Sectors | UNICEF Target 2019 | Total Results 2019
---|---|---
Health: # of boys and girls accessing to at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country standards | 38,050 | 25,167
Nutrition: # of boys and girls (6-59 months) receiving nutrition supplementation to prevent undernutrition | 26,600 | 11,119
WASH: # of people with daily access to WASH services at service delivery points | 63,700 | 106,323
Education: # of girls and boys on the move, including adolescents accessing non-formal learning activities | 57,600 | 13,913
Child Protection: # of children provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs | 59,800 | 53,930

Highlights

• The Quito Process IV International Technical Meeting was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 4-5 July and a roadmap of specific actions on various issues, including human trafficking, the provision of health care, and recognition of academic qualifications was adopted.

• On 26 July, the Government of Ecuador signed a Presidential Decree enabling all Venezuelans nationals, who entered through regular migration points, to obtain an Exceptional Temporary Residence as a migration amnesty measure.

• In Colombia, the Ministry of Education reported an increase in the number of Venezuelan children entering the official educational system. UNICEF is working to identify children out of school, and in July 400 new children were enrolled.

• UNICEF carried out the first training module with education specialists, in northern Lima, on "Democratic Coexistence and No Discrimination in our Schools" as part of an anti-xenophobia strategy that aims to benefit 21,000 children.

• As part of the UN inter-agency efforts, UNICEF facilitated sessions on child protection for 162 members of the Brazilian Army recently deployed to Roraima, where 23 official shelters are operating with over 6,400 people.

• UNICEF, and partners, launched the registration portal ‘Equal Place’, an accredited on-line educational platform for asylum-seekers, refugees, and other eligible children in need, which targets 1,000 learners.

**UNICEF Appeal 2019**
US$ 69,493,902

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

Situation Report No. 6

**July 2019**

**Approx. 4.2 million**
No. of Venezuelans living abroad, including:

**Approx. 3.4 million**
No. of Venezuelans in countries within Latin America and the Caribbean
(Source: IOM/UNHCR, August 2019)

**Over 1.1 million**
Estimated no. of children in need of assistance in 2019 as a consequence of the crisis. (Preliminary estimations at transit/receiving country level.)

**UNICEF Appeal 2019**
US$ 69,493,902

*Funds available include funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year. The total funding gap aggregates the funding gaps per sector/country.
Situation Overview & Needs

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are hosting approximately 3.4 million1 of the 4.2 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees worldwide, with the remaining 800,000 in other regions around the world. UNICEF estimates that over 1 million children in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago will require assistance in 2019. Those in need include not only Venezuelan migrants and refugees but also host communities and non-Venezuelan returnees.

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

Following the migration measures announced by the Peruvian authorities in June requiring migrants to apply for a “humanitarian visa” at the consulates in Venezuela, Colombia or Ecuador to enter Peru, July was marked by a decrease in the influx of migrants. The population that entered Peru corresponds to the exceptions to the “humanitarian visa” for vulnerable populations, including children and adolescents seeking family reunification and families with children, among others.

Ecuador joined other countries declaring the requirement of a “humanitarian visa” and signed a decree requiring Venezuelan citizens, who were previously able to cross the border with a passport or other form of identification, to now have a visa to enter the country. The measure seeks to regularize the status of Venezuelan nationals that are already in the country who have followed the law and have been offered temporary residency according to the exception to the humanitarian visa requirements for vulnerable populations. The new requirement was announced as part of a security plan for migrants, which includes tighter regulations like those adopted by Chile and Peru in June.

To address and facilitate refugee and migrant integration in the region, a roadmap was adopted during the IV International Technical Meeting of the Quito Process held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4–5 July. Government representatives from 14 Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as UN agencies, regional organizations, development banks and representatives of civil society participated in the meeting. The meeting highlighted the actions and efforts by the countries of the region, and in a joint declaration, the governments agreed to reinforce cooperation, communication and coordination between the countries of transit and destination of Venezuelans, strengthening measures against transnational crimes, such as people smuggling and trafficking, as well as against sexual and gender-based violence and different forms of discrimination and xenophobia to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable. The roadmap is composed of specific actions related to issues including human trafficking, the provision of health care, and recognition of academic qualifications.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of UNICEF’s appeal “Children on the move: Migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean”</th>
<th>January 20193</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population in Need4</td>
<td>1,424,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Children in need (Under 18)5</td>
<td>427,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Strategy

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

- **Rights of Migrant and Refugee Children:** Advocate to ensure that the rights and protection of migrant and refugee children and their families (including civil and political rights) are at the core of the actions by national and regional stakeholders, including national authorities, civil society organizations and humanitarian actors.

- **Humanitarian Action:** Ensure access to services for affected populations (especially children) and host communities related to child protection services, inclusive education, holistic health and nutrition services, safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Response actions must be in fulfillment of humanitarian principles and the framework of international protection applicable to migrant children and their families.

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4 Population in need figures estimated by the Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela.
5 Estimated by UNICEF based on 2018 trends in the distribution of migrant populations across the Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Others (Argentina, Aruba, Chile, Costa Rica, Curacao, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay).
• Development and social policy: Promote inclusion and integration by ensuring access, quality and suitability of social services for this population, promote ways to regularize the migration and international protection status of children when needed, through the enhancement of relevant social policies and national capacity building to address key gaps.

UNICEF works with governments in transit and host countries to uphold the rights of migrant children. This means ensuring adherence to international standards and principles in official migration processes, comprising: the prioritization of children’s protection over any other immigration policy; non-refoulement; the best interest of the child; non-separation and reunification to guarantee the right to family life; no detention of children and families based on their migration status; and the guarantee of all children’s rights, including the right to birth registration regardless their migration status, sex or gender identity.

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

UNICEF response contributes to the 2019 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) and, as part of its coordination mechanisms (Regional Platform), UNICEF leads/co-leads the Communication, Communication with Communities / Communication for Development (CwC/C4D), Support Spaces and the Education Working Groups, and actively participates in the Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Information Management and Cash Based Interventions groups. Moreover, UNICEF country offices (CO) are key members of the country and sub-regional chapters of the Platform.

Regional Response Actions

The Regional Office (LACRO) health, nutrition, child protection and emergency teams carried out a mission to the Darien region on the Panama-Colombia border to better understand the migrant situation and formulate recommendations for the Panama Country Office response plan. Additionally, the regional water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) team provided support to identify needs in the settlement for migrants arriving to the Darien.

In Ecuador, the regional WASH team provided support to the country office to document migration flow actions and develop a contingency plan. The learnings will be shared with all country offices working on migration response.

The education sector, in coordination with C4D, is planning to implement the recently launched Education Cannot Wait (ECW) project in four country offices (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) in September.

In July, the LACRO child protection team carried out missions to Chiriqui (on the Panama-Costa Rica border) and the and Darien (on the Panama-Colombia border) to assess migration flows and to support Colombia and Ecuador in strengthening their response to the Venezuelan migratory flow. Together with the Colombian Country Office, and in coordination with UNHCR and PANDI in Cali and Medellín, UNICEF participated in sensitization workshops for journalists on migration and human rights concepts. In Ecuador, the team visited Lago Agrio on the Colombian border to observe to what extent the National Protocol of attention to migrant children has been implemented. Furthermore, at the Quito Process IV Regional Meeting in Buenos Aires 4-5 July, UNICEF presented a proposal for a Regional Protocol for attention to Venezuelan migrant children, jointly developed with UNHCR, IOM and IPPDH (Mercosur). This initiative was included in the meeting’s final declaration and the agencies involved will continue working to present a draft of the protocol at the next Quito Process meeting scheduled to be held in Colombia in December.

Within the framework of the UNICEF mandate to integrate a gender perspective into humanitarian responses, the LACRO gender and emergency sections have strengthened their collaboration and sustained joint support to country offices in the LAC region. As part of these efforts, the first workshop on ‘Gender in Humanitarian Response: Minimum practices for UNICEF action’ was held in Panama City to advance gender perspective integration into humanitarian responses within the region as well as strengthen the capacities of UNICEF staff in both areas.

