSO) presence, and limited access to vulnerable populations. While Belize did not experience mass deportations in 2025 and returnee numbers remain relatively low compared to the region, humanitarian needs particularly for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), require strengthened government coordination and sustained support. By the end of 2025, Belize continued to function as both a transit and destination country, with ongoing risks of trafficking, smuggling, and child vulnerability.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

In 2025, **UNICEF's humanitarian interventions reached 56,013 people across six districts (nationals and foreign-born nationals), including 10,188 boys and 9,839 girls.** During the reporting period, UNICEF's response adapted to major shifts in priorities and funding gaps for migration response programmes. In the **health sector**, funding constraints limited **primary healthcare service delivery to approximately 10,000 individuals**. To support the expansion of Kangaroo Mother Care and the introduction of perinatal mental health services, UNICEF supported the training of over 600 health workers and the screening of more than 2,000 mothers. These systems strengthening initiatives in the health sector will provide safer access to services for migrant mothers in rural communities with little to no primary healthcare services. **Education interventions reached 16,214 inclusive of 2,000 children from communities hosting high numbers of migrants, across 100 classrooms receiving ESL learning packages, strengthening language skills and social integration.** In child protection, **UNICEF's interventions provided psychosocial support, case management, and specialized care for UASC. Additionally, 22 children continue to benefit from the UNICEF supported migrant shelter and support services.** In coordination with the Ministry of Human Development, UNICEF and IOM supported 106 individuals to regularize their status through the national amnesty process, including 43 women, 4 men, 25 boys, and 34 girls. Individuals seeking amnesty are from neighboring countries, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. Furthermore, **UNICEF supported the government through birth registration clinics in high-migrant-density communities in 2025. A total of 5,185 births were registered.** Yet access to birth registration services remains a critical gap for migrant families due to barriers in transportation access and fear of being apprehended by authorities. **In WASH, over 27,500 people gained access to safe water in 20 remote communities through solar-powered systems, rainwater harvesting, and water treatment solutions.** As part of the humanitarian-development-peace building approach, these communities were selected for the WASH interventions to provide access to safer water in new and emerging settlements. For social protection, UNICEF

supported updates to the Building Opportunities for Our Social Transformation - BOOST programme to include shock-responsive provisions and designed a Grievance Redress Mechanism benefiting migrants. Key challenges included funding shortages, the closure of local CSOs, and shifting government priorities, requiring adjustments to ensure integrated and sustainable programming.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR concluded the third Joint UN Workplan and initiated preparations for the fourth workplan (2026–2028). The upcoming workplan will prioritize shifts in government policies and mandates, alongside the evolving needs of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and returnees. To support evidence-based planning, UNICEF and IOM reached 857 households through a multisectoral needs assessment, with findings to inform programmatic priorities. The findings revealed that access to health services, food and livelihood were the main challenges households in rural communities experienced followed by access to shelter and water. Moreover, significant funding cuts affecting IOM have resulted in programme closures, emphasizing the need for strengthened inter-agency coordination and integrated programming to ensure continuity of services.

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

In 2025, Bolivia continued to serve as a major transit corridor for refugees and migrants, primarily from Venezuela, moving toward the Southern Cone. An estimated 46,865 people transited the country during the first half of 2025, a 14 per cent increase from 2024. Venezuelans represented the majority (37,647), with 84 per cent in need of humanitarian assistance. According to interagency reports, entry flows concentrated in Desaguadero (46 per cent), while most onward movement occurred through Pisiga-Colchane (54 per cent). While Chile continues to be the main destination, intentions dropped sharply during the year, coinciding with more restrictive migration and asylum policies across the subregion. Humanitarian needs have intensified, especially among those entering through irregular routes who face limited access to regularization, asylum, documentation and basic services. The suspension of Venezuelan consular services in La Paz further constrained access to identity documents. Anticipated policy shifts in Chile in early 2026 may trigger sudden inflows, increasing pressures on border areas and impacting humanitarian response capacities.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

In 2025, UNICEF delivered an integrated, multisectoral humanitarian response to increasing mixed-migration flows, achieving strong progress despite operational and environmental constraints. **In health and nutrition, UNICEF provided 2,154 medical consultations, including treatment for common illnesses, alongside 1,298 nutritional screenings for children, caregivers, and pregnant and lactating women.** Training of frontline health workers, emphasizing gender and adolescent-responsive care, helped maintain service quality amid shortages of medicines, equipment, and the challenging high-altitude climate. **Child protection services were reinforced at key border points with Peru and Chile, reaching 5,306 migrants, including 1,625 children,** with psychosocial support, legal counselling, violence prevention, and referrals. **UNICEF and partners identified and assisted 70 UASC (34 girls, 36 boys).** While improved capacity contributed to higher identification rates, the rising number of unaccompanied children also reflects growing vulnerabilities among migrant families (37 children in 2024). Persistent gaps include the limited regular presence of child protection authorities in border

areas, requiring continued support from humanitarian actors. **UNICEF supported the inclusion and continued learning of migrant children and adolescents by distributing school backpacks with essential supplies in La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz, helping safeguard their right to education and promote equal opportunities within the national system.**

During the reporting period, **UNICEF scaled up WASH interventions in Desaguadero and Pisiga, providing more than 6,000 migrants, including 1,449 children, with safe water, sanitation facilities, hygiene supplies, and gender disaggregated bathrooms.** Hygiene promotion, including menstrual hygiene management, strengthened positive behaviours with a gender-sensitive approach. To address unmet basic needs, **UNICEF delivered cash-based assistance through vouchers valued at USD 146 per family, supporting 115 Venezuelan families** (337 people, 56 per cent children) to improve food security in La Paz. **UNICEF also advanced Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) through an inter-agency U-Report “Uniendo Voces” consultation reaching 1,342 migrants nationwide**, informing programme adaptation through the perspectives of migrant communities.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF continued its active participation in the national R4V coordination platform, serving as co-lead of the Basic Needs and Health subgroup and contributing as a key actor in nutrition, WASH, child protection, health, and education. As co-leader of the Education in Emergencies coordination platform, UNICEF supported engagement with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to advance access to schooling for migrant and refugee children. UNICEF also played a central role in joint contingency planning with R4V partners, strengthening preparedness and ensuring coherent, multisectoral coordination within a rapidly evolving migration context.



UNICEF and partners support food security and protection for vulnerable families on the move in La Paz and El Alto, Bolivia, through cash voucher assistance.

BRAZIL

In 2025, Brazil continued to host a significant number of migrants and refugees, including more than 732.2 Venezuelan nationals.¹² Throughout the year, increased vulnerabilities and funding constraints led to the suspension or reduction of some critical child protection services, while operational challenges, including limited presence of civil society partners and restricted access to informal settlements, further constrained the scale of the response. In this context, UNICEF adapted its response by prioritizing life-saving

services and accelerating the transition towards government-led service delivery, while strengthening coordination with national authorities and building the capacity of migrant-led and local partner organizations to support continuity of essential services for vulnerable children and families.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

In 2025, **UNICEF multisectoral humanitarian response reached approximately 29,802 people, including 22,035 children and adolescents (11,098 boys and 10,937 girls).** At the border and on information sites 54,818 people were reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services. UASC figures were 146 per cent higher than predicted targets, reaching 2,186 children and adolescents (1,116 boys and 1,070 girls). During the reporting period, **UNICEF strengthened education, health, child protection and social protection services for Venezuelan refugee and migrant children in Roraima**. In education, around 14,280 children accessed education in formal and non-formal spaces, including literacy, school enrolment support and tailored tutoring, **while 567 teachers were trained on intercultural education**. In child protection, **2,186 UASC were provided with family reunification or alternative care, 3,273 children received individual case management, and 16,287 accessed mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) through nine Child-Friendly Spaces.** Additionally, 80 professionals received specialized training on UASC care in line with national legislation. **Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention reached 9,055 people, while 18,473 people got access to channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse.** **UNICEF provided WASH support to 9,674 migrants and refugees.** Following two years of advocacy, the **public bathroom operated by UNICEF was transferred to Operação Acolhida (Operation Welcome), ensuring safe sanitation to over 8,000 people**. UNICEF also advanced menstrual health initiatives, training 250 health municipal agents, reaching 2,020 migrant girls with hygiene kits and information. In **health, 6,618 women and children accessed primary care and 917 children aged 6–59 months were screened for wasting.** In **social protection, 2,746 migrant families, including 4,634 children, were registered in CadÚnico, (Cadastro Único) the federal social registry in Brazil that identifies low-income families for access to social programs**, expanding access to social benefits. Finally, humanitarian communication through Radio Super Panas reached 54,818 people.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF is actively engaged in the R4V coordination platform, strengthening local coordination through working groups in Boa Vista and Pacaraima, in close collaboration with the federal and state governments, and other humanitarian actors. UNICEF leads the coordination at national and sub-national level for the WASH, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection sub-sector and coordinates the Communication with Communities working group. By the end of 2025, UNICEF contributed to the development of a multisectoral R4V Contingency Plan for a possible increase in the migration flow due to the political context.

CHILE

As of December 2025, Chile hosted 1,608,650 migrants, including approximately 313,539 children (19.5 per cent).¹³ During the first semester, changes in regional and national migration policies and border management measures were associated with a 14.3 per cent decrease in unauthorized border crossings compared to the previous year. Despite this reduction, children on the move continue to face

significant protection risks and vulnerabilities. Evidence generated by UNICEF revealed growing gaps in protection, education, integration and WASH. By the end of the year, humanitarian needs remain in border areas, while service availability has decreased, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children and adolescents, requiring an urgent shift in programme coordination and response with local authorities.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

In 2025, UNICEF reached more than 6,156 people, including migrants, refugees and host community members, in Chile, including 1,322 girls, 1,331 boys and 2,281 women, through humanitarian response interventions. The scale and reach of the response were constrained by limited civil society partner presence and persistent funding gaps, affecting the expansion of services for vulnerable populations. During the reporting period, UNICEF continued implementing its migration response in Chile, adapting it to the changing context marked by shifts in migration flows, increased returns and redirections. In nutrition, 243 caregivers of children under five received counselling to improve childcare nutrition practices. With the support of implementing partners, **UNICEF supported 910 health consultations and referrals to public health services through implementing partners.** In 2025, **UNICEF also distributed 3,070 hygiene kits and 922 dignity kits were distributed to migrants.** Furthermore, **child protection interventions benefited 6,156 people through psychosocial support, referrals and case management, including 39 UASC cases.** In addition, **safe spaces assisted 3,603 women and girls, strengthening care and referral mechanisms.** With the support of UNICEF partners, **6,156 migrants were reached by the end of the year with timely, life-saving information and guidance to facilitate access to available services and referral pathways.** Key gaps and constraints included insufficient humanitarian funding, limited capacity of local services in border areas, and the evolving national context, requiring ongoing programme adjustments and strengthened inter-agency coordination and community engagement.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

As sector lead for education and child protection within the R4V platform, UNICEF strengthened inter-agency coordination and response planning. In Chile, UNICEF's leadership within the Grupo de Trabajo para Refugiados y Migrantes (GTRM) facilitated collaboration among government institutions, municipalities, NGOs and UN agencies, enhancing the coherence of the local response. A key milestone was the implementation of the Mixed Movements Monitoring (MMM) exercise in partnership with UNHCR and WFP, reaching 356 people and informing multisectoral needs assessments.¹⁴ Coordination with the MoE and the Undersecretariat for Children contributed to improved access to services for children and adolescents on the move. Despite these efforts, persistent barriers, including limited local capacities and policy-related constraints, continue to affect timely service delivery and the full implementation of response plans.

COSTA RICA

During the reporting period, Costa Rica experienced reduced migration flows, including returnees from Mexico and families entering through the northern border with Nicaragua. While many migrants transited onward to Panama, others remained in Costa Rica seeking economic opportunities. The lack of a regulated north-south migration system and constraints in border management systems, resulted in the dispersion of migrant families across the

national territory. Increased concentration in urban centres, particularly in San José, heightened xenophobia and further exposed children to protection risks such as trafficking, child exploitation, survival sex, and children in street situations. According to IOM monitoring, 19,923 migrants and returnees were identified during the year, of whom 14,269 were stranded (43 per cent children) with lack of shelter identified as the most urgent need.

In parallel, armed violence remained a key concern affecting children's safety and well-being. In 2025, Costa Rica's homicide rate remained at 16.7 per 100,000, unchanged from 2024. However, 2025 was the deadliest year for children, with 50 killed, the highest number in the country's history.¹⁵ This trend reflects an unprecedented security crisis threatening children's rights, particularly among Afro-descendant populations and urban and peri-urban areas affected by poverty. Traditionally considered a safe country, Costa Rica now confronts rising armed violence. Firearm-related infractions among adolescents surged, involving children as young as 12, including a seven-year-old.¹⁶ Violence is concentrated in coastal areas where exclusion overlaps with drug trafficking routes: Limón's homicide rate reached 37.7, Puntarenas 25.7, Guanacaste 19.1, and San José 17.6.¹⁷ Organized crime, widespread firearm access, and institutional fragility fuel this crisis. Sexual violence compounds the emergency: in 2024, more than 7,400 children were victims, 80–85 per cent girls signalling a crisis in GBV. These alarming trends demand urgent, integrated responses to protect children, confront violence, including GBV, and restore safe environments nationwide.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

UNICEF's multi-sectoral response to support migrants continued in 2025, adapted to shifting migration trends to address the increased returns from north-south flow, and for the first time, the reception of deportees. **Child protection services supported 4,689 migrants (1,961 girls, 2,206 boys, 366 women, 156 men) with psychosocial care.** As needs increased, **UNICEF supported four shelter facilities in Los Chiles and San José, providing safe accommodation to 2,904 individuals.** In WASH, **UNICEF ensured continuous access to essential services, reaching over 28,221 individuals and distributed 3,970 hygiene items.** In nutrition, **541 caregivers for children under five years old received nutritional guidance and information regarding early stimulation and positive parenting.** In health, **3,077 individuals (1,015 women, 1,062 men, 498 girls, 502 boys) received medical care.** **Education activities reached 1,027 children (541 boys, 486 girls)** prioritizing educational references for their enrolment in Costa Rica's public education system. In addition, **895 children received educational items.** During the reporting period, **UNICEF provided 288 migrants (194 men and women; and 94 children) with information about protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and access to reporting mechanisms.** Persistent challenges included limited funding, overstretched local services, the assumption of coordination mechanisms by local authorities with stretched capacities, and community engagement, necessitating programmatic adjustments and enhanced coordination with government and humanitarian partners.

In 2025, **UNICEF strengthened Costa Rica's armed violence prevention strategy** in response to escalating threats to child rights from organized crime and gang activity. Through joint efforts with the National Child Welfare Agency (PANI) and the Ministries of Public Education (MEP) and Public Security (MSP), **the programme reached 15 schools in 10 high-risk communities, benefiting approximately 750 adolescents and their families.** Key achievements included **the completion of national and local mapping of child violence prevention services, the establishment of referral pathways between the MEP and MSP,**

and the integration of armed violence prevention into Comprehensive School Safety and Educational Risk Management Plans. Additionally, school–police coordination units and strengthened Police Athletic Leagues, supported by specialized training, life-skills curricula, and equipment, created protective pathways for at-risk adolescents. These efforts laid the groundwork for scaling the model to additional vulnerable communities in 2026. Rising violence trends underscore the need for programme adaptations, including psychosocial support and gender-sensitive approaches. Coordination challenges at the local level were mitigated through capacity-building and improved information-sharing mechanisms.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF coordinates interagency efforts on mixed migration with General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners (DGME), IOM, UNHCR, and UNFPA under a joint plan prioritizing humanitarian action in Corredores, Los Chiles, and San José. As Child Protection and WASH co-leads with PANI and the Ministry of Health, UNICEF strengthened collaboration with government, municipalities, and NGOs through national response groups. A key milestone was the Mixed Movements Monitoring (MMM) exercise with UNHCR and WFP, enabling multisectoral needs assessments. In Los Chiles, UNICEF launched a WASH coordination platform and reinforced EMISUR, improving potable water and building local capacity through knowledge transfer, improved information sharing, and coordination at critical border points.

Regarding the armed violence response, UNICEF coordinated with key government institutions in 2025, including PANI and the MEP and MSP, to advance armed violence prevention efforts in high-risk communities. While these partnerships enabled integration of prevention measures into school safety plans and strengthened referral pathways, there are still no formal interagency coordination mechanisms or working groups addressing this issue, representing a critical gap. Despite this, UNICEF's convening role contributed to improved collaboration at national and local levels and helped position armed violence prevention as a cross-sector priority, laying the foundation for strengthened interagency coordination moving forward.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Migrants faced protection risks in 2025 amid stricter immigration controls and sustained deportations driven by the crisis in Haiti and its spillover, affecting particularly children and pregnant or lactating women. By the end of the year, official data indicates 379,553 Haitian nationals have been deported.¹⁸ Detention practices, deportations and fear of authorities reduced access to health and social services, particularly for maternal and newborn care. As a result, priority needs included child protection case management, birth registration and legal identity, maternal and newborn health services, nutrition screening and treatment, safe WASH in detention and health facilities, MHPSS, GBV prevention, and legal assistance. Persistent constraints included limited access to detention centres, avoidance of services due to fear, routine deportations, and funding shortfalls that limited the scale and coverage of humanitarian response.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

In response to these protection needs, UNICEF delivered integrated protection, GBV prevention, WASH and nutrition support for children and migrants, while strengthening national child protection systems. In 2025, UNICEF assisted 12,688 children, including 2,514

unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and 152 pregnant or lactating adolescents, representing a 23 per cent increase in assisted children compared to 2024. UNICEF supported the National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONANI) to adopt a national case management policy, a protocol for assisting survivors of physical violence and guidance for sexual-violence cases. **A UNICEF-supported, PRIMERO-inspired digital case management system, aligned with UNICEF humanitarian priorities was rolled out. This allowed CONANI as national lead to register 1,192 Violence Against Children (VAC) cases and supporting 20,112 migrant children with child protection services.** UNICEF, in partnership with IOM, supported the construction of two additional safe spaces inside migration detention centres. These spaces include offices for child-rights authorities and implementing partners to manage cases, provide psychosocial support, conduct family tracing and reduce GBV risks. UNICEF also trained 1,057 migration and law-enforcement officers on the protocol for migrant children, GBV and PSEA.

During the year, **child protection case management services reached 12,688 children. Of these, UNICEF and partners facilitated the reunification of 613 detained children, including 290 children entitled to Dominican nationality and 56 pregnant adolescents.** The release of **751 accompanied children was also facilitated through case management, while 1,411 unaccompanied children were deported by the authorities**. **UNICEF and partners also screened 9,778 adults for protection risks, including 1,292 pregnant or lactating women, and prevented the deportation of 1,149 adults, among them 196 pregnant or lactating women.** In line with UNICEF humanitarian priorities, **protection services were complemented with WASH and hygiene assistance, including the delivery of 4,292 dignity and hygiene kits.** Despite programme adaptations, access constraints, reduced health-seeking behaviour and funding shortfalls continued to limit coverage.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF co-led protection coordination with UNHCR and IOM, strengthening joint planning, referrals and technical support to national authorities, including CONANI and the Directorate General of Migration. A total of 821 cases have been internally referred between UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM based on the needs and respective mandates of each agency. In addition, an UN-to-UN agreement with IOM enabled the expansion of safe spaces, WASH services and protection support in detention centres. UNICEF also led technical dialogue within the sector, supported large-scale capacity building for migration and law-enforcement actors, and maintained high-level advocacy with the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office to end child detention and deportations. Coordination with NGOs and local partners focused on strengthening detention monitoring, case management, referral pathways and PSEA mechanisms.

ECUADOR

According to the Joint Needs Assessment conducted by the R4V platform,¹⁹ by December 2024 Ecuador hosted an estimated 438,300 Venezuelans, which were registered in the country, with an additional 325,000 people in-transit. Of these populations, 60 per cent of registered Venezuelans and 92 per cent of those in transit were assessed as requiring humanitarian assistance. Although unaccompanied minors were not reported in the assessment, UNICEF continued to identify cases during the year. Reductions in international humanitarian funding at the beginning of the year, resulted in significant financing gaps, affecting the operational

capacity in Ecuador. These constraints impacted UNICEF and its implementing partners, including the continuity and scale of services provided through UNICEF Comprehensive Support Spaces for migrants and refugees. By the end of 2025, R4V reported 440,450 Venezuelans migrants and refugees present in Ecuador.²⁰

Throughout 2025, Ecuador also faced a continued deterioration of armed violence, particularly in Esmeraldas, Sucumbios, Manabí and Guayas provinces where over 33 per cent of the population lives in multidimensional poverty and children and adolescents are disproportionately affected. Intentional homicides of children and adolescents, closely linked to armed violence, have increased by more than 550 per cent since 2014, with 2025 marking a stark reality in which one child is killed every sixteen hours.²¹ The growing presence of armed groups has significantly heightened child protection risks, including forced recruitment, sexual exploitation and other forms of violence, while undermining their right to education in safe learning environments. Esmeraldas has been particularly affected, with riots in detention centres located near schools causing repeated school closures and severely disrupting children's access to education. A recent qualitative study published by UNICEF Ecuador on forced recruitment provides further evidence of these risks.²² According to UNICEF's 2026 humanitarian response planning estimates, approximately one million children and adolescents, and nearly three million people overall, require humanitarian assistance in these provinces due to armed violence.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

From January to December 2025, UNICEF continued implementing its response across sectors, in support of migrant children and their families, as well as of host communities in Ecuador, adapting it to the volatile context both due to changes in migration flows and dynamics, and funding constraints. Between January and December 2025, UNICEF reached more than 32,800 migrants and refugees , including 7,872 girls, 9,265 boys, and 10,382 women) in key locations such as bordering provinces, as well as over 18,000 people in need from host communities (50 per cent children). Despite these efforts, by the end of the year, the protracted humanitarian situation related to migration in Ecuador remains acute. In **health** , during the first semester **UNICEF supported renovations and maintenance of the neonatal and obstetrics ward at Esmeraldas Sur General Hospital, benefiting around 5,000 pregnant women and 5,000 children (55 per cent girls)** from migrant and host communities with safe, quality healthcare throughout 2025. **Child protection interventions benefited approximately 19,018 children, adolescents, and caregivers (9,483 women and girls)** , who accessed community-based **mental health and psychosocial support services** , while **8,093 (4,011 girls) children received individual case management** . Additionally, **10,735 women, girls, and boys benefitted from GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions** . **Efforts to support unaccompanied and separated children led to 361 (172 girls) cases of alternative care in residential housing or reunified.** In the context of **child protection** , significant progress was made in addressing the needs of migrant and refugee children, adolescents, and their families. In cross-sectoral activities, **UNICEF reached 30,303 (18,265 girls and women) people with timely and life-saving information** . However, significant gaps remain due to insufficient funding, limited local service capacity, and an evolving legal context, requiring programme adjustments and stronger inter-agency coordination and community engagement. Key areas, including nutrition, education, WASH, social policy, and other cross-sectoral activities, remained unfunded during the reporting period.

In 2025, **UNICEF also strengthened its multi-sectoral response to escalating armed violence affecting children and adolescents** , adapting programmes to a rapidly changing context amid funding

constraints and legislative changes. In **education**, **UNICEF in Lago Agrio (Sucumbios) and Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas), identified and enrolled 1,640 children and adolescents (26 pregnant adolescents, 119 mothers, 519 girls and women) in formal and non-formal programmes** , such as Accelerated Learning (NAP) and levelling-up initiatives, targeting pregnant adolescents, adolescent mothers, and those out of school for at least three years. **The response also included childcare, early development and medical follow-up services, specialised support for 48 (20 women) teachers to prevent dropouts directly impacting skills development of 2,155 (1,029 women) children and adolescents; and psychosocial support for 868 (603 women) teachers and school counsellors to improve their wellbeing and that of their students.** For **child protection**, **10,009 children and adolescents, and caregivers (6,759 women and girls) participated in community-based mental health and psychosocial support programmes** , such as Protective Communities in Esmeraldas, Manta, and Lago Agrio. In cross-sectoral activities, **UNICEF reached 10,758 people (6,582 girls and women) with timely and life-saving information, and 1,169 people participated on gender transformative interventions (113 boys)** . However, major challenges persist due to insufficient funding and a worsening security context, particularly in Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí, and Sucumbios. Health, nutrition, WASH, and social policy remained unfunded during the reporting period.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

During 2025, UNICEF strengthened humanitarian leadership and coordination across Ecuador in response to intersecting humanitarian challenges, including migration and escalating armed violence. In the context of the migration response, UNICEF actively engaged in strategic and operational coordination with other humanitarian actors and key stakeholders through clusters and areas of responsibility. UNICEF supported data collection for the interagency Working Group for Migrants and Refugees (GTRM) by providing monthly reports on the designated platform. In WASH, UNICEF further reinforced sectoral coordination by strengthening the technical working group, improving alignment among partners.

In parallel, UNICEF worked closely with OCHA Ecuador and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to strengthen the national humanitarian network in violence affected contexts. This included a unified humanitarian architecture integrating the IASC and R4V mechanisms into a single national system to enhance interagency coherence and reduce duplication. Progress was also made on JIAF 2.0, producing a comprehensive shock analysis with geographic and sectoral prioritisation based on the best available evidence. Implementing partners, INGOs, and CSOs took part in humanitarian access workshops, building on those held in 2024, which led to the establishment of a Humanitarian Access Working Group in response to Ecuador's volatile context.