In the communication for development (C4D) sector, the regional team supported a workshop held in Bogota, Colombia to implement a multi-partner/multi-country information/communication/feedback solution using the digital tool “U-Report”. The goal of the workshop was to design a prototype to meet the needs of migrants and refugees. Groups of refugees participated to provide critical information of needs to inform the design of this tool. The activity was co-facilitated by UNICEF, UNCH and IFRC and was attended by over 40 participants nominated by the National Platforms of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. According to the objectives of the workshop, the participants created a first prototype preliminarily called ‘U-Report on the Move’, and started to discuss the feasibility of implementing it in other countries. 6

The communications team supported the Brazil and Peru Country Offices to edit and publish two compelling regional migration stories: i) a photo essay of a humanitarian WASH volunteer in Brazil, and ii) the narrative of a migrant child crossing the Peruvian frontier who benefited from UNICEF activities. In addition, the experience of the first U-Report workshop led by UNICEF with the participation of several partners from the Regional Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela was published...

on the LACRO webpage. Finally, an engaging story about the Wayúu village that beat malnutrition, including videos and images of the RD mission in northern Colombia, was disseminated and shared through Connect Blogs.

UNICEF country offices engaged in responding to the Venezuelan migrant crisis continued their efforts by acquiring, distributing and pre-positioning life-saving supplies. The LACRO supply and logistics division supported country offices in expanding their operations mainly through capacity-building.

The 7th meeting of the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) was held in Panama on 10 July, joined by participants planning for the 2020 RMRP.

Finally, in the Regional Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V) framework, a regional education working group was established, co-led by UNICEF and Save the Children, and will the activities in RMRP 2019 and 2020 planning.

**Colombia**

**Situation Overview & Needs**

Colombia experienced continued deterioration of the conflict across the country during July 2019, as various indicators of insecurity rose some 30 per cent compared to the same period last year, including attacks, assassinations, displacements, recruitment and landmine incidents. The Government is currently preparing a public policy on the protection of social leaders, human rights defenders and journalists. The Government sent the senate a proposal of a law to establish a migratory policy for the country.

**Leadership and Coordination**

UNICEF is an active member of the country-level Coordination Platform, the Interagency Group on Mixed Migratory Influx (GIFMM) and the OCHA-led Inter-Cluster Group, both at national and field levels. The UNHCR-IOM platform established a coordination architecture for sectoral analysis of needs and response consisting of GIFMM sectoral sub-groups: health, protection (including a GBV sub-cluster), WASH, education and others. UNICEF leads the GIFMM sub-groups on WASH and education. UNICEF, along with UNHCR and IOM, has worked closely with the National Registrar Office Registraduría to support formulating a resolution to respond to the issue of statelessness that affects some 25,000 girls and boys born by Venezuelan parents in Colombia. UNICEF agreed to provide technical assistance and financial support to implement the new decree to be announced in early August 2019. This resolution will represent a landmark in the region in terms of policy on behalf of stateless migrant children.

**Response Strategy**

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

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Health and Nutrition**

During July, a total of 3,888 people, 58 per cent of them children, were attended by the six Extramural Teams supported by UNICEF and the Ministry of Health. 125 girls and boys under five were diagnosed at risk of malnutrition, sixteen children (7 girls and 9 boys) were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and received treatment with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF Plumly Nut) and nutrition counselling for the families in appropriate outpatient care and two boys with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) associated with respiratory and gastrointestinal complications were referred to hospital for treatment with F75 formula. Additionally, through the extramural teams, 5,786 people were vaccinated, 4,193 of them children (including 3,326 Venezuelans girls and boys). A total of 1,255 breastfeeding and pregnant mothers, 11 per cent under 18 years of age, received daily micronutrient tablets to prevent deterioration of their nutritional status, psychosocial support, psychological first aid, relaxation techniques, cognitive behavioural therapy, crisis intervention and assistance in management and control of stress. Laboratory tests were also conducted for the primary level of prenatal care (basic bloodwork, HIV rapid test, toxoplasmosis, among others).

**WASH**

At the border crossing of Rumichaca in Nariño (on the Ecuadorian border), UNICEF started to implement a strategy to manage solid waste, based on international sanitary regulations. Among other activities, UNICEF and partners have installed containers and ecological points to separate waste at the source, established an alliance with the sanitation company for sanitation protocols, implemented cleaning and disinfection days, and provided hygiene promotion activities involving 204 persons during July.
In La Guajira, 2,000 people are benefited per day (800 children and adolescents) with the improved and rehabilitated WASH infrastructure in the Ranchería feeding centre in Riohacha. The intervention involved installing a water purification filter in the food preparation area, installing water points, rehabilitating seven children’s toilets (sex-disaggregated), two adult toilets, ten handwashing points for children, five handwashing points for adults, two showers environmental sites for solid waste management, and the developing and promoting of key hygiene practices. The area will enable coordinated WASH and ECD interventions through the child-friendly space and WFP activities such as the installation of hand-washing points and the promotion of hygiene practices.

In Norte de Santander, UNICEF and partners started rehabilitating WASH infrastructure, which is estimated to be functional by September. The infrastructure includes safe drinking water and basic sanitation in three schools, one in Villa de Rosario municipality (650 students) and two in Cúcuta municipality (1,165 students from pre-school, primary and secondary).

In Arauca department, the construction of toilets and a water point for the ‘walkers (caminantes)’ advanced in the La Antioqueña sector, which will benefit more than 300 men, women, girls and boys in transit on a daily basis.

Actions for the promotion of key hygiene practices were developed, achieving a coverage of 1,048 people during the month of July.

**Education**

The Ministry of Education reported a rise in the entry of Venezuelan girls and boys in the official educational system, reaching 181,421 students (1.82 per cent of the country’s total enrolment) during July. The main concentration was registered in the departments of Bogotá DC (26,188), Antioquia (22,361), Norte de Santander (16,878) and Atlántico (15,964). The national Government continues to implement actions to facilitate the socioeconomic integration of migrant children, such as allowing Venezuelan students to have their documentation validated and to attend the end-of-year exams, which occur in August. This will benefit 86 students across the country.

UNICEF has been working to identify out-of-school children, and in July, 400 new children were enrolled in the education system, bringing 4,500 new students to the four top cities hosting migrants (Bogotá, Barranquilla, Cucuta and Riohacha). Additionally, with the Secretariat of Education, UNICEF has identified education slots for out-of-school children, including 100 in Bogotá.

The creation of new slots in the regular education system depends on availability and the authority’s resources in each geographical area. Currently, more than 1,500,000 school children, around 10 per cent Venezuelan migrants, are out of school. UNICEF supported the implementation of flexible education models for students outside the school system regardless of nationality as the most appropriate strategy for effective social integration. In July, 197 children were involved in flexible education models in Barranquilla and 216 in Bogotá.

**Child protection**

In July, a total of 6,795 children (53 per cent boys and 47 per cent girls) participated in various strategic protection interventions UNICEF is implementing in Arauca, La Guajira, Norte de Santander, Nariño, Atlántico and Putumayo. These interventions take place in 25 child-friendly spaces and in the host communities that UNICEF prioritized in the project ‘I care for myself and others’, through activities such as awareness workshops about the risks for children on the move, rights training, psychosocial support key messages on preventing recruitment, gender-based violence, and landmine, unexploded ordinance and boobytrap accidents. Every strategic protection intervention works with at least 40 children per day (80 per cent Venezuelans and 20 per cent Colombian host community members).

UNICEF, in partnership with NGO SOS Villages, continues to provide support for unaccompanied boys and girls in Maicao and Riohacha through a partnership with the local NGOs Significarte and Renacer through specialized services to children at risk of violence, especially sexual violence and abuse. Services include legal orientation, family reunification, psychosocial accompaniment, identification of GBV and other health rights, and activating institutional pathways. In total, during July, 150 boys and girls were attended.

UNICEF and the ICBF continued training inter-disciplinary teams composed of Family Defenders and other migration authorities to implement the protocol for attention to unaccompanied or separated children created jointly by UNICEF and ICBF. In July, new training sessions were developed in Medellín, Antioquia, Yopal, Casanare and Cartagena, Bolívar and 103 new officials were trained for a total of 533. In August, trainings will be carried out in Pasto, Nariño; Barranquilla, Atlántico; and Acandi and Quibdó, Chocó. In July, UNICEF developed a training session on the rights of children on the move with 29 local authorities in Medellín. As a result, new
workshops will take place in Medellín to address other issues concerning children on the move, such as methodologies to promote the protection of children and how to run child-friendly spaces, among others.

UNICEF, with IOM and ACNUR supported national authorities to build an action plan to grant nationality to children born in Colombia of Venezuelan parents. UNICEF, IOM and ACNUR will provide technical and financial support to the action plan, which includes a communications strategy and training national registry authorities. By August, the action plan will be announced by the President of Colombia in August.

**Early Childhood Development (ECD)**

During July, 16,980 people were assisted at ECD child friendly spaces (CFS). This includes 7,428 children under five years of age (3,655 girls and 3,773 boys; 7,114 Venezuelan or returning Colombian; 314 host community) and 9,552 adults (6,068 women and 3,484 men; including some 2,866 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers (2,815 Venezuelan and 51 Colombian) who were treated. CFS activities include games, art and literature and focus on socio-personal and socio-affective skills, motor skills, aesthetics, language and communication. The activities focus on preventing developmental anomalies and promoting individual, family and community resilience.

CFS distributed ‘foulards’ 7 to all visitors, an initiative first piloted in Arauca with ‘walkers (caminantes), who also received basic hygiene kit for girls and boys and information on the importance of early developmental motor and emotional stimulation and a pamphlet ‘Recommendations for a Safer Migration’ targeting girls, boys and their families.

UNICEF and partners prepared and developed the Week of Prevention against Human Trafficking during which all the CFS worked on values, the practice of care with love and ways to prevent children from being involved in GBV and trafficking.

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

UNICEF works along two main lines of action: delivering key life-saving information and promoting community integration as a strategy to prevent xenophobia.

During July, the population moving through Colombia received information regarding safe routes, points of information, safety behaviours during migration and hygiene kits. UNICEF, with the international NGO Help in Action, is reaching 5,509 people in Norte de Santander with face to face interaction, ensuring the information delivered is meaningful, clear and understood. In joint work with community leaders, 405 people received key messages about protection risks and participated in community activities (knitting school, community theatre, artistic and recreational activities). Safe spaces were also identified where migrant and Colombian children can stay while parents are working or waiting processes in migration and transportation centers.

Regarding community integration, in partnership with the local NGO 5 con 5, 50 adolescents, migrant and Colombian, participated in activities aimed at strengthening their capacities as positive leaders and roles models of their peers, promoting integration and a positive narrative around migration. Futhermore, 40 teachers received information on tools and methodologies to prevent xenophobia in the schools, ensuring that children participating in the activities have a positive environment in their communities, schools and with their teachers, parents and caregivers. This intervention is currently taking place in three schools in three municipalities in Norte de Santander (Cúcuta, Puerto Santander and Villa del Rosario), aiming at reaching 6,000 adolescents by December.

**Media and External Communication**

The communication team, together with UNHCR and IOM, worked with the Colombian State in designing and implementing the campaign ‘Childhood First.’ UNICEF supervised the legal content and the image design in order to optimize content and potential impact. The campaign initially seeks to grant Colombian citizenship to more than 25,000 Venezuelan children whose parents were born in Colombia. The ‘Super Panas’ campaign continues to have a significant impact on social network with a reach of more than 2 million users with visits of up to 4 million during July.

UNICEF, along with UNHCR, coordinated workshops with around 80 participating journalists in Cali, Medellín and Arauca in xenophobia sensitization. The modules of the workshop identify news coverage practices that are harmful and prejudicial to the migrant population. After the workshops, journalists provided positive feedback and wrote about the workshops in the local media, promoting the initiative. This initiative aims to reach 29 of the country’s 32 departments.

**Peru**

**Situation Overview & Needs**

During July, the influx through the Bi-National Border Control Centre (CEBAF) reduced to an average of 4,16 people per day, totalling 12,896 Venezuelan entries compared to 64,895 in June. This population reduction corresponds Ministry of Foreign Relations exceptions to the the humanitarian visa requirement for vulnerable populations: children and adolescents seeking family

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7 A foulard is a piece of cloth designed to nestle babies close to the body.
UNICEF has observed that migrants are also entering Peru through informal entry points and has unofficially received information that Venezuelans are being transported from Ecuador to Peru to avoid the CEBAF. There is a clear need for qualitative and quantitative information on the people entering both informally and through the main entry points along with an orientation to explain their options and rights.

**Leadership and Coordination**

The Government of Peru leads the CEBAF response through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Special Commission for Refugees. The Commission manages asylum-seeker cases, while the Migration Office processes migrants. UNICEF supports the sectoral response strategies of the Ministries of Education, Women and Vulnerable Populations, Health, and Development and Social Inclusion. Moreover, UNICEF maintains regular coordination with authorities, UN agencies and NGOs in Tumbes and Lima. UNICEF also participates in the Refugees and Migrants Working Group, the UNHCR and IOM-led national response coordination platform, in which UNICEF takes a leadership role in education, child protection, nutrition and WASH sectors. At the local coordination level, UNICEF participates in the GBV working group at CEBAF, providing technical assistance to ensure international standards compliance.

**Response Strategy**

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

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Health**

UNICEF and implementing partner PRISMA are finalizing the content for training modules directed at primary health care workers in the northern Lima districts of Carabayllo and San Martin de Porres, expected to start in August. The modules focus on health rights, service pathways and quality of care, and C4D and aim to strengthen their capacities to work with and address the health care needs of the Venezuelan migrant population.

In Tumbes, UNICEF continues to provide three nurses to support the Regional Health Directorate's vaccination efforts at CEBAF, which currently consists of one immunization point in addition to the one at the international bridge in Aguas Verdes.

**Nutrition**

During July, UNICEF, through implementing partner PRISMA, assessed 893 children under 5 at CEBAF and identified and referred 34 cases of acute malnutrition to the appropriate health facilities. As a measure to prevent the nutritional status deterioration of children and lactating women, UNICEF provided infant and young child feeding counselling to 630 caregivers of children under 2 (604 female and 26 male), distributed cereal bars to 1,668 lactating women with children under the age of 2, 17 of which were teenagers, and provided zinc tablets to 103 children under 5 (56 girls and 47 boys) undergoing diarrheal treatment. UNICEF obtained customs clearance for a new batch of RUSF, and distribution is expected to start in the first week of August aiming to reach 4,500 children under 5 years of age.

**WASH**

UNICEF, with the national customs authority (SUNAT), the Regional Government Natural Resources Office, the Aguas Verdes Municipality, the Ministry of the Environment, the Environmental Evaluation and Control Office, the young volunteer's organization Plastic Zero, and implementing partner COOPI, carried out a campaign at CEBAF in Tumbes on solid waste management. 111 service providers from national authorities (Agricultural Safety Service, Migrations Office, Ministry of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Health, National Police), cooperation agencies, and civil society participated in the workshops aimed to raise awareness on migration and address Peruvian legislation for solid waste management. Cleaning and security personnel participated in a workshop on how to handle their emotions in their daily work through an anti-burnout component of the campaign. Moreover, 12 members of the cleaning personnel were trained as trainers for adequate waste management.

The campaign also included training for waste collection outside CEBAF, with a total of 675 bags of waste collected by volunteers. Inside CEBAF, UNICEF installed 9 bottle-shaped recycling nets, three ecological points, and three containers for organic, plastic and disposable waste. Based on this campaign, SUNAT, the authority in charge of CEBAF administration, has agreed to implement 31 more ecological spots and a designated space for waste collection.
UNICEF conducted hygiene-promoting artistic and recreational activities for the migrant population in a shaded area and delivered hygiene kits that will benefit 2,851 women, 1,845 men, 1,037 girls and 1,131 boys. The kits, which respond to the migrant population’s expressed needs, include toothbrushes and toothpaste, sunblock, soap, shampoo, diapers and other hygiene items to improve hygiene practices during the remainder of their journey. 1,346 people accessed the shower service: 483 women, 119 men, 393 girls and 351 boys. UNICEF is including messages on waste management in the hygiene kits to provide added-value to the information the migrants receive.

Education

In northern Lima, UNICEF carried out the first of three training modules with teachers, principals, network coordinators and education specialists on the Democratic Coexistence and No Discrimination in our Schools strategy. This marks the beginning of the anti-xenophobia work that seeks to benefit around 21,000 children in 50 schools in the San Martín de Porres, district in northern Lima.

UNICEF carried out a study on the education situation in Tumbes as the first step in supporting the Regional Government of Tumbes (GORET) to develop a strategy and to work with the Ministry or Education (MOE) to improve migrant children access to a quality education. The study revealed many barriers in migrant children’s access to education, especially for those children living in residential care facilities. UNICEF will provide technical assistance throughout the process.