UNICEF applies the Protective Communities methodology in Esmeraldas, Ecuador, to promote safe environments for adolescents, working with them, their families and communities.

EL SALVADOR

During the first semester of 2025, migration flows from El Salvador declined sharply amid tighter regional migration policies, leading to fewer irregular crossings but a growing number of stranded and returning populations. Between January and November, monitoring data recorded more than 14,184 returnees.²³ While the Government of El Salvador, through its national reception and protection mechanisms, continues to provide initial assistance to returnees, reduced mobility has intensified protection risks, exploitation, and social exclusion, particularly for unaccompanied children, girls, and families in border areas such as La Unión and Ahuachapán. Persistent gaps remain in food security, access to education, WASH, mental health, and sustainable reintegration. These challenges are further compounded by limited reception capacity, weak data systems, scarce specialized services, and ongoing funding constraints. These dynamics have altered the humanitarian needs projected in the initial humanitarian response planning, requiring an urgent shift toward localized protection, psychosocial support, integration services, and the provision of essential hygiene supplies.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

In 2025, amid limited funding and rapidly evolving migration dynamics in El Salvador, UNICEF adapted its programming to prioritize institutional strengthening and targeted service delivery. Interventions were implemented in coordination with the General Directorate of Migration and Immigration (DGME), the Commission for the Determination of Refugee Status (CODER), the Office of the Attorney General (PGR), the National Council for Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence (CONAPINA), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE), and local authorities. **In Child Protection, UNICEF identified 464 children and adolescents with international protection needs and supported 13,720 adults affected by irregular migration, internal displacement, return, and social crises.** These groups participated in awareness-raising activities on protection services, PSEA, and mental health and psychosocial support, while the capacities of 481 public officials were strengthened to deliver specialized case management. In addition, 2,967 people (primarily girls and women on the move) received specialized GBV protection services. **In WASH, UNICEF supported access to hygiene supplies and safe water for 493 migrants in transit and 5,585 returned children and families** through public institutions and municipalities. **In Education, 124 children on the**

move accessed non-formal learning support. In Health, **4,300 units of insect repellent were distributed through Solidarity Fund for Health (FOSALUD) border offices to prevent arboviral diseases**. Funding shortfalls and legal and operational constraints limited the scale and continuity of multisectoral support. Limited availability of official data on mixed movements and reduced monitoring capacity affected timely needs analysis, programme adjustments, and evidence-based advocacy, underscoring the need for flexible funding to sustain protection and integration services for vulnerable children.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

As sector lead for Child Protection, WASH, and Education within the Humanitarian Country Team, UNICEF leveraged donor support to strengthen inter-agency coordination and preparedness for children and families affected by human mobility. UNICEF led joint monitoring of mixed movements with UNHCR and WFP, generating evidence to guide multisectoral needs assessments and response planning. Through leadership of the national Working Group on Borders, UNICEF enhanced coordination among government institutions, municipalities, and humanitarian partners. UNICEF also contributed to national and regional policy frameworks, including the Open Arms Plan and the Global Compact for Migration, and reinforced protection systems by leading the Child Protection Subsector, co-leading the Protection Sector, and strengthening referral pathways for gender-based violence.

GUATEMALA

During 2025, the migration context in Guatemala increased pressure on basic services and child protection systems. The Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) estimated that 2.2 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance.²⁴ Population movements continued to strain service delivery, particularly in border and return areas, while access to education for children in transit remained limited due to frequent interruptions and lack of continuity in border locations. As of November 2025, IOM recorded 37,414 people in transit, of whom 37 per cent were children. During the reporting period, the Guatemalan Migration Institute reported 55,181 returnees, including 1,904 children, 642 of whom were unaccompanied. Protection risks remain high, including exposure to exploitation, prolonged stays upon return, and cultural and linguistic barriers, with 60 per cent of affected populations self-identifying as indigenous.

Persistent armed violence and gang presence continue to create an environment of insecurity that disproportionately affects children and adolescents, particularly in indigenous communities and high-crime urban areas. In the first quarter of 2025, 779 homicides were recorded, representing a 24 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2024. This has intensified fear among families, restricted safe mobility for students and increased risks of school dropout, absenteeism and youth recruitment. Girls face heightened exposure to sexual and gender-based violence, further affecting school retention and future opportunities. Limited awareness of reporting mechanisms and low trust in institutions continue to restrict access to protection services.

Climate-related shocks, including heavy rains and droughts, further disrupted access to health, nutrition and WASH services. By late December 2025, 22,136 cases of acute malnutrition were reported, including 3,881 severe cases (17.5 per cent), with 56 confirmed associated deaths and 49 under investigation, concentrated across eight departments.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

In 2025, as part of the migration response, UNICEF provided 2,164 comprehensive care services, including primary care, sexual and reproductive health, mental health and psychosocial support, with 63 per cent of services reaching returnees. Support included staffing, infrastructure refurbishment, medical equipment, medicines and nutrition supplies, strengthening the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) capacity at return points and borders. In **Nutrition, mobile services in Tecún Umán and Quetzaltenango prioritized reaching of children under five and women of reproductive age. Among those assessed aged five and above, 60 per cent received deworming and 44 per cent micronutrient supplementation, while 25 per cent had recently received supplementation. Nutrition screening, referral and supply chain support for treatment of acute malnutrition were maintained in coordination with MSPAS.**

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported re-enrolment of returned children into the formal system through administrative and case-based support with the Ministry of Education, promoting continuity of learning. Furthermore, **psychosocial and humanitarian assistance reached 12,062 people in transit, while 927 returnees received protection services. Additionally, support was provided to 130 unaccompanied children at Casa Nuestras Raíces, and 1,027 reintegration cases were followed up across western departments. WASH interventions reached 16,453 people with critical supplies and 3,963 women with menstrual hygiene services.**

UNICEF's response to armed violence, drought and food insecurity implemented a multisectoral package to mitigate immediate risks and strengthen community resilience. In 2025, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education and protection partners to expand access to safe learning and protective services for crisis-affected children and adolescents. **Flexible learning modalities for adolescents outside the formal system reached 2,841 children through formal and non-formal education, including early learning. Educational materials were distributed to 1,747 children, and 568 teachers were trained in pedagogy and mental health and psychosocial support. At the same time, child protection and GBV response services were strengthened, including care pathways for survivors of sexual violence and expanded psychosocial support in Alta and Baja Verapaz, Escuintla and Guatemala City. Interventions reached 1,576 children, parents and caregivers with MHPSS services, while 15,549 women, girls and boys accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response services.**

Through CERF-financed anticipatory actions, OCHA coordinated joint UN implementation with UNICEF (Nutrition and WASH), FAO and WFP, and PAHO/WHO, prioritizing Jocotán and Camotán. Nutrition interventions enabled **4,913 children to be screened for wasting, 40 children with severe wasting to receive treatment, and 4,421 caregivers to receive IYCF counselling. WASH actions reached 10,915 people with safe water access, 11,865 with WASH supplies, and 15,924 with handwashing behaviour change activities.**

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF coordinated with national, departmental and municipal authorities, as well as humanitarian partners, through the Country Humanitarian Team to support response in nutrition, education, WASH and child protection in affected municipalities. This coordination contributed to the launch of the 2025 HNRP. In response to evolving migration dynamics, UNICEF engaged in the Care and Protection Council (CAP), an inter-institutional government

coordination platform established under the Migration Code. Through technical working groups, CAP coordinated responses to migration flows with participation from UN agencies. UNICEF promoted a child protection approach for children and adolescents in human mobility and supported improved coordination between migration authorities and child protection institutions, including follow-up to the Government's Plan Retorno al Hogar. UNICEF also deployed human resources at border points to support delivery of health, nutrition, psychosocial and WASH services. In 2025, UNICEF remained an active member of the UN Working Group on Migration and the UN Migration Network, supporting humanitarian coordination and policy dialogue with government counterparts. Furthermore, during the reporting period UNICEF led the Nutrition, Education and WASH sectors and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. UNICEF supported the development of terms of reference, workplans and coordination mechanisms, promoting the centrality of protection and AAP and strengthening timely, evidence-based decision-making.



UNICEF supports the Ministry of Health of Guatemala through integrated health and nutrition brigades, expanding access to essential services and strengthening early detection of acute malnutrition.

GUYANA

In 2025, Guyana remained a destination country for Venezuelan migrants. As of April 2025, the Ministry of Home Affairs reported over 24,000 officially registered Venezuelans,²⁵ while national estimates suggest that more than 40,000 individuals currently reside in the country. Guyana has maintained an open-door policy, allowing migrants to access basic social services. Authorities have recorded a steady rise in the enrolment of migrant children in schools, with over 4,000 registered.²⁶ At the same time, authorities have announced plans to strengthen monitoring systems for the thousands of Venezuelan migrants living in the country, warning that those who fail to register may face deportation.²⁷

The humanitarian landscape has changed significantly, with several organizations ceasing operations in 2025.²⁸ This has placed increased pressure on UNICEF to fill critical gaps in the response. Migrant families, particularly those living in informal settlements, remain highly vulnerable, facing limited access to essential services, heightened protection risks, and poor living conditions.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Through partnership with the MoE, **UNICEF reached 234 Venezuelan individuals and 110 children with English as a Second Language (ESL) and early childhood development (ECD training)**. In addition, **545 children, representing 78 per cent of the targeted learners in Grades 4–6 received individual bilingual**

learning materials in core subjects aligned with the national curriculum, supporting their integration into the school system. **Inclusive education for migrant children remained a priority .** Overall, **18,094 children, including 430 migrants, accessed early learning opportunities, and 17,311 parents, among them 516 migrants,** were reached with nurturing care education. These results were achieved through partnership with government institutions and civil society and reflect a strong commitment to equity and continuity of learning for vulnerable populations.

As a result of child protection interventions, 1,824 children and families in migrant and host communities across the country, specifically in Regions 1,2,4,7 and 10, benefitted from a range of community services , including forensic interviews, court support, case tracking and review, child protection case management, psychosocial support, as well as mental health therapy. In parallel, 30 community members were sensitized on child protection, GBV prevention and hygiene promotion. Five inter-agency coordination meetings were held with key stakeholders to strengthen service integration and advance policy advocacy for migrant-focused child protection and hygiene services. **In WASH, UNICEF focused on responding to critical needs of Venezuelan migrants and host communities, with targeted interventions including the construction of bathrooms, building on past investments to provide safe water and sanitation.** In addition, **the Mobile Hygiene Corner project was expanded, with 1,770 persons benefitting from hygiene supplies, including 334 women and girls, who received menstrual hygiene care packages. Hygiene awareness sessions reached over 630 persons directly.**

In 2025, funding constraints reduced the scale of UNICEF's humanitarian response in education, WASH and child protection. Limited resources affected learning materials provision and access to services for migrant children, due to mobility, language barriers and limited specialized staff. UNICEF strengthened partnerships with the Ministry of Education and a new CSO partner to expand services. Child protection coverage, including justice, case management and specialized MHPSS, remained limited, particularly in remote areas, highlighting the need for sustained investment and capacity strengthening.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF is a member of the Government of Guyana's Multi-Agency Coordinating Committee addressing the influx of Venezuelan migrants. Under the auspices of this Committee, UNICEF works closely with national authorities and CSOs to support data sharing on migrants, as well as to share information on current and prospective interventions in an effort to limit the duplication of services and maximize the use of human and financial resources. UNICEF leads in the humanitarian response for Child Protection, Education and WASH. With several CSOs withdrawing in 2025 due to funding constraints, alongside UNHCR's exit from Guyana and the downsizing of IOM operations, the demand on UNICEF to meet the humanitarian needs of migrants has significantly increased.



UNICEF supports mobile hygiene and health services for migrant families in Guyana, strengthening access to WASH, immunization, menstrual health and nutrition services through community-based outreach.

HONDURAS

In 2025, south-north mixed migration flows experienced an overall decrease in comparison to 2024, due to changes in foreign migration policies. At the same time, north-south movements increased, driven by internal and an increase in flows from north to south, related to internal displacement, irregular transit, and forced returns. The 2026 Remaining Humanitarian Needs draft version, from January 1 to November 20, 2025, registered 34,793 people in south-north flows entering the country, of which 19 per cent (6,610) were children. Similarly, only in the first half of 2025, around 31,555 people entered the country south bound as returning migrants. Based on 2024 trends, the 2025 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Children on the Move and those affected by armed violence in Latin America identified 147,000 children in need, lacking access to basic subsistence services, initial psychosocial support, safe reporting mechanisms, and access to protection systems. Although mobile and transit point strategies were adapted, key objectives were not fully achieved, reaching at most 31 per cent of Children in Need with alternative care and/or reunified services, as per data from the year-end report of Children on the Move and Armed Violence in Honduras. The main constraints were restricted access to services due to the progressive reduction of the territorial presence of partner organizations, high mobility, shortage of specialized staff, limited capacity of the government at central and local levels and funding gaps, particularly following changes in United States humanitarian funding.

Furthermore, the 2025 UNICEF HAC appeal for Children on the Move and those affected by armed violence in LAC estimated that 215,000 children were in need of protection due to armed violence.²⁹ Draft findings from the Analysis of Remaining Humanitarian Needs in Honduras indicate that 433 children and adolescents were victims of violent deaths between 1 January and 31 October 31 2025. Between 1 January and 30 April 2025, 22 children and adolescents were reported to missing. As of November, the Public Prosecutor's Office declared receiving 476 reports of sexual crimes against persons under 18 years of age.³⁰ The Ministry of Children's Affairs (SENAF) reported 1,733 complaints, mainly related to abuse, sexual violence, and physical and humiliating punishment between January and August 2025, which could mean around 2,000 complaints by December 2025.³¹ However, the actual number of cases is likely higher due to underreporting linked to impunity, fear of reporting, and the limited capacity of protection mechanisms. In addition, reductions in international cooperation funding and the absence of a public

budget for armed violence prevention limited the scale of planned interventions in 2025.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Despite a visible reduction in funding, **UNICEF prioritized cost-effective humanitarian interventions for children, adolescents, and caregivers affected by migration.** In the context of migration, **313 children under 5 were screened for wasting, 279 children receiving micronutrient powder, and 406 primary caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding counselling.** In UNICEF-supported facilities, **325 children and 232 women accessed primary health care.** Additionally, **UNICEF implemented 75,394 WASH attentions along migration routes, including access to water, gender-sensitive sanitation, and hygiene supplies, while 10,541 people received multisectoral services at shelters.** UNICEF also improved key WASH facilities and trained staff at government migrant centres on safe water access and menstrual health principles. In 2025, **UNICEF ensured that 1,055 children and caregivers had access to mental health services and psychosocial support.** At migration centres located at key border points, **6,754 people and children in situations of mobility were able to access reporting mechanisms to prevent situations of exploitation and sexual violence** in rest centres. **Family reunification or alternative care was provided to 614 unaccompanied migrant children, and 6,798 children from migrant families received child protection services in shelters and child-friendly spaces.** To respond to increasing north-south flows, **1,295 returned children entered reintegration processes, supported by 130 officials trained in child protection on the move and 1,438 referrals to specialized services.** Technical support strengthened the National Reintegration Plan in ten priority municipalities, improving service mapping, case management, logistics, and child-friendly care spaces.

During the reporting period, **the humanitarian situation of children and adolescents in Honduras worsened due to persistent armed violence.** To address this situation, UNICEF continued to strengthen national systems for improved services. In 2025, **UNICEF reached 13,444 people, caregivers, and children at risk of sexual violence with services to access reporting mechanisms, primary care, and assistance through specialized personnel.** Similarly, **5,926 caregivers and children gained access to psychosocial support and mental health services**, of which **1,041 received targeted care and case management, and 1,176 women and children received interventions to mitigate and prevent GBV.** Education support reached **1,958 children affected by violence, enabling school re-enrolment and learning recovery.** UNICEF supported improved access to water for **17,246 people affected by violence, reducing vulnerability of women and girls fetching water outside the household, through increasing water storage capacity and training in water treatment for potability.** However, structural gaps remain due to major infrastructure improvements needed for water supply systems to ensure scale up. UNICEF supported the deployment of mobile health and nutrition brigades in areas affected severely by armed violence, which limits access to primary health care. In these contexts, **43,248 children received the third dose of the DPT vaccine; 2,485 children and 1,773 women received primary health care.** In addition, **21,855 children under five were screened for wasting, out of which 14,298 received micronutrient supplementation and 17,500 primary caregivers received infant and young child feeding counselling.**

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Under the Global Humanitarian Reset context, UNICEF implemented a transition focus from deactivated Clusters to Government-led National coordination platforms, aiming to strengthen the leadership of government in humanitarian action, leading the production of a new Humanitarian Architecture Proposal and Humanitarian Response Plan within the UNCT, targeting Children on the move and Violence as two of the main humanitarian scenarios. In 2025, UNICEF continued to strengthen coordination with key stakeholders including humanitarian actors, UN agencies, government and communities for the promotion of child and women centred responses in the humanitarian response, which was key for effectiveness.

MEXICO

Migration dynamics in 2025 continued to shift due to policy changes in destination countries, enforcement measures along migration routes, and evolving socioeconomic drivers in countries of origin. While overall flows declined compared to previous peaks, Mexico remained a country of transit, destination and return, maintaining humanitarian needs for children requiring protection, education, health and basic services. Children on the move continue to face risks of family separation, violence, exploitation and limited access to services, particularly in southern border states (Chiapas, Tabasco, Oaxaca), northern border cities (Baja California, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, Nuevo León) and key urban hubs including Mexico City. Operationally, declining flows combined with funding suspensions reduced service coverage and geographic presence, particularly in health, education and WASH programming. The progressive reduction from five to one operational site limited outreach and service continuity. Needs increasingly reflect longer stays, repeated movements and greater demand for integration-oriented services alongside humanitarian assistance.

In 2025, Mexico continued to face a protracted protection crisis driven by armed violence linked to organized crime, generating forced internal displacement and direct protection risks for children. Violence dynamics remain concentrated in high-risk states including Guerrero, Michoacán, Chihuahua and parts of Chiapas. Armed confrontations, territorial control and impunity intersect with homicide, disappearances, sexual violence and recruitment risks, disproportionately affecting adolescents and boys exposed to lethal violence and recruitment, and girls exposed to sexual violence, trafficking and feminicide risks. Child homicide rates remain high (3.2 per 100,000 in 2023), with strong territorial disparities linked to criminal dynamics. More than 53,000 disappearances were recorded between 2018 and 2025, reflecting persistent protection gaps and limited early warning capacity. Limited funding and insecurity continue to constrain humanitarian access and geographic scale-up of services, particularly in remote and high-risk communities affected by internal displacement and armed violence.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

In 2025, **UNICEF sustained multi-sectoral service delivery for children on the move across Education, Child Protection, WASH, Health and Nutrition, and SBC, while strengthening government systems and national service models.** During the reporting period, **over 5,000 teachers and school leaders in 15 priority states were trained to improve access, retention and continuity of education for Children on the Move,** strengthening inclusive education, psychosocial support and coordination capacities. In parallel, the national Education Access Protocol was presented to the Technical Council, with potential reach to over 1 million basic education teachers nationwide. **Early childhood services reached 105 children and 56 caregivers. In learning and transitional spaces, over 2,000 students benefited from**

blended learning and digital literacy support. In addition, **16,095 children accessed case management through strengthened government systems using MOGEC and Primero CPIMS+.** **Community-based MHPSS services supported 4,988 children, adolescents and caregivers, while 752 UASC accessed alternative care or reunification services.** **WASH services enabled 39,405 people to access safe water and sanitation, while hygiene supplies reached over 77,238 people.** **Health and nutrition services reached 5,578 children and women.** **SBC interventions reached over 29,000 people through information, community engagement and social cohesion activities.** Field monitoring indicates improved institutional response capacity and service continuity through government systems.

Funding suspensions reduced service coverage, particularly in health, education and WASH, and led to programme scale-down from five to one operational site. Declining migration flows and external policy changes affected reach. Some WASH targets related to menstrual hygiene, safe WASH in learning spaces and behaviour change were not achieved. Programmes adapted by prioritizing high-demand locations, strengthening government delivery systems and transitioning to institutional models. Sustained flexible funding is required to maintain multi-sector services and scale preventive programming.

In response to armed violence, UNICEF strengthened prevention and response through integrated policy, humanitarian and community-based interventions across Child Protection and Education. Evidence generation with UNAM informed territorial targeting in high-risk states. Legislative reforms were advanced in Jalisco to criminalize child recruitment and strengthen prevention frameworks. At federal level, UNICEF supported development of an integrated prevention and disengagement model aligned with national pacification strategies. Humanitarian response capacity expanded through partnerships, including with NRC, strengthening community protection mechanisms and Mine Risk Education in high-risk communities. In Education, ECHO-funded programmes supported internally displaced children affected by violence. **In Chihuahua, 140 indigenous children accessed education support. In Chiapas, 60 teachers were trained to support 1,054 students through resilience-focused methodologies. In Baja California, 58 displaced children accessed non-formal education and socio-emotional support. These interventions strengthened safe learning environments, foundational learning and resilience for children affected by violence.**

Limited funding and access constraints restricted geographic scale-up of humanitarian services. Insecurity limited access to some high-risk communities. Programmes adapted by prioritizing high-risk territories, strengthening partnerships and integrating prevention and response into public policy frameworks. Continued investment is required to scale integrated prevention, victim assistance and community-based protection models.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

As co-lead of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster on the Move, UNICEF strengthened inter-agency coordination with the National Protection Cluster to sustain child protection and GBV service mapping following funding reductions. This included the development of a 3W matrix to identify available services and gaps, as well as technical support to the development of the Methodological Guide for the National Case Management Model in coordination with the Federal Attorney General's Office for Child Protection. UNICEF also advanced capacity-building efforts targeting government and NGO actors to strengthen coordinated protection responses for children on the move. In parallel, UNICEF field offices in Michoacán, Chihuahua and Chiapas are exploring engagement in state-level coordination

mechanisms focused on preparedness and response to forced displacement linked to armed violence. These efforts aim to strengthen early warning, coordination and protection readiness in high-risk contexts.

NICARAGUA

In 2025, UNICEF prioritised the support for child protection programmes and various social assistance services through its ministries, as part of protection measures for the care and protection of returned children, supporting capacity building for the implementation of the 'Protocol for the Care and Repatriation of Children and Adolescents'.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

UNICEF's assistance has been coordinated on the basis of agreed work plans: i. Support for programmes for the care of children and adolescents under special protection measures; ii. Collaboration in providing assistance to returned children and families; iii. Support for the awareness campaign 'My country, my home, my safe place' to raise awareness among families about the risks of irregular migration, with a special emphasis on the protection of children and adolescents in situations of trafficking and sexual exploitation; vi. Strengthening capacities for the restoration of rights. During this period, priority has been given to psychosocial care services, including psychological first aid, strengthening the preparation of psychosocial studies, and the delivery of information material and aid kits, all with the aim of contributing to family reunification and parental care.

PANAMA

In 2025, migration dynamics in Panama underwent a profound shift, marked by a reconfiguration of movement patterns and transit routes, which required differentiated humanitarian approaches across distinct geographic and operational contexts. A total of 3,032 people crossed the Darién jungle, representing a 99 per cent decrease compared to the same period in 2024. This reduction, most pronounced in Darién, including the comarca Embera Wounaan, was driven by changes in migration policies implemented by the Governments of the United States and Panama, alongside the reorientation and scale-down of life-saving services in the province. As a result, the Lajas Blancas Migrant Reception Station was closed, and local transit economies, having become structurally dependent on migrant transit for transportation services, informal livelihoods, and small-scale experienced commerce, experienced a sharp decline.

In contrast, a new and unregulated reverse flow emerged along the Caribbean coast of Colón Province and through the Pacific coast (Jaque) constituting an unprecedented humanitarian challenge. Approximately 21,000 people, 93 per cent Venezuelan, followed by Colombians and Ecuadorians, returned southwards from Mexico towards South America through Central America, relying on informal land and maritime routes via Miramar and Palenque. Among them, 25 percent were women, and 21 per cent were children, adolescents and youth. These two dynamics are operationally and geographically distinct and required tailored responses. Many families remained in host communities for two to three weeks while securing funds for onward maritime transport, placing sustained pressure on communities with limited WASH, health and protection services. Testimonies from returnees consistently indicated severe psychosocial distress, unmet health needs, and exposure to violence, detention, kidnapping and extortion during transit.