Child Protection

UNICEF, in a joint initiative with UNHCR, IOM and other government and local institutions, formed a working group to monitor misinformation on entry requirements and risks outside CEBAF. As a part of the work plan, UNICEF-supported CEBAF guides provide information about options to people outside CEBAF and direct eligible families to CEBAF.

During July, 4,489 children accessed the CEBAF child-friendly space and received socioemotional support and information on violence prevention and protection routes. UNICEF and implementing partner Plan International delivered 4,700 snack packs (2,328 girls, 2,289 boys, 83 pregnant and lactating women) and 3,592 underwear kits to 1,840 girls and 1,752 boys. At the child-friendly space, UNICEF identified 144 cases of children at risk, among them 112 separated and 25 unaccompanied children. These children were referred and accompanied to the Special Protection Unit at CEBAF which carries out the national mandate of protecting children at risk.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

UNICEF provided technical assistance to implementing partners in defining communication materials and activities. This included updating informative flyers and an artistic and recreational information space in the nutrition tent at CEBAF, an educational component that will be part of the redesigned WASH tent, and the C4D component of training modules for health service providers in northern Lima.

In the solid waste management campaign, the C4D component consisted of a sociocultural animation called Recycling your Emotions, in which a member of the SUNAT interacted with groups of people through a dynamic programme linking the colours used for recycling with the colours of emotions. The idea promotes disposing negative emotions and reusing positive ones. 318 participant surveys were distributed, and UNICEF received positive feedback for the artistic and recreational activities, especially for a mural installed in one of the water tanks and the storytelling sessions. The surveys showed that migrants understood the messages and the importance of keeping public spaces clean and appreciated the relaxing and distracting moments.

Ecuador

Situation Overview & Needs

On 26 July, the Government of Ecuador signed Presidential Decree 103\(^8\) enabling all Venezuelan nationals who entered the country through a regular migration point—including those who are now in an irregular migratory condition due to having exceeded the permitted time in Ecuador—to obtain an Exceptional Temporal Residence as a migration amnesty measure. The decree also declares that as of August 24, Venezuelan nationals can only enter Ecuador with a Humanitarian Visa obtained in an Ecuadorian Consulate. A possible increase in the flow is expected at the northern borders in the two weeks preceding 24 August, and UNICEF Ecuador is preparing contingency plans to face possible scenarios. The Government has not yet confirmed if the exceptions for children and adolescents will be applied.

Leadership and Coordination

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs leads the response at the national level. UNICEF continues to take part in the Regional Platform (GTRM) as coordinator of the WASH sub-working group and as an active member of the working groups on protection, education, health and nutrition, social inclusion and information management. Moreover, with the support of UNESCO, UNICEF leads the

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working group on social inclusion in the education sector, and since May 2019, UNICEF initiated the child protection coordination mechanisms within the GTRM Working Group on protection led by UNHCR.

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

Response Strategy

UNICEF continues to implement its migration response strategy at the northern border points of Rumichaca and San Miguel and at the southern border point of Huaquillas and to provide humanitarian assistance to people in transit.

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

UNICEF, through its partners, continuously monitors the status of children and adolescents on issues such as malnutrition, anemia, access to WASH services, education and protection to inform interventions and assess new needs. Additionally, UNICEF provides migrants with legal assistance at border points and supports local institutions to implement the Special Procedure for Children on the Move.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In July, UNICEF distributed 1,742 baby kits to mothers with babies under 3 years old, benefitting 855 girls and 887 boys. The baby kits include diapers, wipes, diaper rash cream, a blanket, a comb and a soap. In addition, 3,719 people (1,865 girls, 1,768 boys and 86 pregnant women) received health cards upon entering the Rumichaca and San Miguel border posts. These cards are part of a batch of 40,000 donated by UNICEF to the Ministry of Health and serve to record medical attention and services such as vaccinations, medical visits and other relevant health information for children and pregnant women. The health cards are being distributed across health facilities on the northern borders.

UNICEF Ecuador has furthermore developed guidelines and a protocol to deliver a health-directed cash-based intervention for children and their families. This protocol was drafted with contributions from the Ministry of Health and implementing partner HIAS and aims to support the families of the children who are hospitalized and do not have access to other sources of financial support to cover the costs of accommodation, food and transportation. In order to support implementing this protocol, UNICEF will allocate additional funding towards this CBI, expecting to benefit 23 families until December 2019.

UNICEF has also supported intersectoral engagement with other organizations, agencies and government institutions to draft routes to attend to the diverse health needs of the population transiting through Rumichaca northern border posts. This includes an analysis of most recurrent cases, reference mechanisms to specialized services and special attention routes for children and adolescents. This activity seeks to encourage other actors to take an integrated approach to the health and protection of children on the move and their families.

Nutrition

UNICEF continues to monitor the conditions in which Venezuelan families arrive to Ecuador at Rumichaca and San Miguel by conducting nutritional screenings for children under 5 years of age. The percentage of boys and girls under 5 with anemia remains at a steady 33 per cent; chronic malnutrition rates remain at 18.7 per cent, with slight differences between girls (17.4 per cent) and boys (19.3 per cent). UNICEF, through its implementing partner ADRA, screened 394 girls and 434 boys for acute malnutrition in July, and 4 girls and 3 boys were identified and referred to health facilities to be treated, receiving ambulatory treatment through Ready To-Use-Therapeutic Food (RUTF). Additionally, 312 girls and 327 boys received nutritional supplements to prevent undernutrition. Of 396 girls and 444 boys tested for anemia through a rapid hemoglobin test, 79 girls and 80 boys were found to be anemic and referred to health services where they received treatment. The safe space for breast-feeding mothers benefitted 279 girls, 323 boys and 592 mothers.

WASH

In July, the installation of the wastewater treatment system in Rumichaca was completed and is fully functioning. This will consistently reduce the risk of illnesses and help reduce river contamination close to the migration point.

The implementing partner ADRA continues conducting hygiene promotion sessions, with the participation of 4,347 people (1,487 women, 1,359 men, 758 girls and 743 boys) during the reporting period. These sessions aim to explain the importance of handwashing and give people tips on how to improve their personal hygiene and access to water during their journey. 582 water containers with water purification tablets where delivered to families, benefitting 1,668 people. In the child-friendly spaces, after participating in a handwashing game, 100 girls and 99 boys received personal hygiene kits with a toothbrush, toothpaste and body soap.


**Education**

UNICEF continues to participate in planning meetings to implement the project "Increasing Access to Quality Education for Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants and Host Communities" supported by the Education Cannot Wait proposal. A total of 51,000 children and youth will be reached. The main components include: i) strengthening MoE public official capacity both at national and subnational levels to ensure access to public education and to implement inclusive education for the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population; ii) distributing essential supplies and supporting the elimination of the existing economic barriers to education for migrants and refugees from Venezuela; iii) supporting host schools of migrant and refugee children with essential teaching and WASH materials; iv) distributing information on the enrolment process into formal education to migrants and refugees from Venezuela and host community families with out-of-school children and adolescents.

**Child Protection**

UNICEF continues to support strengthening the Special Procedure at all border points. With the support of the Regional Office, UNICEF analyzed the application and effectiveness of the procedure. As a result, a set of recommendations were developed to improve the process, among them: a) work with migration authorities to use the analysis carried out by the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES) on the filiation of the children and its protection environment to grant entrance to the country without the Special Measure issued by the local protection authority; b) strengthen the local protection system to reduce the processing time of the Special Measure; c) review the format of the interview and provide MIES staff training to conduct more effective interviews; and d) design a mechanism to provide services to unaccompanied adolescents for family reunification or to start their lives in Ecuador.

UNICEF, through the implementing partner NRC, provided legal assistance to 635 people (163 girls, 190 boys, 185 women and 97 men), including support to revise and collect documentation, identification of separated children who entered through the Special Procedure, and information to the population on the move on the requirements for settling in Ecuador. NRC assisted 101 children who entered under the Special Procedure; 7 girls and 17 boys were separated or unaccompanied.

In Huaquillas, a case of trafficking including three children was identified and referred to the Interpol and the Prosecution Office. The case was confirmed, and legal procedures were initiated.