In parallel, deportation flights early in 2025 required immediate child

protection responses in Panama City, where UNICEF assisted six foreign families (10 children and 12 adults). Anticipating potential increases in return movements, the Government of Panama requested UNICEF support to preposition supplies and rehabilitate WASH infrastructure at Los Planes de Gualaca (border with Costa Rica) as part of preparedness measures for controlled returns. All actions focused on addressing immediate, life-saving humanitarian needs.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

During the reporting period, UNICEF continuously adapted its response to a volatile operational environment marked by a sharp reduction in northbound migration, the onset of reverse flows and deportations, affecting activities in Darién. These factors significantly constrained service continuity and required rapid operational and partnership reconfiguration. UNICEF prioritized the continuity of life-saving child protection, WASH and psychosocial services, particularly in areas with limited institutional presence and during periods of operational disruption. **A total of 2,634 children and adolescents accessed child-friendly spaces, while an additional 6,860 caregivers were reached with psychosocial support delivered by mobile teams, bringing the total number supported with psychosocial assistance and structured recreational activities to 9,494.**

In 2025, **UNICEF identified 83 children and adolescents as cases of UASC. Of these, 60 per cent were boys and 40 per cent were girls; 29 per cent were aged 6–12, while 71 per cent were adolescents aged 13–17.** The main nationalities included Venezuelan, Ecuadorian and Colombian. **Sixty-four cases were identified and referred in Darién to the Secretaría Nacional de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia (SENNIAF), the National Migration Service, and Juvenile Courts, where permanent institutional presence facilitated case management.** In Colón, 22 cases were referred in Miramar and Palenque; however, case resolution was constrained by the limited presence of child protection authorities, particularly SENNIAF, along the Costa Arriba. By year-end, **more than 3,283 people (including 336 girls and 1,639 women) accessed UNICEF supported safe spaces for GBV prevention and response**, complemented by the delivery of 15 post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) humanitarian medical kits to Ministry of Health facilities in Colón and the training of nearly 300 public officials on national protocols for identification and referral of UASC.

In WASH, UNICEF implemented life-saving rehabilitation works, including the restoration of water treatment systems, sanitation facilities and hygiene infrastructure. All rehabilitated assets were formally handed over to national authorities, ensuring continuity of services. To strengthen emergency preparedness, WASH supplies were pre-positioned in Los Planes de Gualaca. Through these interventions, **9,501 people on the move accessed safe drinking water at UNICEF-supported transit and reception points.** In addition, **1,723 people in host communities in Darién (Bajo Chiquito, Lajas Blancas and San Vicente), Colón (Palenque and Miramar) and Chiriquí (Los Planes) accessed WASH services, while 3,568 people received essential WASH supplies, including hygiene items.** Health and nutrition services operated normally until the government-issued suspension on 24 January 2025, during which 802 people were assisted, including 207 children under five years of age and pregnant women (3 per cent). Prior to the suspension, life-saving nutrition and health services were maintained in line with national standards. Following the suspension, UNICEF donated remaining supplies to the Ministry of Health and supported the continuity of quality standards within the primary health system.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF continued to play a strategic coordination role, strengthening national and local capacities alongside the Ministries of Public Security, Health, Foreign Affairs and Social Development, SENNIAF, and the Ombudsman's Office. Through interagency coordination, UNICEF contributed to the continuity of life-saving services, while supporting national leadership and existing institutional coordination. In Colón, coordination with IOM, PADF, HIAS, RET International, the Panamanian Red Cross, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office enabled multisectoral responses to the reverse flow. This coordination facilitated collaboration with the National Migration Service on humanitarian transfers, support to deported families, and preparedness actions in Los Planes de Gualaca, applying a rights-based approach aligned with State responsibilities.

PERU

Peru remains the country with the second largest Venezuelan migrant population in the region. During the reporting period, the Tumbes region, continued to face sustained humanitarian pressure driven by mixed migration flows. Children, adolescents and women remained among the most affected groups, with protection risks heightened by transit conditions and temporary settlement. Despite fluctuations in arrivals, risks such as family separation, limited access to food and basic services, and barriers to education and healthcare for migrant children persisted. According to the latest DTM Peru data in September 2025, 161 people entered the country, while 138 people exited per day, children represent approximately 40 per cent of the migrant population, reflecting the child-centred nature of the crisis. Humanitarian needs remain concentrated in urban border areas and host communities, where prolonged presence and rising xenophobia have placed additional pressure on local services and municipal capacities. While the overall number of people in need has decreased compared to the previous year, needs have become more complex, requiring integrated protection, education and WASH responses. Key constraints included limited funding and high population mobility, which continued to undermine continuity of assistance and follow-up for affected families.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

UNICEF's response prioritized lifesaving and protection-focused interventions for children and families on the move, delivered through the Assistance and Orientation Point (PAO) in Tumbes and complemented by follow-up services in Lima, as well as sustained coordination and technical assistance to local and national authorities. Access to essential services represented a major achievement. During the reporting period, **the PAO reached 18,475 migrants, including over 6,000 children and adolescents; around 7,300 were women and girls, reflecting UNICEF's gender-responsive approach.** Children and families benefited from safe drinking water, sanitation and laundry facilities, food assistance, health and mental health services, cash-based support, and timely referrals, enabled through strong coordination with humanitarian partners.

In Education, **more than 4,600 children received learning support and school supplies, while 6,630 caregivers were guided on school enrolment.** UNICEF strengthened coordination mechanisms with ministries and local and national authorities to reinforce child protection systems. **Access to information on legal documentation was facilitated for 2814 people, improving the identification, referral and protection of migrant children, particularly unaccompanied and separated children (UASC),**

while psychosocial support activities reached 3,573 children and caregivers. In addition, AAP was implemented through more than 1,000 satisfaction surveys, which informed service quality improvements. A key enabling factor was UNICEF's partnership with the Regional Government of Tumbes, which provides the PAO's physical space and basic services, and with the National Police (PNP) to mitigate security risks affecting migrant populations.

Despite these results, some targets were partially met due to funding constraints, changes in migration policies, and evolving border security dynamics, including increased militarization that heightened population mobility. UNICEF adapted its response by prioritizing high-impact services at transit points such as Tumbes, which also serves approximately 5 per cent of vulnerable settled populations.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

PUNICEF played a key leadership role in strengthening coordination in WASH, education and child protection at national and sub-national levels. In Tumbes, through the PAO, UNICEF's leadership has strengthened coordination among UN agencies and partners to establish referral pathways tailored to the specific needs of migrants, ensuring that all stakeholders are effectively connected. This has improved access to protection, basic services, and specialized care, while enhancing safety conditions for migrants and bolstering the response capacities of local authorities. At national level, UNICEF worked closely with sector authorities to align humanitarian and protection responses for migrant children, including UASC. Coordination continued to face challenges related to uneven local capacities, limited resources to scale up responses, and growing protection risks linked to organized crime, border militarization and xenophobia, increasing exposure to unsafe and irregular migration routes.



In Peru, UNICEF supports protection and family reunification for vulnerable unaccompanied and separated migrant children and adolescents.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

As of December 2025, Trinidad and Tobago hosted approximately 27,000 migrants, including around 6,200 children. Political tensions between the United States and Venezuela, as well as between Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago, raised concerns about potential increases in migration flows and risks to progress made on the inclusion of children on the move. Protection gaps persisted, including increased exposure to violence, exploitation, neglect and gender-based violence. Access to education remained limited, with many children unable to access formal or non-formal learning opportunities, while WASH service gaps continued to affect

vulnerable populations. Compared to initial humanitarian response planning, needs increased toward the end of 2025 in line with the evolving regional geopolitical situation. Discussions with affected populations indicated worsening socioeconomic conditions for some migrant families, including non-renewal of work permits, job losses, increased checks for unregularized individuals, and reports of detention, violence and extortion.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

In 2025, UNICEF delivered humanitarian assistance to migrants and host communities in Trinidad and Tobago through multisectoral interventions focused on child protection, education and WASH. UNICEF reached 3,424 people, prioritizing access to essential services and protection support for vulnerable migrant children and families. **Education interventions reached 1,301 children (598 boys; 703 girls) through formal and non-formal initiatives including child-friendly spaces and accredited online Spanish-based**

DAWERE secondary education programme. Access to the national education system remained restricted, with only 70 migrant children integrated. A strategic partnership with the MoE and other local partners helped implement more inclusive pedagogical practices and identify and treat children with learning delays or disabilities. Additionally, culturally relevant learning resources for indigenous Warao migrant children are being developed.

With support from the Heroes Foundation, UNICEF completed a comprehensive multi-sectoral mapping of social services for potential beneficiaries. **The final round of cash transfers under Programa TEEN provided assistance for 329 households representing 1,557 individuals (352 girls; 346 boys; 507 females; 352 males) .** During the reporting period, **UNICEF reached 1,047 children, parents and caregivers (465 males; 582 females) with MHPSS support .** Additionally, **some 170 boys and 251 girls benefited from individual case management and the births to migrant mothers of 219 children (92 boys; 127 girls) were legally registered.** Sustained partnerships with the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago, the Heroes Foundation and the Women's Alternative Leadership Institute strengthened child protection systems and expanded access to essential services to children and their families.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Following UNHCR's closure, UNICEF assumed sole leadership of the Cash Working Group, advancing plans for co-leadership with the Ministry of People and Social Development and broader government and CSO participation, anchored by Cabinet's approval of the Minimum Expenditure Basket to harmonize cash assistance. Similarly, the Education Working Group is now chaired by UNICEF, though it is hoped that the MoE will eventually take the lead. UNICEF will now co-lead the Child Protection Working Group with the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago, a critical step towards expanding services for children on the move.

TURKS AND CAICOS

As of December 2025, approximately 12,000 people, including 3,800 children, were still projected to be in need in Turks and Caicos. This information however has still been difficult to ascertain fully. In addition, timelines for conducting planned child protection and WASH assessments on migrant settlements had to be postponed due to scheduling conflicts and Turks and Caicos being under watches and warnings at different points during the 2025 hurricane season. Based on discussions with the Government and previous

assessments, which focused on the mainly Haitian migrants in the Dock Yard area, gaps remain in protection, education and WASH services.

PROGRAMME RESPONSE

During 2025, progress on needs relating to child protection, education and WASH in Turks and Caicos has been limited due to delays linked to some public resistance and political sensitivities, which have undermined political will and slowed the overall response. Rising xenophobia and stigma towards migrants have further weakened community-level support and potential service delivery. Additional challenges stem from the lack of formal migrant frameworks which restricts access to protection and essential services. Legal and administrative constraints prevent migrant children from enrolling in school or receiving Government assistance, while fear of deportation discourages many, particularly women and children, from reporting abuse.

REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

In 2025, UNICEF's Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) continued to play a central role in regional humanitarian coordination, supporting country offices and partners to address the growing needs of children affected by migration, displacement, and armed violence. LACRO actively engaged in key regional mechanisms, including the R4V platform and the Interagency Coordination Group on Human Mobility (IBC-Human Mobility), contributing to efforts to adapt these platforms to evolving migration dynamics with a focus on sustainable integration, regularization, and the Humanitarian-Development Nexus.

UNICEF, together with UNHCR and WFP, implements the [Mixed Movements Monitoring](#) (MMM) initiative, a tool designed to periodically collect data on the situation of people on the move across different LAC countries. This initiative helps identify emerging needs, gaps in access to services, and key programmatic challenges.

UNHCR and UNICEF used MMM results to tailor their activities to the needs identified by people on the move — such as access to food, healthcare, shelter, information, and child related services. Findings were shared with national and local actors, supporting field presence and partnerships, including at the Chile-Peru border through UNICEF's engagement with authorities in Chile. The data supports joint initiatives such as R4V, the Human Mobility Group, and the IBC-HM. Furthermore, it is used by research centers and international organizations to deepen regional analysis. Finally, MMM findings have been used in public advocacy, media outreach, and high-level speeches to promote protection-focused narratives and regional awareness

UNICEF also co-led, alongside the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the regional review of the second revision of the Global Compact for Migration, with a particular focus on inclusion. In parallel, LACRO engaged in intergovernmental forums such as the Regional Conference on Migration, South American Conference on Migration, and the Quito Process to ensure that the rights of children on the move remained a core concern.

UNICEF further strengthened strategic coordination by leading and co-leading inter-agency sectoral and cluster efforts at both regional and national levels. Within the R4V platform, LACRO provided leadership in the WASH, education, and nutrition sectors, as well as the child protection sub-group. During the reporting period, UNICEF contributed to the R4V hyper-prioritization strategy, ensuring children's needs were fully represented despite funding constraints.

LACRO also supported the review of the People in Need (PiN) methodology to improve education needs assessments in humanitarian contexts.

Joint training on the centrality of protection, organized with the regional protection and GBV subgroups, engaged over 100 participants. In the health sector, UNICEF contributed to setting priorities focused on child health and sexual and reproductive health for women and girls. The WASH LAC group, led by UNICEF in coordination with REDLAC and R4V Shelter sectors, held a [regional plenary session](#) with over 100 participants to strengthen intersectoral collaboration and explore opportunities for joint action.

In collaboration with IOM and the R4V GBV sub-group, UNICEF developed and delivered training on PSEA risk mitigation in the humanitarian transportation sector. The two-part sessions, attended by around 35 regional transportation focal points, will culminate in a finalized training package between July and August 2025. LACRO continued to enhance institutional and frontline capacities across sectors to ensure effective, accountable, and child-centered humanitarian response. In the health sector, training modules on quality maternal and child health services for migrant populations at transit points were finalized. UNICEF also delivered targeted training on GBV minimum standards in emergencies, aiming to build technical capacity and strengthen coordination and service delivery in both humanitarian and migration settings. Safeguarding, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), remained a core priority. UNICEF provided training for staff and implementing partners to ensure protective measures are in place, promoting survivor-centered approaches and safe, accessible reporting channels.