At the border point of Rumichaca and San Miguel, 437 girls and 478 boys visited the child-friendly spaces, where they received socioemotional support and messages on protection. Of them, 260 girls and 211 boys returned to the CFS for more than one day. The CFS activities include information for parents on how to protect their children during the journey and how to keep them from being separated or falling into trafficking networks. With children, activities consisted of remembering their parents’ full names and writing them down on a card that can be used in case of separation.

The house for first attention for unaccompanied adolescents in Tulcán received 7 boys during July who benefitted from socioemotional support and recreational activities while they are waiting for resolution of the Special Procedure.

Finally, the temporary resting spaces benefitted 5,420 people (1,875 women, 394 men, 1,576 girls and 1,575 boys), and 2,922 blankets were distributed to protect children from the cold weather.

**Social Inclusion**

UNICEF continues to distribute CBI interventions for families in transit and for settlement along with WFP food vouchers. In the reporting period, 144 transit CBI benefitted 130 women, 82 men, 133 girls and 149 boys in Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas; settlement CBI were delivered to 55 families and benefitted 53 women, 34 men 66 girls and 51 boys in Lago Agrio, Tulcán, Machala, Esmeraldas, Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, San Lorenzo and Huaquillas.

A study on Venezuelan migrants and host communities was completed with July as the final month of field work. The data are expected to be available by the end of August and will be shared among the supporting UN agencies: UNHCR, WFP, UNDP, IOM and UNFPA. UNICEF Ecuador will use these data to develop a report on children and adolescents on the move and host communities.

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

Through the implementing partners HIAS and ADRA, UNICEF delivers life-saving messages at the three border points of Rumichaca, San Miguel and Huaquillas. In July, 11,914 people (6,074 women, 2,186 men, 1,962 girls and 1,692 boys) received messages and a brochure with protection tips for their journey. This includes 3,750 people reached through the mega screens in Rumichaca and Tulcán which display a UNICEF video every 15 minutes. The videos provide information on children’s rights, how to protect themselves during the journey and how to access the special protocol for children and adolescents and their families implemented by the government with the support of UNICEF Ecuador.

A total of 32 people on the move participated in interviews as part of the UNICEF accountability mechanism. Migrants also participated in a focus group where they shared their preparation for their journey, especially from an emotional perspective, sharing about their separation from relatives and starting a new life in another country. One issue raised in the focus group is the lack of information about the required documents at the border points, the weather conditions, and specific information about the route. It was suggested that the all this information be readily accessible at special points on the borders.
Media and External Communication

UNICEF reached 696,520 people in July through social media and traditional media aimed to increase support for uprooted children and share messages about lifesaving skills and protective practices and behavior. As in previous months, the campaign ‘Abrazos que Unen’ continues to spread messages of inclusion, and with the campaign #AnteTodoSonNiños, UNICEF keeps sharing human stories about the needs of children and the services UNICEF offers at border points. The campaign #SeamosAmigos shares strong messages of empathy in short social media videos.

Supply and Logistics

In July, UNICEF Ecuador purchased 1,200 blankets and 3,958 baby kits. Of these, 420 baby kits were shipped to Lago Agrio and all 1,200 blankets to Rumichaca for distribution at the border points. A temporary UNICEF office was set up at the migration point in Rumichaca to ensure better intervention monitoring. During the reporting period, rehabilitation began on the building for the ‘Blue Dot’ in Tulcán; it will become functional at the end of August.

Brazil

Situation Overview & Needs

During July, the number of arrivals in Brazil has increased, with 16,492 people registered to date compared to 15,707 in June. This amounts to an average of 532 people entering per day. The Federal Police registered a total of 5,267 Venezuelan migrants and asylum seekers (4,682 in June). Of these, 2,396 formally applied for asylum compared to 1,995 in June, and 2,771 applied for a two-year residence permit, nearly the same as the 2,687 in June.

Most migrants are concentrated in Pacaraima and Boa Vista, where 13 official shelters are operating and hosting about 6,497 people. Of this number, 2,359 or 36 per cent are children and adolescents. Shelter hosting capacity is still insufficient to meet the demand. In July, IOM recorded 3,631 Venezuelans living in the streets of Boa Vista, including 1,168 children. In Pacaraima, there are an estimated 642 people and 95 children living on the streets. Among the indigenous population, 687 Venezuelan Pemon are living near Pacaraima in the indigenous communities of Tarau-paru (527 people), Sakau Mutá (90 people) and Bananal (70 people). According to UNHCR, around 56 per cent are children.

Phase II of ‘Operacao Acolhida’ is planned to be launched in mid-September with Manaus as the hub and with a focus on Interiorization. The government plans to interiorize 2,400 people per month. The socio-economic integration of the migrants in receiving cities will become increasingly important. The case load of migrants who have relocated to other cities without appropriate support is estimated at 100,000 to 120,000. The Brazilian Army has established a new route by transporting migrants and refugees from Pacaraima directly to Manaus bus station, where a temporary shelter and a Ptriq (service center for migrants and refugees) are operating. Around 410 people (22 per cent children) sleep in this shelter each night. The number of sheltered people decreased from 6,497 to 5,785, from the beginning to the end July due to the interiorization process which is creating room for 626 new people in Boa Vista shelters.

Leadership and Coordination

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

Authorities at federal, state and municipal levels are working hand-in-hand with UN agencies, including UNICEF, and non-governmental organizations and universities to provide necessary assistance. The coordination group consists of 25 organizations, including NGOs, the judiciary, the Public Ministry, the Public Defender’s Office, UN Agencies, the Rights Council and Guardianship Council, and governmental organizations for social assistance, health and education. UN agencies and humanitarian partners with field presence are UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP, World Vision, Fraternidade Internacional, Instituto Pirilampos, NRC, ADRA, CRS, AVSI, the Brazilian Catholic Church, Church of the Mormons, International Red Cross and Caritas, among others. In line with the Refugee and Migrant Platform and Response Plan (RMRP), UNHCR and IOM are responsible for leading the overall interagency coordination of the UN/NGO response.

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

Building on its development programme to support the most vulnerable and disadvantaged in Brazil, the UNICEF response to the needs of children and families in the context of the migration crisis focuses on ensuring access to essential services and programmes. UNICEF aims to strengthen the capacity of actors responsible for providing quality protection, education, health/nutrition and WASH services, including government, non-government and community organizations, so that they are fully equipped to assist children on the move and their families. UNICEF advocates for the rights and voices of children and women as an integral component of the response.

Within this scope, UNICEF merged the temporary learning spaces and child-friendly spaces into integrated spaces (EPAPS) that connect the education and protection components to better care for different age groups.

UNICEF has a technical team and a field office in Roraima and augmented its humanitarian interventions by setting up two EPAPS in Manaus, where psycho-social support and educational activities are being developed. Cooperation agreements have been established with strategic partners, such as World Vision International, Instituto Pirilampos, ADRA and Caritas to implement activities and strengthen the integration of services and coordination with authorities responsible for guaranteeing the rights of migrant children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In July 2019, the total number of Venezuelan children under 5 years old living in shelters was 1,086, with 542 girls and 544 boys. Fourteen children were born in the shelter, 6 girls and 8 boys, all at term with adequate weight. UNICEF and ADRA detected and referred 180 children under 5 years who consequently received vaccinations against measles (85 boys and 95 girls).

UNICEF-supported primary health care services were attended by 893 children and adolescents (381 girls and 312 boys). Of these, 61 children (33 boys and 28 girls) were under 5 years old. Twenty-one cases of diarrhea (16 girls and 5 boys) is a decrease in comparison to last month (30). Acute respiratory infections were found in 28 cases (11 girls and 7 boys) in July compared to 122 in June. However, pneumonia increased from 2 cases last month to 11 cases this month (9 girls and 2 boys). 63 children (39 girls and 24 boys) from 5 to 18 years of age accessed UNICEF-supported primary health care.

Health services also reached 318 of the 119 registered pregnant women (40 of whom were under 20 years old) with prenatal consultation, and 65 were referred to the municipal health structure to update their vaccination schedule.

In Boa Vista, access to prenatal consultations in the Basic Health Units (UBS) is limited and requires, on average, a 60-day waiting list period. UNICEF started working with Doctors Without Borders (MSF) and UNFPA to organize activities with the partners for prenatal care in the shelters.