In the education sector, UNICEF advanced regional initiatives to strengthen learning continuity and promote safe, resilient education systems for children affected by emergencies, displacement and violence. Progress was made in the Regional Learning Passport initiative, with the content matrix finalized across key learning areas and levels, and learning content actively uploaded to the platform. This initiative supports continuity of learning for displaced and vulnerable children and helps bridge education gaps in emergency contexts. Regional and subregional capacity strengthening also progressed through the successful completion of the second cohort of the Resilient Schools and Disaster Risk Reduction Education course, grounded in the Comprehensive School Safety Framework . The course strengthened technical competencies to support disaster-resilient education systems, including integrating risk factors related to insecurity and violence affecting school communities. As co-lead of the Regional Education Working Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (GRE-LAC), UNICEF strengthened the regional school safety agenda through coordinated technical leadership and collective advocacy, despite significant humanitarian funding constraints. Key milestones included progress in the development of the Regional Comprehensive School Safety Strategy and preparation for the Andean Sub-regional Forum on Comprehensive School Safety, held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia (28–30 January 2026). These efforts reinforced political commitment, regional alignment and cross-country learning on resilient education systems, including responses to increasing insecurity and violence across the region. At the country level, UNICEF LACRO supported the advancement of school safety agendas at ministerial level in Colombia and Guatemala, facilitating policy dialogue, capacity strengthening and coordination between national education and disaster risk management mechanisms.

UNICEF also advanced the regional WASH response through the development of the WASH on the Move guidance in partnership with the Stockholm International Water Institute and the Swedish Environmental Research Institute (SIWI/IVL). Based on interviews with 10 countries, this tool captures effective practices to address the

needs of migrant and refugee populations. LACRO showcased the innovative [Hygiene Corner and Shops model at the 2025 Environmental Emergency Health Forum](#) and released a [regional WASH summary](#) highlighting humanitarian needs and planned responses across countries with active clusters and Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRPs), many of which include migration components.

Strategic advocacy and communication efforts continued to support country offices facing increased migration pressures, deportations, and tighter border controls. UNICEF leveraged [digital platforms and public messaging](#) to raise awareness of the impacts on children and families and to call for sustained humanitarian funding. Simultaneously, UNICEF advocated greater attention to the devastating effects of armed violence on children, keeping the issue high on regional and global humanitarian agendas.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

PRESS RELEASES

- [\[Bolivia\] UNICEF | Humanitarian support for populations in situations of human mobility in La Paz \(Spanish\)](#)
- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | Schools participating in the “Laços Educativos” project strengthen the inclusion of migrant children](#)
- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | Public authorities and civil society discuss water, sanitation and hygiene in Roraima](#)
- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | Strengthening support for social protection in Boa Vista with the delivery of bilingual materials](#)
- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | The Municipality of Pacaraima and UNICEF formalize a partnership](#)
- [\[Dominican Republic\] UNICEF | The Journey of My Life: A Journal Designed for Children Ages 2 to 14 to Explore the Emotional Experience of Migration \(Spanish\)](#)
- [\[Guatemala\] UNICEF donates 2,373 family hygiene kits to CONRED for emergency preparedness for the 2025 rainy season in the country](#)

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

- [\[Belize\] UNICEF | Scenes from the South: WASH support to Graham Creek](#)
- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | Empowering youth to drive health and community change](#)
- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | Supporting families to build a better future in Brazil](#)
- [\[Ecuador\] UNICEF | Protective Communities in Esmeraldas](#)
- [\[Guatemala\] UNICEF | Starting Again with Hope: Ana After Being Deported and Returning to Guatemala](#)

- [\[Guatemala\] UNICEF | Arriving in time saved Santos' life before an acute malnutrition emergency](#)
- [\[Guyana\] UNICEF | Progress Through Play | UNICEF Guyana & Suriname](#)
- [\[Guyana\] UNICEF | Empowering Migrant Families through integrated ESL-ECD Training for Adults](#)
- [\[Guyana\] UNICEF | Bartica's Corner of Care](#)
- [\[Mexico\] UNICEF | Lost Horizons: Stories of Girls, Boys, and Young People Victims of Armed Violence](#)
- [\[Mexico\] UNICEF's resources and data on Armed Violence](#)
- [\[Peru\] UNICEF | Kevin's reunification journey highlights risks and UNICEF child protection support](#)
- [\[Peru\] UNICEF | Betsaida, Promoter of Integration: A feature showcasing community-based integration efforts](#)
- [\[Trinidad and Tobago\] UNICEF | TEEN is empowering migrant families in Trinidad and Tobago](#)

SOCIAL MEDIA

- [\[Bolivia\] UNICEF's support for breastfeeding migrant mothers at the Support Space in Pisiga](#)
- [\[Brazil\] At Brazil's border with Venezuela, UNICEF is present for every child and adolescent entering the country](#)
- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | The Life Project is a UNICEF initiative that is transforming lives in shelters across Roraima](#)
- [\[Costa Rica\] UNICEF | Support to migrants in the Northern Zone](#)
- [\[Costa Rica\] UNICEF | National Report on Armed Violence presentation](#)
- [\[Dominican Republic\] UNICEF | The Journey of My Life: A Journal Designed for Children Ages 2 to 14 to Explore the Emotional Experience of Migration](#)
- [\[Guatemala\] UNICEF donates hygiene kits to SE-CONRED to support emergency response](#)
- [\[Panama\] UNICEF | Anissa: Crossing the Darién Jungle at Just 4 Years Old](#)
- [\[Peru\] UNICEF | U-Report Uniendo Voces activation](#)
- [\[Trinidad and Tobago\] UNICEF and the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society launched the first cash transfer distribution for 2025](#)
- [\[Bolivia\] UNICEF | In Pisiga, the Support Center provides protection to migrant families \(Spanish\)](#)

VIDEO

- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | Súper Panas na Rádio Ep. 12- Adolescent Perspective \(Spanish\)](#)
- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | Súper Panas na Rádio Ep. 17- Girl's talk \(Spanish\)](#)
- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | Súper Panas na Rádio Ep. Ep.19 – Migrant's pathways \(Spanish\)](#)
- [\[Brazil\] UNICEF | Súper Panas na Rádio Ep. Ep.21 – Migrant's narratives \(Spanish\)](#)
- [\[Ecuador\] UNICEF | Protective Communities in Esmeraldas](#)
- [\[Honduras\] UNICEF | “A year ago, I decided to migrate because I wanted to have a better life”: Genésis’ story](#)
- [\[Honduras\] UNICEF | Dreams and Risks of Migrant Children and Their Families | Story of a Migrant Family](#)
- [\[Honduras\] The importance of hygiene in the family and at home. Johana and her family make a great team.](#)

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Children on the Move - Venezuela Crisis Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/children-on-the-move-venezuela>
- Children on the Move - Venezuela Crisis Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/children-on-the-move-venezuela/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: 15/02/2026

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)					
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	571,400	55,179	▲ 10%
	Belize	-	8,250	7,576	▲ 92%
	Bolivia	-	2,950	2,154	▲ 73%
	Brazil	-	19,500	6,618	▲ 34%
	Costa Rica	-	30,000	2,015	▲ 7%
	Dominican Republic	-	35,300	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	5,000	10,000	▲ 200%
	El Salvador	-	1,200	-	0%
	Guatemala	-	54,750	2,164	▲ 4%
	Honduras	-	96,500	4,815	▲ 5%
	Mexico	-	70,000	5,578 ³⁷	▲ 8%
	Panama	-	20,465	802	▲ 4%
	Peru	-	227,482	13,457	▲ 6%
Children 0-11 months receiving pentavalent 3 vaccine	Total	-	40,300	50,100	▲ 124%
	Belize	-	7,250	6,852	▲ 95%
	Honduras	-	33,080	43,248 ⁴⁰	▲ 131%
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	-	303,315	36,490	▲ 12%
	Belize	-	5,250	5,861	▲ 112%
	Brazil	-	5,000	2,651	▲ 53%
	Chile	-	500	-	0%
	Costa Rica	-	1,500	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	10,000	-	0%
	Guatemala	-	110,750	5,070	▲ 5%
	Honduras	-	147,551	22,380	▲ 15%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Mexico	-	5,000	456 ⁴³	▲ 9%
	Panama	-	9,264	207	▲ 2%
	Peru	-	15,000	1,599	▲ 11%
	Total	-	408,400	33,146	▲ 8%
	Belize	-	6,500	6,283	▲ 97%
	Bolivia	-	8,000	1,665	▲ 21%
	Chile	-	4,000	243 ⁴⁵	▲ 6%
	Costa Rica	-	5,000	541	▲ 11%
	Ecuador	-	2,000	-	0%
	El Salvador	-	2,400	- ⁴⁸	0%
	Guatemala	-	250,175	4,561	▲ 2%
	Guyana	-	135	168	▲ 124%
	Honduras	-	73,776	17,906	▲ 24%
	Mexico	-	41,000	99	0%
	Peru	-	14,856	1,680	▲ 11%
	Trinidad & Tobago	-	550	-	0%
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	-	155,800	16,246	▲ 10%
	Bolivia	-	3,700	1,298	▲ 35%
	Honduras	-	146,604	14,577	▲ 10%
	Mexico	-	5,000	371 ⁵⁰	▲ 7%
	Nicaragua	-	500	-	0%
Children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	Total	-	6,500	5,696	▲ 88%
	Belize	-	6,500	5,696	▲ 88%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA					
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	656,300	128,524	▲ 20%
	Belize	-	22,000	6,490	▲ 30%
	Bolivia	-	6,690	5,306 ⁵⁵	▲ 79%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Brazil	-	20,080	16,287	▲ 81%
	Chile	-	20,000	6,156 ⁵⁷	▲ 31%
	Costa Rica	-	105,730	5,439 ⁵⁹	▲ 5%
	Dominican Republic	-	1,500	2,708	▲ 181%
	Ecuador	-	32,579	29,027	▲ 89%
	El Salvador	-	7,500	14,184 ⁶²	▲ 189%
	Guatemala	-	22,000	13,638	▲ 62%
	Guyana	-	5,500	1,824	▲ 33%
	Honduras	-	300,000	6,981	▲ 2%
	Mexico	-	35,000	1,749 ⁶³	▲ 5%
	Nicaragua	-	1,800	4,621	▲ 257%
	Panama	-	53,775	9,494	▲ 18%
	Peru	-	20,000	3,573	▲ 18%
	Trinidad & Tobago	-	1,650	1,047	▲ 63%
	Turks and Caicos	-	500	-	0%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	344,000	126,125	▲ 37%
	Belize	-	12,320	-	0%
	Bolivia	-	3,824	4,319	▲ 113%
	Brazil	-	10,000	9,055	▲ 91%
	Chile	-	4,180	4,934 ⁶⁸	▲ 118%
	Costa Rica	-	57,110	2,543	▲ 4%
	Dominican Republic	-	4,000	2,708	▲ 68%
	Ecuador	-	13,300	11,036	▲ 83%
	El Salvador	-	1,800	2,967 ⁷¹	▲ 165%
	Guatemala	-	48,000	63,998	▲ 133%
	Guyana	-	5,500	30	▲ 1%
	Honduras	-	150,000	1,176	▲ 1%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Mexico	-	11,000	73	74 0%
	Nicaragua	-	1,400	19,000	▲ 1357%
	Panama	-	19,375	3,283	▲ 17%
	Trinidad & Tobago	-	1,650	1,076	▲ 65%
	Turks and Caicos	-	550	-	0%
	Total	-	734,600	122,043	▲ 17%
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Belize	-	550	55,000	75 ▲ 10000%
	Brasil	-	20,000	18,473	▲ 92%
	Chile	-	26,250	6,156 ⁷⁶	77 ▲ 23%
	Costa Rica	-	50,358	3,076	▲ 6%
	Dominican Republic	-	1,500	2,708	▲ 181%
	Guatemala	-	12,000	-	0%
	Guyana	-	5,500	3,419	▲ 62%
	Honduras	-	542,800	20,198	▲ 4%
	Mexico	-	60,000	6,112 ⁷⁸	▲ 10%
	Nicaragua	-	3,600	3,626 ⁷⁹	80 ▲ 101%
	Peru	-	12,000	5,653	▲ 47%
	Total	-	32,900	6,828	▲ 21%
	Belize	-	680	22	81 ▲ 3%
Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	Bolivia	-	119	70	82 ▲ 59%
	Brazil	-	1,500	2,186	▲ 146%
	Costa Rica	-	2,665	24	▲ 1%
	Dominican Republic	-	2,500	2,027 ⁸³	▲ 81%
	Ecuador	-	350	361	▲ 103%
	Guatemala	-	5,800	669	▲ 12%
	Guyana	-	80	-	0%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Children who have received individual case management	Honduras	-	2,000	614	▲ 31%
	Panama	-	356	64	▲ 18%
	Total	-	85,500	51,790	▲ 61%
	Brazil	-	4,290	3,273	▲ 76%
	Chile	-	620	475 ⁸⁴	▲ 77%
	Costa Rica	-	25,674	2,727	▲ 11%
	Dominican Republic	-	10,000	12,688 ⁸⁵	▲ 127%
	Ecuador	-	8,900	8,093	▲ 91%
	Guatemala	-	3,000	-	0%
	Honduras	-	6,500	1,041	▲ 16%
	Mexico	-	13,500	20,528 ⁸⁶	▲ 152%
	Panama	-	3,851	83	▲ 2%
	Peru	-	700	2,059	▲ 294%
	Trinidad & Tobago	-	500	421	▲ 84%
	Turks and Caicos	-	100	-	0%
-	Belize	-	210	402	▲ 191%
	Bolivia	-	7,645	-	0%
Education					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	271,400	48,375	▲ 18%
	Belize	-	6,000	16,214 ⁸⁷	▲ 270%
	Bolivia	-	1,158	-	0%
	Brazil	-	18,400	14,280	▲ 78%
	Chile	-	3,090	- ⁸⁸	0%
	Costa Rica	-	36,130	1,027	▲ 3%
	Dominican Republic	-	10	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	16,000	1,640 ⁹⁰	▲ 10%
	El Salvador	-	1,800	124 ⁹²	▲ 7%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Guatemala	-	49,700	2,921	▲ 6%
	Honduras	-	101,000	3,616	▲ 4%
	Mexico	-	14,000	2,616 ⁹³	▲ 19%
	Panama	-	6,966	-	0%
	Peru	-	14,100	4,636	▲ 33%
	Trinidad & Tobago	-	2,000	1,301	▲ 65%
	Turks and Caicos	-	1,000	-	0%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	150,100	18,603	▲ 12%
	Belize	-	14,000	10,634	▲ 76%
	Bolivia	-	626	100	▲ 16%
	Brazil	-	8,000	580	▲ 7%
	Chile	-	4,120	- ⁹⁶	0%
	Costa Rica	-	10,900	895	▲ 8%
	Dominican Republic	-	4,500	-	0%
	El Salvador	-	7,200	124 ⁹⁸	▲ 2%
	Guatemala	-	48,700	1,797	▲ 4%
	Guyana	-	700	545	▲ 78%
	Honduras	-	20,000	2,084	▲ 10%
	Mexico	-	6,000	- ⁹⁹	0%
	Peru	-	3,000	3,875	▲ 129%
Children and adolescents accessing skills development programmes	Total	-	60,300	2,937	▲ 5%
	Belize	-	2,300	60	▲ 3%
	Brazil	-	160	231 ¹⁰¹	▲ 144%
	Chile	-	2,472	- ¹⁰²	0%
	Costa Rica	-	12,300	148	▲ 1%
	Dominican Republic	-	15,150	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	20,000	2,155	▲ 11%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Guyana	-	75	-	0%
	Mexico	-	4,900	-105	0%
	Trinidad & Tobago	-	2,000	343	▲ 17%
	Turks and Caicos	-	1,000	-	0%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	1.6 million	249,810	▲ 16%
	Belize	-	23,750	27,500	▲ 116%
	Bolivia	-	2,000	6,906	▲ 345%
	Brasil	-	31,000	9,674	▲ 31%
	Chile	-	2,000	5,711 ¹⁰⁷	▲ 286%
	Costa Rica	-	350,000	28,221	▲ 8%
	Dominican Republic	-	31,000	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	25,019	-109	0%
	Guatemala	-	130,350	10,915	▲ 8%
	Guyana	-	6,300	-	0%
	Honduras	-	515,000	53,946	▲ 10%
	Mexico	-	125,000	77,238 ¹¹¹	▲ 62%
	Nicaragua	-	10,252	-	0%
	Panama	-	238,754	11,224	▲ 5%
	Peru	-	30,000	18,475	▲ 62%
Women and girls accessing menstrual hygiene management services	Total	-	62,300	11,754	▲ 19%
	Belize	-	5,000	-	0%
	Brasil	-	8,000	2,020	▲ 25%
	Chile	-	400	922	▲ 231%
	Costa Rica	-	1,500	844	▲ 56%
	Ecuador	-	6,344	-	0%
	Guatemala	-	3,000	3,963	▲ 132%
	Mexico	-	30,000	-	0%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Nicaragua	-	3,491	-	0% ¹¹⁷
	Peru	-	4,500	4,005	▲ 89%
	Total	-	427,052	132,603	▲ 31%
	Belize	-	8,750	5,000	▲ 57%
	Bolivia	-	20,800	6,166	▲ 30%
	Chile	-	1,500	3,070	▲ 205% ¹¹⁸
	Costa Rica	-	3,000	3,970	▲ 132%
	Dominican Republic	-	2,000	4,292	▲ 215%
	El Salvador	-	4,500	6,078 ¹¹⁹	▲ 135%
	Guatemala	-	156,750	28,318	▲ 18%
	Guyana	-	4,000	1,770	▲ 44%
	Honduras	-	105,000	20,429	▲ 19%
	Mexico	-	60,000	39,405	▲ 66%
	Nicaragua	-	10,252	-	0%
	Panama	-	19,000	3,568	▲ 19%
	Peru	-	30,000	10,537	▲ 35%
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	1,500	-	0%
Social protection					
Households benefitting from social assistance from government funded programmes with UNICEF technical assistance	Total	-	63,900	2,861	▲ 4%
	Bolivia	-	6,000	115	▲ 2%
	Brazil	-	9,912	2,746	▲ 28%
	Costa Rica	-	5,000	-	0%
	Guatemala	-	39,950	-	0%
	Guyana	-	970	-	0%
	Peru	-	2,000	-	0%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)					
Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers (including for social protection and other sectors)	Total	-	13,400	356	▲ 3%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Dominican Republic	-	2,400	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	2,000	120	0%
	Honduras	-	5,182	27	121 ▲ 1%
	Peru	-	2,100	-	0%
	Trinidad & Tobago	-	500	329	▲ 66%
	Turks and Caicos	-	1,200	-	0%
People reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	Total	-	540,700	152,849	▲ 28%
	Belize	-	8,250	10,826	▲ 131%
	Bolivia	-	3,320	1,237	▲ 37%
	Brazil	-	70,000	54,818	▲ 78%
	Chile	-	8,000	6,156 ¹²²	▲ 77%
	Costa Rica	-	30,000	358	▲ 1%
	Dominican Republic	-	40,000	-	0%
	Ecuador	-	48,579	41,061 ¹²³	▲ 85%
	El Salvador	-	2,000	6,078 ¹²⁴	▲ 304%
	Guatemala	-	180,000	23,505	▲ 13%
	Guyana	-	2,500	-	0%
	Mexico	-	200,000	8,810 ¹²⁵	▲ 4%
	Trinidad & Tobago	-	6,126	-	0%
	Turks and Caicos	-	3,600	-	0%
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	865,700	32,175	▲ 4%
	Belize	-	5,000	-	0%
	Bolivia	-	3,200	223	▲ 7%
	Brazil	-	3,500	1,470	▲ 42%
	Chile	-	800	780 ¹²⁶	▲ 98%
	Costa Rica	-	57,731	443	▲ 1%
	Dominican Republic	-	5,068	-	0%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Guatemala	-	720,000	2,224	0%
	Guyana	-	1,700	1,824	▲ 107%
	Honduras	-	48,852	8,293	▲ 17%
	Mexico	-	6,000	127	0%
	Panama	-	9,361	12,600	▲ 135%
	Peru	-	4,500	4,318	▲ 96%

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	17,819,572	1,805,865	4,053,771	11,959,936	67%
Nutrition	28,671,067	594,020	1,488,885	26,588,162	93%
Child protection	75,397,947	8,856,219	16,621,614	49,920,114	66%
Education	35,424,730	4,804,513	4,533,306	26,086,911	74%
WASH	55,505,299	1,367,012	5,987,419	48,150,868	87%
Social protection	9,129,370	307,513	1,428,703	7,393,154	81%
Cross-sectoral	20,161,248	785,600 ¹²⁸	13,895,675 ¹²⁹	5,479,973	27%
Regional office technical capacity	7,400,000 ¹³⁰	430,711	1,024,627	5,944,662	80%
Total	249,509,233	18,951,453	49,034,000	181,523,780	73%

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 2024 (carry over)— funding received in the previous appeal year that is available to respond in line with the current HAC appeal

Consolidated funding by office

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Office	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Belize	3,842,400	-	637,745	3,204,655	83%
Bolivia	3,223,200	200,000	190,413	2,832,787	88%
Brazil	17,965,950	902,159	2,811,656	14,252,135	79%
Chile	3,989,496	-	672,353	3,317,143	83%
Costa Rica	9,238,218	649,677	1,933,975	6,654,566	72%
Dominican Republic	7,116,570	300,000	2,404,239	4,412,331	62%
Ecuador	32,237,828	500,000	4,459,085	27,278,743	85%
El Salvador	11,308,972	-	561,744	10,747,228	95%
Guatemala	44,704,982	6,003,223	4,372,476	34,329,283	77%
Guyana	1,572,400	100,000 ¹³¹	-	1,472,400	94%
Honduras	51,789,331	4,496,578	9,792,917	37,499,836	72%
Mexico	28,118,092	2,905,898	13,817,034	11,395,160	41%

Nicaragua	1,075,320	-	89,928	985,392	92%
Panama	7,055,840	807,112	4,524,496	1,724,232	24%
Peru	13,525,640	1,125,113	683,752	11,716,775	87%
Trinidad and Tobago	2,769,554	100,000	1,057,558	1,611,996	58%
Turks and Caicos	2,575,440	100,000	-	2,475,440	96%
Regional Office	7,400,000	761,693 ¹³²	1,024,629	5,613,678	76%
Total	249,509,233	18,951,453	49,034,000	181,523,780	73%