Nutrition

Data from the nutritional assessment was carried out by the Centre for Nutritional Recovery and Education (CREN) in all shelters in on children under 5 years old in June and has been analyzed. Shelters included were Boa Vista, Pacaraima (Rondon 1, Rondon 3, São Vicente, Nova Canaã, Jardim Floresta, Janokoida, Pintolândia and São Vicente 2, formerly Helio Campos). Rondon 2 was included due interiorization. The analysis was based on four indicators: weight for age (P/I); weight for height (P/A); height for age (A/I) and Body Mass Index for age (BMI/Age). The P/A indicator for 518 children (243 boys and 275 girls) showed no Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). However, 6.4 per cent (33 children, 12 boys and 21 girls) had Moderate Acute Malnutrition. Regarding the A/I indicator, of the 47 children (21 boys and 26 girls) evaluated, 19.7 per cent (93 children, 42 boys and 51 girls) show Low Stature for Age.

A total of 11 children under 5 years of age (4 boys and 7 girls) from Pintolândia and São Vicente were identified with acute malnutrition and provided with nutritional treatment in UNICEF-supported facilities. 215 children (115 girls and 100 boys) from 6-59 months received nutritional supplementation to prevent malnutrition (NutriSUS). 15 pregnant women and 25 breastfeeding women received supplements. Among the lactating and pregnant women, 13 received nutrition information through 27 collective activities carried out with mixed groups of women and men. Health monitors also conducted 160 visits to tents to deliver personalized counselling.

WASH

Approximately 6,500 people were provided with access to water, improved structures for the treatment and disposal of sewage and hygiene information. As the process of interiorization is increasing, WASH actions in receiving cities of other states need to be planned. The needs in shelters and of people in the streets and occupied areas in Roraima, however, remain important.

In Pacaraima, water quality is now ensured thanks to the installation of chlorinators in the wells that provide water to shelters and Operação Acolhida installations. The Army and Roraima Water and Sewage Company (CAER) are responsible for operating and
monitoring these chlorinators. *Funasa* is already conducting monthly water analysis in Pacaraima and has trained the army to construct, operate and maintain the chlorinators.

ADRA signed an agreement with the State Government which will provide a facility to run a hypochlorite generator supplied by the Rotary Club of Roraima. UNICEF will support the operation and distribution of hypochlorite in all shelters for general cleaning.

UNICEF is supporting the WASH committees in Boa Vista and Pacaraima to reinforce the leadership and involvement of municipal authorities.

### Child Protection & Education

UNICEF reached a total of 2,843 children and adolescents in Roraima (Boa Vista and Pacaraima) through integrated spaces for education and psychosocial support inside and outside shelters through mobile teams. In Manaus, 124 children and adolescents participated in activities in two spaces provided by UNICEF. Non-formal education activities reinforce Portuguese learning and instate school routines. The emergency curriculum is aligned with child protection standards by teaching children self-protection and self-care behaviors. 113 educators were trained to assist in identifying cases of violence to be reported to the protection team.

In July, 99 children and adolescents were referred to the local protection network by the specialized psychosocial support team. Emerging and priority needs relate to the sharp increase in the number of unaccompanied or separated children and adolescents arriving in Brazil seeking food, work or education, the majority of whom end up being institutionalized in crowded state-run shelters, negligence, pregnant adolescents and children living on the streets. The Public Defender of the Union (DPU) registered 415 unaccompanied or separated children and adolescents (215 girls, 200 boys) arriving at the Pacaraima border, as well as 170 children and adolescents (83 girls, 89 boys) arriving without any legal documentation from Venezuela. UNICEF is working to secure options for community and family-based temporary care arrangements and is taking the lead to develop an inter-agency coordination and referral framework for UASC with UNHCR, ICRC and DPU. Seven confirmed cases of psychological, physical and sexual violence were referred to the GBV network for proper response, including the Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) procedure.

The UNICEF and World Vision protection assistant at the Boa Vista bus station referred two cases of attempted child trafficking in July. Preventive work in Roraima needs reinforcement, and UNICEF, in collaboration with IOM, will increase the access to information for migrant populations on the risks of human trafficking.

An activity plan was developed with the implementing partners to provide tools to enable educators to address prevention of violence in daily pedagogical activities. 143 social educators and assistants were trained on how to incorporate psychosocial support activities, prevention, and response to violence in educational activities.

The Secretariat of Education and Municipal Secretariat of Education of Pacaraima aligned their agenda with UNICEF/World Vision for education and protection activities for psychosocial support that will benefit 395 children of school age (according to the UNHCR assessment) and also formalized a partnership to achieve the School Success Trajectories strategy.

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

As part of the UN inter-agency roll-out of training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), UNICEF facilitated sessions on child protection for 162 members of the Brazilian Army newly arrived in Roraima for deployment into the shelters. As part of the inter-agency efforts, UNICEF has ensured the inclusion and high visibility of protection risks and specific considerations for children, adolescents and single mothers in the vulnerability assessment/criteria matrix used to screen individuals and families for the official interiorization program.

2,034 people, including 244 girls and 252 boys under 11 years of age, 136 girls and 76 boys from 12 to 17 years, and 764 women and 562 men, benefitted from key behaviour-change messages for better hygiene and disease prevention, disseminated by partner ADRA in shelters and transit centers in Boa Vista and Pacaraima.

### Media and External Communication

UNICEF has been securing information-sharing on the response to the humanitarian crisis and to the situation of the migrant children and families by using its social media channels to inform and raise awareness of followers on the rights of Venezuelan children and adolescents living in Brazil. In July, around 92,100 impressions were registered on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.9

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Panama

Situation Overview & Needs

The migrant flow arriving from Colombia through the Darien jungle border reached a new peak in July. According to the National Migration Service, 3,970 people irregularly entered the country from Colombia in July compared to 3,065 in June. In July 323 were children compared to 459 children in June.

The number of migrants hosted at the Peñita Temporary Humanitarian Assistance Shelter (ETAH) near the border with Colombia, has gradually decreased. On 31 July, 796 people were hosted in Peñita (mainly from Haiti, Cameroon, Congo and Cuba), including 118 children (61 boys, 57 girls), who were mainly registered by the government as Haitians based on the nationality of their parents. According to UNICEF local monitoring, several were born in Chile, Brazil and Venezuela and possess nationality in those countries.

On 12-13 July, the Ministry of Health and the Panamanian Red Cross visited Peñita and provided medical attention, vaccines and medicines to the migrants and to the local community. 151 children and 8 pregnant women were attended.

The National Frontier Service (SENAFRONT) continues to make the necessary arrangements to equip a new camp at the community of Lajas Blancas, with UNICEF and IOM support, in order to reduce the congestion at the Peñita ETAH.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights conducted a monitoring mission in the Darien on 22-25 July to detect human rights violations against migrants. The official report will be presented to the UNCT and to the national government in August.

The new Government of President Laurentino Cortizo took office on 1 July and announced a revision on the ‘Controlled Flow Operation,’ which allows the transit of extra-regional migrants to Costa Rica after passing through sanitary and security controls. It is not clear yet how the operation procedures will be modified. In addition, a member of parliament from the majority presented a Migratory Bill which would introduce a stiff control system on migrants and would streamline deportations. The bill was harshly criticized by some civil society sectors and the business sector, and it will be discussed in the National Assembly during the following weeks.

Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF Panama is coordinating its interventions with the National Frontiers Service (SENAFRONT), the National Migrations Service, the National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and Families (SENNIAF), the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Security, IOM, UNHCR, PAHO as well as implementing partners RET, HIAS and NRC. UNICEF is also negotiating a joint response with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in the sectors of WASH, health, nutrition and protection.

UNICEF is strongly advocating for an integrated and coordinated response with the new authorities and within the UN system. On 23 July, a joint taskforce was reactivated in the Darien in order to coordinate local authorities, NGOs and UN agencies which are responding to the migrant crisis, including SENAFRONT (who organized and coordinated the meeting), the Ministry of Health, the municipality of Pinogana, the Government of Darien, the SENNIAF, the National Migration Service, the National Civil Protection System, RET, IOM and UNICEF. The taskforce, which will meet monthly, is considered a great advance, since it will strengthen the coordination between institutions at the local level.

Response Strategy

The changing situation in the Darien—especially the high numbers of children and pregnant women on the move this year—and the new government taking office required a new response plan focused on child protection, health, nutrition and WASH sectors. In addition, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, PAHO and the IFRC started developing a joint multi-sectoral response plan and a public policy recommendation document which will be presented to the national government by request of the Minister of Social Development. UNICEF is continuously monitoring the Darien situation with a locally placed staff member and regular field visits from specialists.

UNICEF humanitarian interventions in WASH and child protection are being implemented in the Darien for in-transit migrant populations of different nationalities, including Venezuelan children. Development interventions are centered on education and social inclusion and focused on the destination population. These interventions are being implemented in Panama’s metropolitan area, where most of migrants, including Venezuelans, are living.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health & Nutrition

The overall health situation at the Peñita shelter remains critical, especially for pregnant women and children under 5 years of age who continue to experience diarrhea, vomiting, fevers, coughs and headaches, and do not receive health or nutrition screenings. The health services in Peñita remain insufficient, since migrants are attended only by a SENAFRONT paramedic with insufficient medicine and very little in the way of a preventive or health promotion approach. Migrants are vaccinated but are not receiving proper documentation, so they cannot build up a record of the vaccinations.
Families receive staple foods such as rice and beans, but other foods are very expensive, putting particularly pregnant and lactating women and young children at risk of micronutrient deficiencies. Mothers of infants complained of breastfeeding challenges and had procured expensive infant formula.

On 24–25 July, a team from the UNICEF Regional Office made up of nutrition, health, child protection and emergency sectors, along with UNICEF Panama staff visited the Peñita shelter, the Meteti health centre, and the Lajas Blancas camp to conduct a health and nutrition field assessment to develop the new UNICEF response plan.

The new cooperation agreement with the IFRC will include nutrition screening for children, the delivery of micronutrients to children and pregnant women and a breastfeeding space.

**WASH**

The new Lajas Blancas camp will have 48 showers, 46 latrines and potable water. The WASH facilities are being supported by UNICEF. According to humanitarian standards, the new camp has a capacity to host 500 migrants.

On the other hand, Peñita continues to have inadequate distribution of potable water, no proper waste management, and no hygiene services. Migrants have been using the river as a source of water for bathing. Sanitation management has recently improved and latrines are cleaned every three days.

The IFRC and UNICEF are finalizing a project that will address all the WASH needs in Lajas Blancas and Peñitas.

**Child Protection**

Children and women are facing several protection risks during the journey from Colombia to Panama through the Darien jungle and in the two shelters for migrants. These include sexual violence and GBV. UNICEF is advocating for the establishment of a Child Protection Roundtable.

Migrants hosted in Darien and in Chiriquí lack necessary information regarding the ‘Controlled Flow Operation’ and must wait days or weeks before being allowed to move to Costa Rica, which can lead to frustration and negative psychological impacts. Psychosocial activities are not provided by local authorities in the two shelters.

The mission conducted by UNICEF provided key recommendations for the placement and necessary services of the future child-friendly space in Lajas Blancas, where UNICEF, in partnership with RET, will implement a psychosocial and ECD intervention. A training for public officials in child protection, psychological first aid, selfcare and case referral will also be carried out once the new camp is settled.

On 12 July, a Child Protection Specialist from the Regional Office visited the Gualaca shelter at the Panama-Costa Rica border with UNICEF implementing partner HIAS. A suitable place for the installation of a second child-friendly space was identified and technical recommendations for psychosocial intervention was elaborated and shared with HIAS. The intervention will be implemented at the end of August and aim to reach 800 children in six months.

The new cooperation agreement between UNICEF and the IFRC will include delivering key information regarding the ‘Controlled Flow Operation,’ the risks during the journey, and the services available to migrants in Colombia, the Darien and Chiriquí. The information will be translated into different languages, at the least English and French.

**Social Inclusion**

At the end of July, UNICEF and NRC started the second phase of an information, counselling and legal assistance intervention for migrants and refugees living in the country. A parallel cash-transfer intervention will be implemented in August in order to cover the basic needs of migrant families in need. The first phase of the intervention was implemented between January and May of this year, benefitting 302 families, mainly from Venezuela.

**Media and External Communication**

In July, UNICEF Panama conducted a social media campaign with the hashtag #AnteTodoSonNiños focused on the human rights of migrant children. Also in July, UNICEF was mentioned as a source of information by national media such as La Estrella¹⁰ and La Prensa.¹¹

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Trinidad and Tobago

Situation Overview & Needs

During the opening remarks at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association 44th Annual Conference of the Caribbean, which focused on globalization and nationalism, President Paula Mae Weekes asserted that the government of Trinidad and Tobago lacks consensus on legal frameworks to fulfill international obligations to manage the Venezuelan migrant crisis and mentioned that the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago need leadership from parliament to establish sustainable long-term and short-term humanitarian roadmaps. Additionally, President Weekes warned that xenophobia and racism are a matter of concern in Trinidad and Tobago.

On 10 July, Deputy Assistant Secretary Nancy Izzo Jackson, the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, and the US Department of State visited Trinidad and Tobago and toured a child-friendly space in Maraval funded by UNICEF and run by implementing partner Living Water Community (LWC).

Leadership and Coordination

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

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

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

Response Strategy

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

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

UNICEF supported IOM on the launch of the DTM. On 11 July, UNICEF participated in the workshop to finalize the DTM questionnaire. The numerators were trained, and UNICEF contributed to capacity building in the area of child protection. The survey activities will continue for 25 days with a report of the findings produced in September 2019.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health & Nutrition

The Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago entered into a small-scale funding agreement with UNICEF to strengthen the demand for access to health assessments and general health screenings with a focus on pediatric nutrition among children of the POCs. The programme will last for 12 months, and approximately 500 children will receive health screening focused on pediatric nutrition.

Education

On 15 July, UNICEF, along with UNHCR, Trinidad and Tobago Venezuela Solidarity Network (TTVSOLNET) and LWC, launched the registration portal for Equal Place12, an accredited online educational platform with in-person support for asylum-seekers, refugees, and other eligible children in need. The registration is on-going, and the intervention is targeted to reach and enroll 1,000 learners in the program. There are currently 554 children registered for the e-Learning platform which will begin on 9 September.

12 Equal Place – Espacio de Equidad: www.equal-place.com
Guyana

Situation Overview & Needs

There have been 9,336 official migrant entries (30 per cent children) from April 2018-July 2019, although this number is generally agreed to be lower than the actual numbers currently in Guyana due to the sparsely populated and porous borders with Venezuela. Based on DTM-rounds and UN estimates, the forecast is to see approximately 60,000 new migrants entering Guyana by the end of 2019. With an open-door policy, migrants receive a 90-day entry visa when presenting themselves to immigration authorities or reached by the immigration department mobile registration teams. Once registered, the official position is that migrants have access to services such as health care and education.

With the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) ruling that the no-confidence motion brought against the David Granger-led APNU+AFC administration was validly passed in December 2018, there still exists a lack of consensus with the main opposition party on the way forward. Currently, the socio-political situation remains stable and UNICEF is able to continue migrant response activities through both government and NGO IPs at this time.

Leadership and Coordination

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

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

Response Strategy

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health, ECD & Nutrition

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Health to conduct the WHO/UNICEF training on Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling, which is an integrated course using the training of trainers’ approach. As of 30 July, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) staff (8 from the Food Policy Division and 2 from the PMTCT unit) were trained and replicated the training to 48 participants from Regional Health Departments impacted by the migration crisis over a four-week period. Participants included medical doctors, midwives, nursing assistants, registered nurses and community health workers. This cadre of trainers and counsellors will support the capacity building of community volunteers, peer educators, support groups, traditional birth attendants, nurses, CHWs, Medex, General Medical Practitioners and PMTCT counsellors in the Regional Primary Health Care services. They will promote and IYCF, including feeding in exceptionally difficult circumstances, such as emergency situations in their communities and other regions with migrant communities.

Linking the WASH and ECD early stimulation interventions in the Region 1 Khan’s Hill and Kamwatta communities, UNICEF provided 17 migrants and 3 local families with necessary household items, including 30 clothes washing basins, 30 buckets with lids and 20 hammock mosquito nets. Through the ECD sessions, the families identified these supplies as needed in the transition process into their new communities and for the locals in protecting themselves from vector borne diseases.