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 2024 (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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33. This intervention reached 996 men in Bolivia.
34. In Ecuador, the roof renovation and other maintenance activities supported by UNICEF at the neonatal and obstetrics ward in the Esmeraldas Sur hospital will guarantee that approximately 5,000 pregnant women and 5,000 babies' access to maternal and childcare, including primary health care.
35. In El Salvador, Due to the limited budget allocated to health and nutrition activities for children on the move, and as a result of the stop work order, actions in these areas also came to an end in January 2025.
36. In Guatemala, primary healthcare has been provided to 140 men in UNICEF-supported facilities.
37. In Mexico, From July 2025 onward, Vamos Juntos operations were reactivated only in Tijuana and Tapachula, reducing the initial coverage from five mobile health units to just two. As of September, services remained active exclusively in Tapachula, with a reduced team. This combination of reduced geographic presence, lower operational capacity, and decreasing migrant arrivals resulted in significantly lower numbers of consultations compared to the annual target.
38. Due to the PRM-issued work stop orders, activities were halted in January 2025. Only a limited number of these activities resumed in May 2025. Consequently, the number of children reached was significantly lower than originally planned.
39. In Belize, vaccinations are conducted at health facilities and during mobile clinics.
40. In Honduras, this activity Includes all types of vaccines because we do not have registry of individual types
41. In Chile, UNICEF did not prioritize this nutrition indicator in 2025 due to budgetary adjustments.
42. In Ecuador, this intervention was unfunded during the reporting period.
43. In Mexico, Nutritional screening activities were limited to Tijuana and Tapachula during July–August, and from September were carried out only in Tapachula with a reduced nutrition team. The declining migration flows further reduced the number of children accessing services. Together, these factors resulted in substantially fewer screenings than initially projected.
44. In Belize, IYCY counselling are provided by health nurses and community health workers at health facilities or during mobile clinics.
45. In Chile, The implementation of activities was carried out through UNICEF implementing partners Fundación Madre Josefa
46. In Chile, information includes the implementation in the Tarapacá Region, specifically in Iquique in collaboration with Madre Josefa Foundation.
47. In Ecuador, this activity was underfunded during the reporting period.
48. In El Salvador, Due to the limited budget allocated to health and nutrition activities for children on the move, and as a result of the stop work order, actions in these areas also came to an end in January 2025.
49. Due to the PRM-issued work stop orders, activities were halted in January 2025. Only a limited number of these activities resumed in May 2025. Consequently, the number of children reached was significantly lower than originally planned.
50. In Mexico, Micronutrient Powder distribution was limited by the reduction in operational sites, the smaller team in Tapachula, and decreasing migration flows between July and December 2025. These constraints affected both screening and counselling activities required prior to MNP delivery, resulting in much lower numbers than planned.
51. Due to the PRM-issued work stop orders, activities were halted in January 2025. Only a limited number of these activities resumed in May 2025. Consequently, the number of children reached was significantly lower than originally planned.
52. This intervention was not conducted during the reporting period.
53. In Belize, vitamin A supplements are incorporated into services at health facilities and mobile clinics for children aged 6 to 59 months.
54. In Belize, current child protection activities under PRM funding remain focused on critical, lifesaving interventions, including retrofitting government-owned migrant shelters to prevent family separation, particularly for vulnerable children and infants. Additionally, the funding freeze earlier this year impacted the timeline for implementation. With funds released to partners in late May, we anticipate reporting measurable results by the next reporting period.
55. A correction was made to the previously reported progress value. The correct figure from previous period is 2535 (not 6690 as previously reflected), resulting in an updated cumulative total of 5,306.
56. Of the total number of registered adult participants, 22 individuals did not identify as either male or female. As our system does not include an "other" category, they were evenly distributed—11 in the male group and 11 in the female group—to ensure they were not excluded from the registry and to make their inclusion and attention visible.
57. In Chile, The implementation of activities was carried out through UNICEF implementing partners, including World Vision, Fundación Madre Josefa, TECHO Chile and the Municipality of Viña del Mar.
58. In Chile, information includes the implementation in the Tarapacá Region, specifically in Iquique and Colchane, in collaboration with the implementing partners World Vision and Fundación Madre Josefa.
59. In 2025, UNICEF strengthened Costa Rica's armed violence prevention strategy in response to escalating threats to child rights from organized crime and gang activity. Through joint efforts with the National Child Welfare Agency (PANI) and the Ministries of Public Education (MSP) and Public Security (MPS), the programme reached 15 schools in 10 high-risk communities, benefiting approximately 750 adolescents and their families.
60. Between January and May 2025, UNICEF provided protection services to 6,908 people on the move overall, including 4,446 children (2,457 boys; 1,989 girls). The values on the reported indicators refers to those attended under the definition of each indicator.
61. This indicator is aggregated and reports both Ecuador's HAC for migration and armed conflict.
62. In El Salvador, Due to the stop-work order, protection and WASH activities were prioritized, resulting in an increase in the target population compared to what was originally planned.
63. In Mexico, Due to the lack of funding, activities were not implemented
64. The implementation of the MHPSS programme for children on the move was suspended in February 2025 due to a lack of funding following the stop order issued by PRM.
65. In Nicaragua, 4,621 psychological first aid and psychosocial support services have been provided through the help line 133 and by teams of psychologists nationwide, which allowed to reach more people than initially planned.
66. The funding freeze earlier this year impacted the timeline for implementation.
67. In Bolivia, 778 men participated in workshops that explored positive masculinity and raised awareness about gender equality. These sessions aimed to empower men to challenge harmful stereotypes and build more respectful and equitable relationships.
68. In Chile, The implementation of activities was carried out through UNICEF implementing partners, including World Vision, Fundación Madre Josefa, TECHO Chile and the Municipality of Viña del Mar.

69. In Chile, information includes the implementation in the Tarapacá Region, specifically in Iquique and Colchane, in collaboration with the implementing partners World Vision and Fundación Madre Josefa.
70. This indicator is aggregated and reports both Ecuador's HAC for migration and armed conflict.
71. In El Salvador, Due to the stop-work order, protection and WASH activities were prioritized, resulting in an increase in the target population compared to what was originally planned.
72. In Guatemala, access was also provided to 15,231 men to interventions for mitigation, prevention, and/or response to gender-based violence in the migration response.
73. In Mexico, Due to the lack of funding, activities were not implemented
74. In Mexico, no progress is reported as UNICEF has not received funding to continue the implementation of the programme for prevention, risk mitigation, and response to gender-based violence (GBV).
75. In Belize, UNICEF trained PSEA personnel (UN and IPs), 800-PROTECT, and U-Report.
76. In Chile, The implementation of activities was carried out through UNICEF implementing partners, including World Vision, Fundación Madre Josefa, TECHO Chile and the Municipality of Viña del Mar.
77. Information includes the implementation in the Tarapacá Region, specifically in Iquique and Colchane, in collaboration with the implementing partners World Vision and Fundación Madre Josefa.
78. In Mexico, The numbers are below the target as in January 2025 the US Government put on halt the PRM funds which were funding all activities linked to emergencies and population on the move. This resulted in closure of activities and partnerships
79. The target was not fully reached in 2025 due to a dramatic reduction in migration flows throughout the year, which significantly decreased the number of children requiring these services. Despite this context, major structural milestones were achieved. Notably, Mexico launched its National Alternative Care Model, which establishes national standards to prevent unnecessary family separation and prioritizes family-based care solutions. This model represents a critical systemic shift, strengthening the country's long-term capacity to provide appropriate, rights-based alternative care and reunification responses for children in mobility and other protection situations.
80. This intervention was not carried out in this period.
81. In Belize, current child protection activities under BPRM funding remain focused on critical, lifesaving interventions, including retrofitting government-owned migrant shelters to prevent family separation, particularly for vulnerable children and infants. Additionally, the funding freeze earlier this year impacted the timeline for implementation. With funds released to partners in late May, we anticipate reporting measurable results by the next reporting period.
82. In Bolivia, of the children reported, 11 were identified as unaccompanied, while the remaining were classified as separated.
83. The first-semester data has been revised to account for children and adolescents reunified with their families in both the Dominican Republic and Haiti.
84. In Chile, The implementation of activities was carried out through UNICEF implementing partners, including World Vision, Fundación Madre Josefa and ,TECHO Chile
85. The first-semester data has been revised to address the exclusion of some children and adolescents who were identified and assisted by UNICEF in detention center
86. In Mexico, The target was not fully achieved due to the suspension of BPRM funds during the year. The subsequent reactivation of funding with new restrictions limited the immediate resumption of planned MHPSS activities, affecting the timely scale-up / / / UNICEF supported the states of Michoacán and Jalisco—two of the territories most affected by armed violence—to deploy the National Case Management Model (MOGEC) and the Primero CPIMS+ digital platform, strengthening standardized case management procedures, referral pathways and inter-institutional coordination for children affected by armed violence and displacement. The results reported under this indicator were achieved by the Child Protection Authorities in these two states through the increased number of cases effectively managed, ensuring timely identification, follow-up and rights restitution for children in highly complex protection contexts.
87. In Belize, the child friendly U-Space is preparing for summer sessions to support the development of digital skills targeting the most marginalized communities. The updates will be provided in the next quarter.
88. In Chile, UNICEF did not prioritize education activities in 2025 due to budgetary adjustments.
89. UNICEF did not undertake actions in relation to this indicator.
90. In Ecuador, this intervention was unfunded during the reporting period.
91. In Ecuador, this indicator is aggregated and reports both UNICEF humanitarian responses (migration and armed conflict).
92. In El Salvador, Due to the stop work order and in line with the memorandum on life-saving activities, education in emergencies activities ceased in January 2025, leaving a gap in addressing the needs of children on the move.
93. In Mexico, The target was not fully achieved due to the suspension of BPRM funds during the year, with only 1 month of implementation (January). The rest of the target was achieved through the Akelius programme.
94. Migration flows have declined in recent months, influenced by evolving U.S. immigration policies and regional dynamics. Consequently, many shelters are currently serving fewer individuals than in previous periods.
95. In Belize, the Ministry of Education is preparing materials to support English as a Second Language in schools with migrant children and alternative care through skill building in early literacy with use of resources in national curriculum implementation.
96. In Chile, UNICEF did not prioritize education activities in 2025 due to budgetary adjustments.
97. In Chile, UNICEF did not undertake actions during the reporting period in relation to this indicator.
98. In El Salvador, Due to the stop work order and in line with the memorandum on life-saving activities, education in emergencies activities ceased in January 2025, leaving a gap in addressing the needs of children on the move.
99. In Mexico, Learning materials will be distributed alongside the ECHO programme in Michoacán, which started in november 2025. Distribution will be planned for first quarter of 2026.
100. The child friendly U-Space are preparing for summer sessions to support the development of digital skills targeting the most marginalized communities. The updates will be provided in the next report.
101. Total number was corrected on the end-of-year report, counting only direct participation on skills development programmes.
102. In Chile, UNICEF did not prioritize education activities in 2025 due to budgetary adjustments.
103. In Chile, UNICEF did not undertake actions during the reporting period in relation to this indicator.
104. In Ecuador, this indicator is aggregated and reports both UNICEF humanitarian responses (migration and armed conflict).

105. In Mexico, Due to the inability to execute funds from January 24 onwards, the program was not able to restart and reach beneficiaries.
106. Due to the inability to execute funds from January 24 onwards, the program was not able to restart and reach beneficiaries.
107. In Chile, The implementation of activities was carried out through UNICEF implementing partners, including World Vision, Fundación Madre Josefa and ,TECHO Chile
108. Information includes the implementation in the Tarapacá Region, specifically in Iquique and Colchane, in collaboration with the implementing partners World Vision and Fundación Madre Josefa.
109. In Ecuador, this intervention was unfunded during the reporting period.
110. In Ecuador, this intervention was unfunded during the reporting period.
111. In Mexico, Due to limitations on the use of funds and reduced migration flows, it was not possible to develop projects to achieve the target set for the indicator.
112. Due to limitations on the use of funds, it has not been possible to carry out planned activities. Some of the activities were resumed in May.
113. In Nicaragua, this intervention was not conducted in this period.
114. Information includes the implementation in the Tarapacá Region, specifically in Iquique and Colchane, in collaboration with the implementing partners World Vision and Fundación Madre Josefa.
115. In Ecuador, this intervention was unfunded during the reporting period.
116. Due to limitations on the use of funds, it has not been possible to carry out planned activities. Some of the activities were resumed in May.
117. In Nicaragua, this intervention was not conducted in this period.
118. Information includes the implementation in the Tarapacá Region, specifically in Iquique and Colchane, in collaboration with the implementing partners World Vision and Fundación Madre Josefa.
119. In El Salvador, As the response was reoriented and support to public migration institutions was strengthened, WASH activities focused on the provision of basic supplies for personal hygiene and access to safe drinking water. As a result, both the budget and the target population for this indicator increased.
120. In Ecuador, this intervention was unfunded during the reporting period.
121. In Ecuador, this intervention was unfunded during the reporting period.
122. In Chile, The implementation of activities was carried out through UNICEF implementing partners, including World Vision, Fundación Madre Josefa, TECHO Chile and the Municipality of Viña del Mar.
123. This indicator include the Comprehensive Support Spaces, and information dissemination activities
124. In El Salvador, Due to the funding cut, it was not possible to continue financing the staff required to establish feedback and accountability mechanisms. SBC activities therefore focused on providing information on access to services, primarily in the areas of protection and WASH.
125. In Mexico, The target was not fully reached in 2025 due to a dramatic reduction in migration flows throughout the year. As part of the "Informative Screens " project in shelters with OIM and TSF for the dissemination of key messages, both organizations reported a significant reduction in the shelter's occupancy level, particularly in those located in the southern and northern borders.
126. In Chile, The implementation of activities was carried out through UNICEF implementing partners, including World Vision, Fundación Madre Josefa, TECHO Chile and the Municipality of Viña del Mar.
127. In Mexico, Due to the suspension of BPRM funds during 2025, the venue where the feedback mechanism was installed couldn't recieve proper maintenance and enough resources to keep functioning since may, therefore, there was no data to be collected.
128. Total amount for cross-sectoral includes \$330,980 received for Emergency Preparedness in LACRO; \$154,620 allocated in Guatemala for cross sectoral and \$300,000 of GHTF allocated for the Migration and Armed Violence response in Mexico, pending sector allocation.
129. Cross-sectoral total amount includes Emergency preparedness (\$2,4M); Cross sectoral (Humanitarian cash transfers) (\$1,9M); Cross sectoral (SBC, AAP) and (\$3,4M). Additionally, it includes \$6.1M of funds pending allocation at the beginning of the year.
130. The regional office requirements cover regional-level resources and initiatives directly impacting UNICEF's response to children on the move, armed violence and other crises in the region. Regional support includes high-level advocacy, technical assistance, coordination support, information management, evidence generation, capacity building and support for scaling up responses to the sudden deterioration of humanitarian situations at the country level. In 2025, UNICEF will continue to lead and co-lead on inter-agency sectoral humanitarian coordination for migration and other crises, at the regional and national levels, in child protection, education, nutrition and WASH, and will strengthen its role in intersectoral strategic coordination, particularly with UNHCR and IOM.
131. Total amount corrected as reported in the FTS 2025 Q4 report.
132. Total amount corrected as reported in the FTS 2025 Q4 report.