WASH

During July, the UNICEF main WASH implementing partner continued interventions for a total of 4,540 people (50:50 male/female) of which 1,106 are migrants (442 children) through community participatory consultations in six communities in Region 1. Through
additional funds received, GWI will move towards developing more water supply options beyond reliance on rain water harvesting for the host communities, which are increasingly prone to the impacts of climate change. UNICEF, with the GWI and partners on the migration Multi-Agency Coordinating Committee, identified three communities on the border with Venezuela (Bolivar State) in Region 7 which are hosting migrants for which UNICEF will provide funding for the August scoping mission to assess community needs in WASH.

**Education**

A total of nine UNICEF-supported ECD sessions were undertaken by the trained facilitators in Region 1 and 9 host communities, engaging 68 children (27 girls, 41 boys) and 12 adults (8 female, 4 male). UNICEF provided footballs as additional inputs for the various Sports and Culture for Development (SC4D) sustained interventions covering 150 children under 12 years old and 50 children between 13-18 years who have the opportunity to participate in community-led activities that combine health education within the anti-xenophobia and social cohesion initiative during the school holidays.

The mid-year review meeting with UNICEF implementing partners held in July provided the forum for an assessment of the progress to date and recommendations for new and enhanced education sector interventions to address the needs of migrant and host community children with the new school year approaching in September.

**Child Protection and Social Inclusion**

UNICEF, through the Child Advocacy Centre (CAC) initiative, supported 24 migrant families (including 14 children) in Region 2 by providing access to immediate services relating to legal aid and treatment for child sexual abuse cases. These cases will be followed up by the specialized court on Sexual Offences in this region (scheduled to be established as of September 2019) as a result of the partnership between UNICEF and the State and Civil Society. In Region 2, all child protection sector service providers have been trained (10) on referral mechanisms for reporting, and outreach events have been conducted in four communities, along with one community in Region 7, which targeted over 200 persons.

A needs-based assessment conducted with the migrants also revealed their current basic needs are food, clothing, shelter, household, appliances, jobs and finances. The UNICEF CSO partner was able to also gain the collaboration of the leaders of indigenous communities (Tosahos) through the National Tosahos Council, which is expected to ensure increased demand for services.

Based on the positive response to the social protection cash transfer programme for migrant families (20) in Georgetown, UNICEF has committed to support an additional 10 families by October 2019. As part of strengthening the response, UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Protection (MoSP) are scoping the potential to extend this shock responsive cash transfer mechanism outside of Georgetown later this year.

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

In July, UNICEF, together with the other UN agencies, participated in the planning process for the Regional Information and Communication Needs Assessment to be undertaken in Guyana in the beginning of August. The information gained from this exercise, led by the Communicating with Communities (CwC)/Communication for Development (C4D) working group of the Interagency Coordination Platform, will be most valuable for the Guyana platform communication strategy which will guide future C4D strategies.

**Media and External Communication**

As part of the assessment process for the first project with the Catholic Community in Guyana ‘Transitioning to Normalcy through Culturally Appropriate Early Childhood and Adolescent Friendly Interactive Intervention,’ a videographer and a journalist have visited the host communities involved to prepare human interest stories under the guidance of the the UNICEF communications team. The products will be reviewed and finalized during August.
**Funding**

By the end of July 2019, emergency contributions to the 2019 UNICEF regional HAC appeal had reached US$ 12.6 million. This corresponds to 23 per cent of the original appeal of US$69 million. Recent emergency funds received include the generous contribution of the European Commission (ECHO) for a total of nearly US$ 2 million to support UNICEF activities in the operation and maintenance of WASH services and cash-based assistance in Ecuador; the operation of child-friendly spaces in Peru; the implementation of protocols for community-based care in Peru; and regional-level activities. In addition, SEK 5.2 million (approx. US$ 500,000) received from SIDA Sweden was allocated to support the WASH sector in Brazil, Guyana and Colombia; social inclusion activities in Ecuador; child protection in Panama; education in Trinidad and Tobago; and regional-level coordination and support to the overall response.

Public and private donors have made critical contributions to the HAC, allowing for flexibility to ensure that UNICEF country offices are able to prioritize actions based on the most pressing needs. Nevertheless, while entering the second half of the year, funding gaps in critical sectors such as health, WASH and education are still large; therefore, UNICEF may need to revise its priorities for the next six months in the case of a prolonged lack of sufficient funding.

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### Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of January 2019 for a period of 12 months)*

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<th>Peru</th>
<th>Ecuador</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Panama</th>
<th>T&amp;T</th>
<th>Guyana</th>
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<td>US$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>%</td>
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**Funded**

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**Funding gap**

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<td>0.03</td>
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</table>

**Funding received x funding gap per country in US$ million**

- **Colombia**: 7.08
- **Peru**: 2.05
- **Ecuador**: 3.21
- **Brazil**: 3.35
- **Panama**: 0.25
- **T&T**: 0.93
- **Guyana**: 0.58
- **RO**: 3.46

**Funding received x funding gap per sector in US$ million**

- **Health**: 1.74
- **Nutrition**: 0.81
- **WASH**: 2.4
- **Education**: 1.97
- **Child Protection**: 4.4
- **Social Inclusion**: 0.89
- **Advocacy / Communications**: 0.1
- **C&L**: 0.54
- **Cross-sectoral Support**: 3.71
- **Regional Support**: 3.46
- **Unallocated**: 0.87

*Unallocated / to be allocated to sectors

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*Funded amounts include emergency resources received against the current HAC as of 31 July 2019, excluding the EPF (Emergency Programme Fund) loan amount (US$ 5 million) and 2018 carry over available funds (US$8.2 million). The funding gap and funds available do not equal the total HAC requirements, there is a surplus of 2018 carry-forward funds under the Cross-sectoral support line, as this line is not disaggregated in the 2019 requirements.*
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<th>HEALTH</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Total Results[^1]</th>
<th>Change since last report[^2]</th>
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<td># of boys and girls with access to at least the minimum set of vaccines according to each country standards</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td># boys and girls under 5 years with access to primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
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<td># children 6 to 36 months that receive baby kits containing basic supplies for the care and hygiene of vulnerable children under the age of 3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of people (men, women, boys and girls) with daily access to WASH services at service delivery points (health centers, shelters, migration points and transit points) as per agreed standards (according to context)</td>
<td>ECUADOR[^5]</td>
<td>48,697</td>
<td>85,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>19,986</td>
<td>9,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls in schools and learning spaces with access to WASH services as per agreed standards (according to context)</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>4,724</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>119,800</td>
<td>9,299</td>
<td>915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>6,935</td>
<td>2,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits or key hygiene items or access to handwashing points with soap or similar items</td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>30,027</td>
<td>6,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>3,805</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>7,155</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of population with daily access to WASH service in settlements</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td># of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing formal education and Early Childhood Development Services</td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>38,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>16,239</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls on the move, including adolescents accessing non-formal learning activities</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>5,532</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>2,711</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>5,670</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;d # of girls and boys (under 5) benefiting from early childhood development activities</td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>2,165</td>
<td>1,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PROTECTION</td>
<td># of girls and boys provided with psychosocial support including access to CFSs with intersectoral programming interventions</td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>26,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>14,400</td>
<td>9,299</td>
<td>915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>17,410</td>
<td>2,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children benefiting from programmes to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation (including GBV), being mobilized and strengthened</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>114,510</td>
<td>24,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people subject to immigration/asylum procedures have access to adequate information and legal assistance</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>3,561</td>
<td>1,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL INCLUSION</td>
<td># of families with boys and girls on the move who receive social protection services as part of a programme supported by UNICEF (including Cash Based Intervention)</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONS/ADVOCACY</td>
<td># of people reached by UNICEF statements in traditional media, social media and campaigns aimed at increasing support for uprooted children</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>1,985,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>10,860,177</td>
<td>695,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD</td>
<td># of affected population in targeted areas actively participating in accountability mechanisms supported by UNICEF</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>1,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>190,629</td>
<td>6,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>167,000</td>
<td>44,104</td>
<td>16,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>101,903</td>
<td>38,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>9,170</td>
<td>85,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T&amp;T</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>10,422</td>
<td>6,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUYANA</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^1]: Results as of 31 July unless otherwise indicated. Includes a summary of key indicators, targets and results from CO response plans.
[^2]: Results from 1-31 July unless otherwise indicated.
[^3]: Total result reflects revised figures.
[^4]: In the case of Ecuador, indicator refers to installed capacity (not daily access).
Next SitRep: Approximately 20 September 2019

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

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